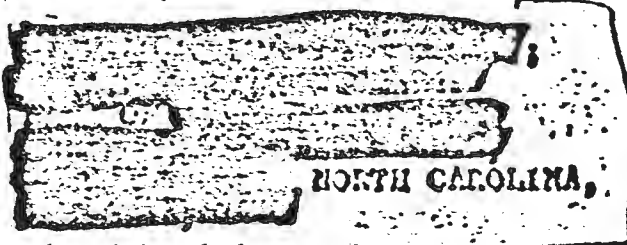


Mr. Belmont

12/6/65

A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Kelley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Kaupach



*assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy*

PURPOSE:

To advise a copy of a letter addressed to the subject from U. S. District Court Judge John D. Larkins, Jr., has been received with an enclosure from the subject addressed to the Bureau. [redacted] claimed while in a Tennessee Jail he met another bank robber named [redacted] who had information relating to the death of President Kennedy. This individual referred to by [redacted] is [redacted] currently scheduled for trial in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on [redacted] 65, on charges of Bank Robbery and Kidnaping. Both [redacted] and [redacted] have histories of mental instability and [redacted] is known to have suicidal tendencies.

BACKGROUND:

U. S. District Court Judge John D. Larkins, Jr., Eastern District of North Carolina, furnished a copy of his communication addressed to subject [redacted] with an enclosed letter from [redacted] which he had requested to be forwarded to the Bureau. [redacted] was sentenced to 15 years in Federal Court, [redacted] North Carolina, on [redacted] for bank robbery in the captioned case and has filed numerous petitions seeking reduction of sentence. As a result of various appeals by [redacted] he has been in the Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, for observation to determine whether he was mentally competent. Subsequently, [redacted] was afforded a sanity hearing in U. S. District Court, [redacted] North Carolina, on [redacted] before Judge Larkins. The report of Judge Larkins' decision whether [redacted] was mentally incompetent at the time of the captioned bank robbery in [redacted] 1963, has as yet not been furnished. In [redacted] letter, he indicated while in jail in Tennessee, he met a bank robber by the name of [redacted], who had

Enclosure
01-16119

162-109116-1
NOT RECORDED

Memorandum Posen to Belmont

RE: [REDACTED]

also been in the Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, and [REDACTED] had highly important facts regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Subject [REDACTED] is referring to [REDACTED], who robbed the [REDACTED] Bank, [REDACTED], Chattanooga, Tennessee, on [REDACTED] 65, and subsequently kidnaped [REDACTED] in an effort to insure his escape; however, he was later apprehended and [REDACTED] was released uninjured. [REDACTED] had a hearing before U. S. District Judge Frank W. Wilson in U. S. District Court, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on [REDACTED] 65, to determine if he was competent to consult with his attorney and stand trial. [REDACTED] has also been in the Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, and the classification study furnished by the Federal Medical Center revealed [REDACTED] was competent to understand charges against him and capable of assisting counsel in his defense. The psychiatric staff at this institution, however, considered [REDACTED] mentally ill suffering from thought disorder or psychosis in the nature of schizophrenic reaction, chronic undifferentiated type. [REDACTED] has claimed the Government has denied him a speedy trial due to information he had on the "Warren Report" and alleged Jack Ruby was an employee of the CIA and the Warren Commission was aware of this information but did not make the same public because Senator Russell would use it against the Justice Department in their Civil Rights movement. He made other allegations and these apparently are based on information that he read in the May 20, 1964, issue of the "National Inquirer." [REDACTED] is scheduled for trial in U. S. District Court at Chattanooga, Tennessee, on [REDACTED] 65.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have medical histories of mental instability and [REDACTED] has suicidal tendencies, therefore, his communication is not being acknowledged. [REDACTED] is not to be interviewed regarding the "Warren Report" allegations.

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to Judge Larkins acknowledging his communications which indicates we are not interviewing [REDACTED] because of his mental instability and taking no further action regarding [REDACTED] communication.

Bureau files reveal no derogatory information concerning Judge Larkins. He is on the special correspondence list but does receive the Law Enforcement Bulletin.

December 7, 1965

1 - Mr. Raupach

Honorable John D. Larkins, Jr.
United States District Court Judge
Eastern District of North Carolina
Trenton, North Carolina 23535

*Assassination
of President
John F. Kennedy*

My dear Judge:

Thank you for the copy of your letter dated
November 23, 1965, addressed to [redacted]
Post Office Box [redacted] Springfield,
Missouri 65802, enclosing [redacted] letter addressed
to me.

As you may recall [redacted] in his communication,
referred to a redheaded bank robber named [redacted] who also
has been in the Federal Medical Center, Springfield,
Missouri. According to [redacted] " [redacted] claimed he had
information relating to the assassination of President
John F. Kennedy.

[redacted] appears to be referring to [redacted]
[redacted] who has been charged with violations of the
Federal Bank Robbery and Kidnaping Statutes. He is scheduled
for trial on [redacted] 1965, in United States District
Court, Chattanooga, Tennessee. These charges resulted from the
robbery of the [redacted] Bank, [redacted]
Chattanooga, Tennessee, [redacted] 1965, and the subsequent
kidnaping of [redacted] [redacted] was subsequently
apprehended on March 26, 1965, at Rome, Georgia, at which
time [redacted] was released unharmed.

[redacted] was afforded a hearing
before the Honorable Frank W. Wilson in United States
District Court, Chattanooga, Tennessee, on [redacted] 1965,
to determine if he was competent to consult with his attorney
and stand trial. Judge Wilson ruled [redacted] was competent
to stand trial and he was formally arraigned at which time
he entered a plea of not guilty due to temporary insanity.

NOT RECORDED

KMR:cac
(10)

NOTE:

See Rosen to Belmont memo dated 12/6/65,
ESM:cac

Honorable John D. Larkins, Jr.

At this hearing [redacted] testified in part that the Classification Study made at the Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, was untrue and alleged parts were character assassination to have him committed to a mental institution. [redacted] also alleged the Government denied him a speedy trial due to information he had on the "Warren Report." In this respect [redacted] made various allegations concerning the Warren Commission, Jack L. Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald and other Government agencies.

The Classification Study from the Federal Medical Center, Springfield, Missouri, revealed [redacted] was competent to understand the charges against him and capable of assisting counsel in his defense. However, the staff of this institution considered [redacted] mentally ill suffering from thought disorder or psychosis in the nature of schizophrenic reaction, chronic undifferentiated type.

In view of the above information, [redacted] is not being interviewed by this Bureau and no further action is being taken regarding [redacted] communication.

Sincerely yours,

December 2, 1965

REC-49

62-109060-4082

X-113

Mrs. Rita R. Sperry
2466 Briarwood Drive
San Jose, California

Dear Mrs. Sperry:

Rita

Your letter of November 25th has been received.

With respect to your inquiries, at the request of the President, this Bureau conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to appropriate authorities. It is not within our province to make further dissemination of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - San Francisco - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Minority of One is known to the Bureau as being critical of the Director, the Bureau and many other Government agencies. Its editor was the subject of a Security Investigation based upon past activities, including an allegation that he must be a seasoned and well-trained communist. "16 Questions on the Assassination" is not identifiable in Bufiles. DTP:lsg (4)

MAILED 10
DEC 2 1965
COMM-FBI

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
DeLoach
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter

DEC 15 1965

DEC 2 12 20 PM '65
FBI
REC'D - HEADQUARTERS

November 10, 1965
2400 Briarwood Drive
San Jose, California

Dear Sir:

Lord Derwent Russell (England) has written an article for the magazine ALBANY or ONE, entitled "16 Questions on the Assassination", Sept. 1964 issue. I would be grateful for your response to the following questions raised, as I found no answers in the REPORT OF THE JACOB G. ...

1. Why was the President's route changed at the last minute to take him past Oswald's place of work?

"The President's route for his drive through Dallas was widely known and was printed in the Dallas Morning News on Nov. 22. At the last minute the secret service changed a small part of their plans so the President left Main Street and turned into Houston & Elm streets. This alteration took the President past the book depository building from which it is alleged that Oswald shot him.

How Oswald is supposed to have known of this change has never been explained.

2. Why was Oswald interrogated nearly 48 hours without allowing him to contact a lawyer despite his repeated requests to do so? ACLU lawyers were in Dallas requesting to see Oswald and were not allowed to do so. A confession or evidence obtained from a man held 48 hours in custody is likely to be inadmissible in a U.S. Court of Law. This interrogation was conducted in a manner which made the use of material secured "UNLAWFUL".....This raises the question of whether the FBI Director in Dallas had any role in this.

3. Why did the taxi driver's log book show that a man answering Oswald's description had been picked up at 12:30 when the President was shot at 12:31? (Dist. Atty. Wade has this evidence.)

4. Oswald's description was broadcast by the Dallas Police only 12 minutes after the President was shot. This raises one of the most extraordinary questions ever posed in a murder case: Why was Oswald's description in connection with the murder of Patrolman Tippett broadcast over Dallas police radio at 12:43 PM on Nov. 22, when Tippett was not shot until 1:06 PM?

I would very much appreciate your reply to this letter. Thank you.

EX-113

Most sincerely yours,

Rita Sperry

Mrs. Rita R. Sperry

cc: -Hon. Robert Kennedy
Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson

14 DEC 6 1965

4082
CORRESPONDENCE

6-11-71 3-25-68
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

12/1 1968

Director
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont, 5736
Mr. Mohr, 5325
Mr. Hyde, 5325
Mr. Callahan, 5515
Mr. Casper, 5236
Mr. Conrad, 7621
Mr. DeLoach, 5640
Mr. Felt, 5256
Mr. Gale, 1742
Mr. Rosen, 5706
Mr. Sullivan, 807 KB
Mr. Tavel, 5748
Mr. Trotter, 4130 LB
Miss Gandy, 5433
Mr. Clayton, 5748
Mrs. Brown, 5744
Mr. Adcock, 5634
Mr. Leinbaugh, 5632
Mr. Wick, 5640
Miss Lutz, 5640

Mr. M. A. Jones, 4264
Miss Osborne, 4264
Mr. Fulton, 5425
Mr. Damm, 310 OPO
Mr. Cotter, 5236
Mr. McGowan, 5713
Mrs. McNeely, 6207 LB
Mr. C. Q. Smith, B-110
Mrs. Crookston, 4500

File Review, 1319 LB
Mail Room, 5531
Reading Room, 5533
Records Branch, 7713
Serialize Special
and return
File Special
Service Unit, 6526
Telephone Room 5632
Room 4242, Library
Room 4144, Special Room

Mr.
Mrs.
Miss
Room

CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS SECTION

Mr. Morrell, 4718-2153
Mr. Malmfeldt, 4718-2153
Mr. Williams, 4724-481
Mr. Engelmeier, 4724-879
Mr. Creedon, 4714-632
Mr. Meluche, 4714-618
Mr. Peck, 4730-2436
Mr. Perrine, 4716-630
Mr. Stefansson, 4716-630
Mr. Johnson, 4730-2467
Mrs. Lynn, 4736-622
Miss Tidy, 4728-429
Miss West, 4736-2213
Mrs. Hull, 4718-2153
Miss Kuchen, 4718-2153
Miss Lewis, 4726-481
Miss Ross, 4726-679
Mrs. Danellio, 4726-879

Mr. Shapiro, 1734-647
Mr. Frazer, 1734-647
Mr. Cumming, 1734-647
Mrs. Owens, 1734-647
Miss Easley, 4738-616
Miss Smith, 4710-2196
Mr. Graves, 4718-2153
Mr. Evans, 4732-613
Please See Me
Please Call Me
Per Your Request
Per Call
For Your Information
Appropriate Action
Please Note & Return
Room 4734
Room 4736

Correspondence and Tours Section

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

- ☐ DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. ATTORNEYS
- ☐ EXECUTIVE OFFICE-U. S. MARSHALS
- ☐ EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT
- ☐ OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
- ☐ SOLICITOR GENERAL
- ☐ ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
- ☐ LIBRARY
- ☐ ANTITRUST DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL DIVISION
- ☐ CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
- ☐ CRIMINAL DIVISION
- ☐ INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION
- ☐ LANDS DIVISION
- ☐ TAX DIVISION
- ☐ OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL
- ☐ OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY
- ☐ BUREAU OF PRISONS
- ☐ FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.
- ☐ FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
- ☐ IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE
- ☐ PARDON ATTORNEY
- ☐ PAROLE BOARD
- ☐ BOARD OF IMMIGRATION APPEALS

MEMORANDUM

11/30/65

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI

re: Mrs. Madelaine "Frenchie"
Gwin

For such action, if any,
as may be appropriate.

HFR
HFR

35 DEC 1 1965

REC-19 1-7 107-160

109

4083

Redback
H. J. [unclear]
[unclear]

December 3, 1965

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

EX-109

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 4083

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11-22-63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Dallas are copies of the following:
Letter dated November 26, 1965, to the Attorney General from
the office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy, a copy of a letter
addressed to Mr. Kennedy dated September 26, bearing the
signature Mrs. Madelaine "Frenchie" Gwin, and a copy of a
memorandum dated 11-30-65, from the Office of the Attorney
General, which transmitted the two aforementioned communications.

Good Luck Thelma Gwin 2224 Glenwood

Dallas is instructed to immediately interview Mrs. Gwin for further details concerning the allegation in her communication. Dallas should also conduct any additional investigation in order to resolve this matter. If any information is developed concerning the possible mental instability of Mrs. Gwin, this information should also be included.

Results of your inquiry are to be furnished to the Bureau in a Letterhead Memorandum suitable for dissemination to the Department and the U. S. Secret Service. A search of Bureau files concerning Mrs. Gwin reveals Dallas, by letter dated 5-7-65, submitted a Letterhead Memorandum concerning a communication received from Mrs. Madelaine Leclair Gwin, whose address was identical with that in the enclosed communication. Dallas refer to your file 105-2054 entitled "Front of Liberation, Quebec, Canada, IS-Canada."

This matter is to be expedited.

Tolson — ENCLOSURES (3)

DeLoach

Mohr

Casper

Callahan

Conrad

Felt

Gale

Rosen

Sullivan

Tavel

Trotter

KMR:me
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 2

DEC 3 1965

NOTE: The Attorney General's Office forwarded to the Bureau a letter from Mrs. Madelaine "Frenchie" Gwin, which was received from the office of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Briefly, Mrs. Gwin in her communication indicated a certain person in Dallas, was saying things concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. According to Gwin, the individual she is referring to is allegedly the wife of an employee for United Press International. She claims if anyone knew of this letter her life would be in danger and further she could not contact either the FBI or the police. She had requested Senator Kennedy to come and see her in person. A separate communication is being furnished to the Attorney General advising we are conducting appropriate inquiry into this matter and results of this inquiry will be furnished when received.

The Attorney General

December 6, 1965

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Raupach

MRS. MADELAINE "FRENCHIE" GWIN
INFORMATION CONCERNING ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

This is to acknowledge your communication dated November 30, 1965, which enclosed a copy of a letter addressed to Senator Robert F. Kennedy, bearing the signature of the captioned individual.

Appropriate investigation is being initiated by our Dallas Office regarding the allegations made by Mrs. Gwin. The results of our inquiry will be furnished to you upon receipt and will be marked to the attention of Mr. Harold Reis.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

KMR:cac
(6)

MAILED 2

NOTE: DEC 6 1965

REC-81 102-107060-4084

APPROPRIATE sent to Dallas 12/3/65, to conduct appropriate investigation re captioned subject who wrote a letter to Senator Robert F. Kennedy alleging the wife of an employee for United Press International was saying things concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Subject claims if anyone knew of this letter her life would be in danger and she could not contact the FBI or the police. She requested Senator Kennedy to come see her. Dallas Office was instructed to submit results of investigation in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Wick

REC'D-READING ROOM

FBI

Date: 12/9/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

Via _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109119)

FROM: SAC, DENVER (62-1925)

JACQUELINE KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING
MISCELLANEOUS

D.C. 111

Assassination of Pres.
C.I.S. 7. 11. 11.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and five copies of an LHM.

Enclosed for San Antonio are two copies and for Dallas one copy of the same LHM. The original of the letter referred to in the LHM is also enclosed for San Antonio.

San Antonio may wish to furnish the original of the letter to Secret Service there.

Denver indices are negative concerning [REDACTED]

19141 filed with
copy
ENCLOSURE

T-113

- (3) - Bureau (Enc. 6)
- 2 - San Antonio (Enc. 3)
- 1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Denver

JFM:mh

(7)

REC-61

see LHM - USSS
12-13-65

031A filed

CIC. 62 1091060-

4538, 4081

62-1091060-4085

20 DEC 11 1965

C C. YICK

Bartlett
LIAISON

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Denver, Colorado

December 9, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

JACQUELINE KENNEDY

On December 7, 1965 [Postmaster [REDACTED], U. S. Post Office] Casper, Wyoming, furnished a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the envelope and letter described below.

The envelope was postmarked San Antonio, Texas, November 25, 1965 and was addressed to the "Public Library, Casper, Wyo." with a notation "URGENT - NOT AN AD." The envelope contained no return address. The enclosed typewritten letter was dated November 24, 1965 and read as follows:

"November 24, 1965

"The Library addressed:

"A socialite rents a foxhunt country house to a wealthy widow - and Caroline Kennedy learns to watch without pity as foxes die in agony, something her father always steadfastly refused to do.

"Is it surprising that his convictions are ignored? Photographs in LIFE for October 2, 1964, and in the Warren Report silently accuse his widow (1) of being responsible for his death in that, showing NO sign of shock or surprise whatsoever and unaware that a camera was recording every detail for posterity, she held him up so the second, fatal bullet struck him and (2) of perjury in that she said (heard on the air at the time) that she would have pulled him down to safety if she had not been looking the other way.

"Must we have two laws, one for the rich, one for the poor?

"Please join others in every State who are writing to

"District Attorney Henry Wade
Dallas, Texas

"(See 'Life for Jack Ruby' headlines, Nov. 4, 1965.)

"Yours for

"ONLY THE WHOLE TRUTH

"/s/ [REDACTED]

COPIES DESTROYED

JAN 10 1973

62-109060-
ENCLOSURE

JACQUELINE KENNEDY

"P. S. Rodeos, bullfights, foxhunts feed propaganda against democracy, to-wit: 'Cruelty ANUSES the capitalists! Why trust citizens who PERMIT teasing, torturing the helpless?'"

Mr. [redacted] advised he has no information as to why such a letter would be addressed to the city and library of Casper, Wyoming.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 12/13/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Yia

AIRTEL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(C)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 12/3/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and nine copies of a letterhead memorandum dated 12/13/65 at Dallas, Texas, which is appropriate for dissemination.

For the information of the Bureau, SAs GARRY OWEN WATT and DONALD J. HODGENS interviewed both Mrs. MADELAINE GWIN and Mrs. ROBERTA HAGAN.

For the further information of the Bureau, it was the belief of the interviewing agents that Mrs. GWIN did not give any noticeable indication of being unstable. However, it appeared that Mrs. GWIN, while well-meaning, was, nevertheless, very imaginative on the subject of President KENNEDY. She said she has read "everything in print" on the subject of the assassination.

Dallas is conducting no further investigation.

UACB.

REC- 51

62-1081060-

4086

116 DEC 16 1955

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Encs. 10)

1 - Dallas

DJ IV/sl

(4)

Sent

Approved



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

December 13, 1965

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Re: Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963,
Dallas, Texas

By letter dated November 26, 1965, the office of
the U. S. Attorney General received a copy of a letter
addressed to Senator Robert F. Kennedy bearing the signature
Mrs. Madelaine "Frenchie" Gwin. This letter read as follows:

"Dallas, Texas
Sept. 26

"Mr. Robert Kennedy

"Please sir do not think this letter is
a phony. I am serious and hope you will take this
seriously.

"I can't take a chance to be known down
here I am the one to contact now. I cannot either
contact F.B.I. or police.

"A certain person here is saying thing
about Mr. John Kennedy murder. She also says it
can be prove. She also says thing about Mrs.
Jacqueline Kennedy's last baby. Her husband work
for U.P.I. That is how she has all those informa-
tion. Please do not tell anyone of this letter or
my life will not mean much.

"It will be better if you would come in
person to see me.

"I would go see you my self but I cannot
afford such a trip.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

62-109060-1106
ENCLOSURE

John F. Kennedy

"Thank you."

"Mrs. Madelaine 'Frenchie' Gwin,
c/o Goodluck Trailers Court
2224 Wilemon Dr lot 45
Dallas 8 Texas U.S.A."

B-5-17-1936
Mortimer, Luno

On December 8, 1965, Mrs. Madelaine Aurore Gwin, 2224 Wilemon Drive, Dallas, Texas, furnished the following information to Special Agents of the Dallas Office of the FBI:

Info Donald Gwin

Mrs. Gwin stated that she is the manager of the Good Luck Trailer Court, Dallas, Texas, and has lived at the Wilemon Drive address, a part of the trailer court, for approximately four years. She said that sometime during October, 1965, she was engaged in a casual conversation with Mrs. Roberta Hagan and several other women, all of whom resided at the trailer court. Topic of conversation centered around the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and the incidents immediately following the assassination. Mrs. Gwin stated that Mrs. Hagan remarked that she had seen a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby and President Lyndon B. Johnson sitting together in a nightclub. In addition, Mrs. Hagan stated that two FBI agents visited Marina Oswald and gave her an envelope containing \$3,000. Mrs. Hagan stated "she believed this was a payment for a job well done."

Mrs. Gwin said that Mrs. Hagan made several smutty remarks about the character of Jacqueline Kennedy.

Mrs. Gwin said she questioned Mrs. Hagan regarding the source of her information, and Mrs. Hagan commented "they don't print everything that comes out."

Mrs. Gwin advised that she has read virtually everything in print about the assassination of President Kennedy. She said it has been a subject of great interest to her, and thus when Mrs. Hagan made her statements, she thought it should be brought to the attention of Mr. Robert Kennedy for whatever action he deemed advisable.

John F. Kennedy

Robert L. Hagan

Mrs. Gwin said that Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Hagan moved to the Love Field Trailer Court, Dallas, Texas, sometime in September, 1965. She said Mrs. Hagan's husband is employed by the Associated Press in Dallas, Texas. N.C.

Mrs. Gwin is a white female who was born on May 17, 1936, in Montreal, Canada. She said she is a citizen of Canada and is married to Donald Gwin and they have one child, Bryan Gwin, age three years.

On December 10, 1965, Mrs. Roberta Hagan was interviewed at her residence, 6722 Dante Drive, Dallas, Texas. Mrs. Hagan said she is married to Albert Hagan, who is employed by the Associated Press in Dallas, Texas. They have resided in Dallas since August 28, 1965, and prior to their arrival in Dallas, Texas, they lived in Fargo, North Dakota. N.D.

Mrs. Hagan was questioned about seeing a photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby, and President Lyndon B. Johnson which was said to be taken of these three men while they were together in a nightclub. She was also specifically asked whether she made any statements regarding FBI agents making payments of money to Marina Oswald or whether she made any remarks concerning Jacqueline Kennedy.

Mrs. Hagan said that she recalled a conversation she had with several women at the Good Luck Trailer Court wherein she remarked that she had seen a television show where a picture of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby and another man was televised. Mrs. Hagan said she could not recall the exact date of the television show, but it occurred on a local Fargo, North Dakota television station shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy. Mrs. Hagan said she believed the television commentator identified the third man in the photograph as someone named Johnson. She automatically assumed it was President Johnson, but why she made that assumption cannot now be recalled. Mrs. Hagan said she does not remember anything further about the television show or about the photograph shown on that program.

Mrs. Hagan said she never made any comment about FBI agents making payments of any amount of money to Marina Oswald and she knows of no such incident. She said she did

John F. Kennedy

not make any comments about Jacqueline Kennedy which she has not read in a newspaper or heard in gossip.

Mrs. Hagan said she has absolutely no personal knowledge regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and the only information available to her regarding that incident has been obtained through newspapers and television accounts.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Asuncion, Paraguay
December 10, 1965

Attorney General of the United States
Mr. Robert Kennedy
Washington

Dear Sir:

I am pleased to send you a copy of the newspaper
"Patria" in which the poetry of the undersigned is published,
entitled "Of the Tomb of John F. Kennedy."

Sir, it is very distressing for me that, for financial
reasons, I was not able to have my work copyrighted before it
was published.

Therefore, I hope that you will help me accordingly,
so that I will be able to continue writing and publishing
poetry about the greatest crime known to history.

I close, thanking you for your consideration and
conveying my respect and admiration.

Anastasio ~~Lugo~~ Rojas

My address in Asuncion is: Oficina de Correo, Branch Office
No. 19, 22nd and French Republic Streets.

REC 20

62-109763-408
NOT RECORDED

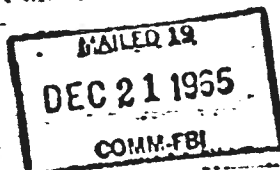
18 DEC 22 1965

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Mr. Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TRANSLATED BY: *[Signature]*
JOYCE B. CLARK: csh
December 21, 1965

BUFILE 62-1077

(Translation and original material sent
to Department 12/21/65 by Form 0-6,
pursuant to their request.)



- No incoming letter accompanied foreign language material sent by Department.

Trans. & Encl. sent to
Pres. Admin. Off.
13-21-65

JG: Vrd

FBI

Date: 12/20/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. Wick _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM:

SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 11/15/65, advising that on that date two copies of certain described documents had been furnished to AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR. by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING.

On 12/14/65, AUSA TIMMINS telephonically requested four additional copies each of the documents described in re Dallas airtel to be used in the court proceedings and on 12/20/65, MR. TIMMINS was furnished four additional copies of each of the documents in accordance with his request.

The above is for the information of the Bureau.

② Bureau
 1- Dallas
 RPG/wvm
 (4)

62-109060-4088
 DEC 22 1965

Sent _____

M

Per _____

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS;

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. not recorded 11/26/65

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

99

Department of State

REFERRAL

(Copies to Offices Checked)

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
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☐ Atlanta
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☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
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☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk
☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
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☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☒ Seattle
☐ Springfield

☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGATS

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Rio de Janeiro
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date 11/29/65

RE:


SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

- ☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Supp. by _____
- ☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.
- ☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks:

The Bureau is not acknowledging her letter.

ph
DTP:efs.
(4) *1/2*

MAILED 4

NOV 29 1965

COMM-FBI

Enc.
Bufile
Urfile

Handwritten signature/initials

Mr. T. L. ☒
 Mr. B. L. ☒
 Mr. ☒
 Mr. ☒
 Mr. Callahan ☒
 Mr. Conrad ☒
 Mr. Felt ☒
 Mr. G. ☒
 Mr. ☒
 Mr. Sullivan ☒
 Mr. Tavel ☒
 Mr. Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Miss Holmes ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

Seattle Washington 98103.
 November 22, 1965

*Assassination of President
 John F. Kennedy*

J. Edgar Hoover
 Chief of F. B. I.
 Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

Your recent broadcast on the lienancy in our to the criminals who break our laws was most timely and with which I heartily agree. But should it not apply to officials who through neglect of duty to contribute to crimes.

Namelly, the F. B. I men in Dallas who through thier criminal neglect of duty was as gully of the murder of our Beloved President as if they pulled the trigger that killed him. With holding the information from the Dallas authorities the presance of Oswald in Dallas his character his hatred of all officials especially the Governor and president. his purchase of the special gun his practicing on the range also his previous record of attempting to murder General Walker, yet they did not pick him up or inform the Dallas officials. I have letters from the Dallas authorities stating these facts, yet these F. B. I men were never brought to Justice.

Why his wife was not tried as an accompish for she must of known about the gun purchase his preparation on the firing range and that he took that gun with him that morning and for what purpose. No man could of been so prepared without the one living with him not knowing

The least that in the name of some justice if she could not of been prosecuted should of at least been deported instead of being allowed to stay in our Country rewarded by the subversive ellements in our midst.

The persecuting of Jack Ruby in his highly emotional nature who avenged the presidents death is an unpresident blot on our Courts of Justice. And is something the whole world will long remember as we pretend to Courts of Justice.

We bow our heads in greafe over the criminal neglect responsible for this infamous crime against our Nation and the whole world.

Paul
 An American Citizen

November 22, 1960-

J. Edgar Hoover
Chief of F.B.I.
Washington, D.C.

Seattle, Washington 98101
Nov. 22, 1965.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Your recent broadcast on the leniency in our country to the criminals who break our laws was most timely and with which I heartily agree. But should it not apply to officials who through neglect of duty contribute to crimes.

namely, The F.B.I. men in Dallas who through their criminal neglect of duty was as guilty of the murder of our Beloved President as if they pulled the trigger that killed him. Withholding the information from the Dallas authorities the presence of Oswald in Dallas his character his hatred of all officials especially the Governor and President. His purchase of the special gun his practicing on the range also his previous record of attempting to murder General Walker, yet they did not pick him up or inform the Dallas officials. I have letters from the Dallas authorities stating these facts, yet these F.B.I. men were never brought to justice.

Why his wife was not tried as an accomplice for she must of known about the gun purchase his preparation for the murder.


CORRESPONDENT

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what purpose, No man could of been so prepared
with out the one living with him not knowing

The least that in the name of some justice,
if she could not of been prosecuted should of
at least been deported instead of being allowed
to stay in our Country rewarded by the
subversive elements in our midst.

The persecuting of Jack Ruby in his highly
emotional Nature who avenged the Presidents
death is an unpresident blot on our Courts of
Justice. And is something the whole world will
long remember as we pretend to Courts of Justice,
We bow our heads in grief over these
criminals neglect responsible for this infamous
crime against our Nation and the whole world.

An American Citizen



November 22, 1960 - 1965

NOV 23 1965
DIRECTOR

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4090

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

99

0-99

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED 12/30/65

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

99

Dept of Justice AAG.

REFERRAL

RICHARD M. NIXON
20 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

January 6, 1966

Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dear Edgar:

I have received a clipping from the Detroit News, copy of which I am enclosing, indicating that you and I are being charged with Kennedy's slaying. Frankly, I was quite surprised that the News would dignify it with an eight-column head which, of course, gives credence to the charge - particularly among average readers who do not look beyond headlines. I would appreciate it if you would let me know what your investigation discloses.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Dick (Nixon)

167-12900-0
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 17 1966

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

1-10-66
Le Nixon Defunct News
Power. Defunct News
1-10-66
EEH

10 JAN 1966

39

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 10, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Conley

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT

J. R. ASI, ET AL.

J. EDGAR HOOVER - VICTIM
EXTORTION

By letter dated 1/6/66, former Vice President Richard M. Nixon forwarded to the Director a copy of a clipping from the 12/21/65, issue of the "Detroit News," which referred to an FBI investigation being conducted concerning letters received by various labor unions in the Detroit area, accusing the Director and Nixon for responsibility of the death of President Kennedy. Mr. Nixon expressed surprise that the newspaper would dignify the matter with an eight-column headline and asked the Director to let him know what our investigation discloses.

On 12/19/65, the unknown subject mailed at Detroit approximately 73 identical letters, addressed primarily to various labor unions in the Detroit area, this letter bearing the salutation "Open Letter to Attorney General Nicholas Katzeman," and signed "AFL-CIO." The letter states that a banker-Republican conspiracy under the leadership of J. Edgar Hoover and Richard M. Nixon in collaboration with Alfred I. Dupont, was behind the death of President Kennedy and Lee Oswald is innocent. The letter concluded by stating "We are giving you 30 days to do something about this. If you do nothing we will bury you with the members of the Warren Commission."

The same unknown subject, utilizing the name Jack Arco, mailed five letters on 12/16/65, at San Francisco to our San Francisco Office and several labor unions in the Bay area, which contained threats to all FBI Agents.

Laboratory examinations of the current letters indicate that these letters have been prepared by the same person who mailed a number of letters at Sacramento, California, in March, 1965, signing them "Father H, Law of the Jungle Society." These letters advised that the Society had given a death

Enclosure

JAC:cem

(7) *66*

51 JAN 2 1966

1-11-66

10 JAN 17 1966

NOT RECORDED CONTINUED - OVER

10 JAN 17 1966

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECT
J. R. ASI, ET AL.

sentence to the Director and the members would carry out the Director's execution. These mailings were to labor unions, banks, churches and radio stations in various parts of the country.

Extensive investigation has been conducted and is continuing in an effort to identify and locate the unknown subject responsible for mailing these various threatening letters. Upon receipt of information that the subject has again been mailing letters, all SACs were advised of this fact on 12/22/65, and instructed to be alert for any referral to their offices and immediately forward the letters to the FBI Laboratory for appropriate handwriting and latent fingerprint examinations. We have disseminated information concerning this matter to the Department and Secret Service.

ACTION RECOMMENDED:

That the attached letter be forwarded to Mr. Nixon, which points out background information concerning the unknown subject's letter writing activities and that investigation has been and continues to be conducted to locate and identify this individual. Mr. Nixon is also being advised that when this person has been identified and located, he will be promptly furnished such information, including prosecutive action by the appropriate U. S. Attorney.

JS [Signature] [Signature] [Signature] [Signature] [Signature]

January 10, 1966

62-109060 -
Honorable Richard M. Nixon
20 Broad Street
New York, New York 10005

Dear Dick:

This is to acknowledge your letter of January 6, 1966, enclosing a copy of a clipping from "The Detroit News," dated December 21, 1965, pertaining to letters sent to various labor unions in the Detroit area, alleging you and I are responsible for the death of President Kennedy.

On December 19, 1965, approximately seventy-three identical letters were mailed in Detroit, Michigan, addressed primarily to labor unions in that area, and it is these letters to which the newspaper article refers. On December 16, 1965, five letters emanating from the same source were mailed in San Francisco, California, to several labor unions in the area, as well as our San Francisco Office, containing threats against all FBI Agents.

In March, 1965, a series of letters were mailed in Sacramento, California, to various churches, banks, labor unions and radio stations in various parts of the country, signed "Father H, Law of the Jungle Society." These letters advised that the "Society" had given me a death sentence and the members would carry out my execution.

Extensive investigation has been conducted by this Bureau and is continuing in an effort to identify and locate the writer of these letters.

JAC:eam
(3)

NOTE:

See memorandum Rosen to DeLoach, 1/10/66, entitled "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; J. R. ASI, ET AL; J. EDGAR HOOVER - VICTIM; EXTORTION," JAC:eam.

VICTIM; EXTORTION,

50 JAN 21 1966 TELETYPE UNIT

Honorable Richard M. Nixon

I will certainly advise you at such time as
the unknown subject is identified and inform you as to
prosecutive action taken by the appropriate U. S. Attorney.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Edgar

Mr. DeLoach

1/12/68

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Faroder
1 - Mr. Baughn
1 - Mr. Keinke

THE ORDER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS,
SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN, INC.,
P. O. BOX 2167, LOS ANGELES SECTOR
HEADQUARTERS, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90023;

INFORMATION CONTAINING
BUT FILE

*Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy*

PURPOSE:

This memorandum is to recommend information recently received from Boston regarding contents of captioned individual not be disseminated.

BACKGROUND:

The Boston Office in their letter dated 1/4/68 advised the Adjutant General's Office, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, forwarded material concerning captioned organization and individual. The enclosed material was a lengthy, rambling, incoherent assemblage of erroneous, malicious information authored by [redacted]. A true copy of this material is attached.

[redacted] advised captioned organization had conducted a "secret investigation" into the assassination of President Kennedy and made the preposterous accusation that the Director was connected with the assassination plot, and made an equally ludicrous statement that the motive for the Director's involvement was due to his being replaced by Chief Parker, Los Angeles Police Department. [redacted] also made reference to the slanderous lies of former SA [redacted] who, in [redacted] opinion, incriminate the Director. [redacted] concluded by saying, "It is our considered belief that our FBI has lost control of its own Bureau and that there is a penetration and that they are seeking to destroy us from within."

ENCLOSURE [redacted] also made the ridiculous statement that Oswald is innocent.

Bureau files are replete with references to [redacted] herein has provided false information and made a general nuisance of himself. [redacted] has telephonically contacted Bureau officials as well as members of other investigative agencies of the Army and Navy. In 1963 the Central

1 - 62-110139

JAN 26 1968

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: THE ORDER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS,
SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN, INC.

Intelligence Agency described him as a "crack pot". Two state agencies refer to him as a "crank" and a "mental case". He has been variously described as a psychopathic case.

[redacted] was interviewed in 1946 and spoke most derogatorily of the Bureau. On occasion he has claimed to be an informant and a private investigator supplying information both under his true name and alias. In all instances his information has been unreliable. He is a chronic correspondent and in 1950, it was believed that he was responsible for anonymous telephone calls in the Brink's case containing false information.

With respect to captioned organization, [redacted] in his "Message", is apparently associated with the [redacted] "Society" of which [redacted] is president. The organization is devoted to "legal assistance to all living and dead service people". Bureau files further reflect that in other correspondence concerning captioned organization, of which [redacted] is also president, its constitution is the U. S. Constitution, its members (if any) former servicemen with its purpose being to function as a "secret local defense project" whose members in the event of a nuclear attack where Federal command is disintegrated or presumably destroyed, is to take over and "best defend the population and insure the largest percentage of survival". Bureau files reflect that material on captioned organization has been written by [redacted] in his customary rambling and incoherent manner.

In June, 1955, a letterhead memorandum contained information on [redacted] and captioned organization wherein he was described by the Postal Inspector's office in Los Angeles "as a real nut who is mentally irresponsible". This information was disseminated to Secret Service and other interested intelligence agencies.

OBSERVATION:

Without question, captioned individual is mentally unstable and his ramblings, lies, and ridiculous accusations concerning the Director should not be placed in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination. Secret Service and other interested agencies have current information both on [redacted] and captioned organization wherein [redacted] mental instability is not in doubt. In view of this, Boston and other interested offices should be advised that these recent ramblings should not be disseminated. However, future information concerning the captioned individual with respect to his location, activities, and organizations which he may belong should continue to be disseminated.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached airtel be sent.

DATION

8

ORDER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN, INC.
P. O. Box 2167 Los Angeles Sector Headquarters Hollywood,
California 90026

TRUE COPY

To: The Adjutant General of the Massachusetts Nat. Guard
From: [REDACTED] Pres. of "The [REDACTED] Society"
An Organization devoted to Legal Assistance to All Living
and dead Service People.

This Letter is in regard to the Secret Investigation into the Aspects of the Assassination of Our Late President, A Former Service man and also the investigation into the Aspects of the Lee Oswald Murder, also a Former Service man.

The Charter of the O.A.S. gives any and all service men, Present, Past and Future, the right to become members if they have taken the Oath Of Allegiance to the Constitution and Government. The Exact Minute President Kennedy was shot J. Edgar Hoover Pamphlets and Placards were being distributed all over California and Arizona, with a Large Picture of Hoover on the Front, stating Draft Hoover for President and Strom Thurmond for Vice President. As to where Oswald was, the (suspicions) of everyone who claimed to have seen him, will answer that. The Motive for the Assassination was Greed By No. One and Fear by No. 2. President Kennedy was in the Point of Offering the Pointer of Head of the FBI to Chief William Parker, as a reward for Breaking up the biggest Bookie organized ring in the U.S. Out of Phil, but Controlled by Cohen on the Coast. Hoover was going to be let Out at (illegible) Dallas, Kennedy Stated, Hoover Failed us at Pearl, (illegible) and the Communist Problem. When Kennedy did fall for by a Coward. Since Lee Harvey Oswald was never accused of being a Coward, we are convinced that he was framed.

Our Investigation which has been impartial indicates the Plan came from the biggest, Intelligence man in the Country, that the Investigation came from An Associate, who as One of the Wealthiest Men and who worked with the top Intelligence man in War II, had the Planning accomplished which was Activated by a third man, a top Foreign Intelligence man who used the German Method of Mail Intelligence to plant the Evidence that incriminated Young Oswald.

It is our belief that, the Young former Service man, upon spotting his Actg-Double, became Panicky and tried to get away, that Rubenstein actually was guilty of Murdering Oswald in Cold blood. The name, purchase of Guns, the box No. in Dallas it is contended are Forgeries or Fraudulent presented Information

62-109060

(Certified) to and Furnished with premeditation, to enable the President to be -- killed and the killer not caught. We point out that, the death of President Roosevelt death came at a very timely period, with much to be lost if they did not bother. Without War, Less Oil would be sold, Radical Ideas, were a danger, Roosevelt to the Oil Interest was a menace. The psychological warfare expert to the President was Nelson A. Rockefeller, The FBI Head was Hoover, Both times, same result. The glaring Lie is Jack (Senator) of Gloversville and Ruby and Ferdnandez and Burly and Lepke did under separate Cover. we will send at this time a triplicate of the letter we warned the Calif, Nat. Guard of the advance Riot here. Why the FBI did not warn we can't answer, but we can not take a chance the Riots as we understand will be immediately after or during a week Mail Holiday in which all Mail will stop like the 33 Bank Moratorium. If you trace that action to the Parallell in 54 and the Bus Stricke in then you will see we have concern.

Actually, the Country may be forced under Martial control for a period.

Our Organization is for all, and that mean we can't keep out Muslins Klan D of A, anyone so we hear. and Lucky. Now you (illegible) help you to help us foler the Ken and you the Protection by Giving A. Dup of this letter to the Boston Police Commissioner in Charge, who will respect as in the past. (illegible) our confidence. He will explain have corrections in Phoenix, Goldwater did visit Senators Gambling House, Lawford was there, Shriver did make all the Funeral Arrangements later. The Evidence furnished by this Secret Investigation of Melvin Belli, clearly Points to the Organized Gambling Syndica that Hoover has so successfully avoided prosecuting. The Statements of Former Agent Jack Levine of the FBI Incriminate J. E. Hoover. We know that a Nephew of Cohen the Gambler (now in Jail) (illegible) the trick to use Cuba to start War III, Dulles was ferious. The sending of Oswald to Russia was a fake the Soviet did not Fall for it, no one did except the American people and Only because of the False Mail Intelligen which as Jack Levine Stated that Hoover does all the time in Violation of the 4th Amendment. The Law is for every one and as Levine says only a paranoid would take it on himself to abridge the rights of a half million, people, for any reason at all, Since just because he did not agree with them. Actually J. Edgar Hooves is Persecuting Service People and Negroes without Cause, It is not for him to judge. we have courts to Judge and the armed services to Protect. there ar ugly tie in Rumors that (illegible)

the riots in NY, Detroit, L. A. with some of the People of his choosing. Also we want to know more about his Private deals with (Murchison) and Billingsly. Oswald is still innocent unless proven Guilty. If he was not there how could he be guilty--- It is an irrevocable right, no one can take away a membership. If any Soldier, Sailor or Marine or Airman or person in any Armed Service Affiliate, seeks legal help right or wrong by our charter we are obligated to assist him to our best ability.

That is why since 22 November 1963 we have been investigating the various Aspects of the dastardly killing of President Kennedy and Former Marine Lee Harvey Oswald.

At this time we go on Record as Stating that it is our belief that President Kennedy was not shot by Lee Oswald, and that Lee Oswald was wrongfully accused. We also state that in our belief, that Both Acts were committed.

If you recall the Welch Schine, deal and the Million Dollar Kystery Gambling House at Gloversville, N.Y. You will recall that, not once did the FBI Report Mention Senator was a Gambler. But we located a man who lost of fortune in a Gambling Outfit run by Senator in Gloversville, N.Y. We even located a man named Samuel Shlagaisly in Hollywood, who sent Oswald to Russia to become a Political Worker It is not strange the Job Shlagaisly son has, reported to be a FBI Agent.

We even located what we belief to be the three man rifle team who actually did the Job, that one little former Marine, who could not have fired three shots because of the speed of the car, and Interval, Now we request that the Adj. Gen. of Mass. Consider this Military Inf. as we have information that a series of Riots are to sweep away the country at the same time. Since the responsibility for stopping the turmoil will be the Guards of Armed Services, we -- that this be Security information. two rifle Scopes; prior to the Assassination we have located four men who stated they were going to Dallas to kill Pres. Kennedy. We found the (illegible) where the Purchases of the Scopes, the 4 (illegible), It was beside a Huge Bookie outfit armed by Cohen. the Scope came from the same address, the FBI gave as the party named Hidel purchased. We found the Car with the Bullet Hole in the Front windshield and the Registration for guns and License. Issued to one F and Widell the car had a Texas Registration and tag.

It is our considered belief that our FBI has lost control of its own Bureau and that there is a Penetration and that they are seeking to destroy us from within in.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/4/66

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (62-)

SUBJECT: THE ORDER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS,
SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN, INC.,
P. O. Box 2167, Los Angeles Sector
Headquarters, Hollywood, California 90028
INFO CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Wick
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Enclosed to the Bureau and Los Angeles are copies of correspondence as received by the Adjutant General's Office, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and which were forwarded to the Boston Division by letter dated 12/27/65.

A review of the "Message" indicates an alleged secret investigation being conducted into aspects of the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY and concludes with the statement that "It is our considered belief that Our FBI has lost control of its own Bureau and that there is a penetration and that they are seeking to destroy us from within."

Inasmuch as the Boston files do not reflect identifiable information concerning [redacted] or captioned organization, this matter is being referred to the Los Angeles Division for appropriate attention and recommendations to the Bureau.

Boston would appreciate a copy of Los Angeles letter for the completion of its files in this matter.

Col. MURPHY's letter has been acknowledged.

- ② - Bureau (Encs. 13)(RM)
2 - Los Angeles (Encs. 13)(RM) NOT RECORDED
1 - Boston
FHC:maj
(5)

73-ENCLOSURE

1-11-66

CRIME RE

BS 62-

Although Boston files do not establish identity of [redacted] the following is being submitted for possible assistance of Los Angeles: .

In connection with the ROBINK (Brink's robbery) case at Boston, the following teletype was submitted by the Bureau on 6/8/50:

"Re New York tel yesterday advising of possibility that individual who made anonymous telephone calls at Miami and Boston possibly identical with one [redacted]. Review of Bureau files [redacted] probably identical with [redacted] wa., FBI No. [redacted] who was subject of Sedition, Overthrow or Destruction of Government, IS - R, and Sabotage cases investigated at Albany and San Francisco during period from 1942 to 1946. New York refer to its file 3-10. Investigation at that time disclosed [redacted] was a psychopathic case completely unreliable and made numerous statements without any foundation in fact. [redacted] has been employed in various sections of the country and in 1940 and 1941 worked as a waiter at various hotels, Washington, D. C. Described, born 11/13/1911, Cincinnati, 5'8", 175 lbs., dark brown straight hair, blue eyes, white, wife, MARIE. Parents, Mr. and Mrs. [redacted] reside [redacted] Schenectady, New York. New York continue its investigation to determine present location of [redacted] so that he may be interviewed to ascertain if he is responsible for the anonymous calls."

1/12/66

Airtel

62-109060-

To: SAC, Boston

From: Director, FBI (62-89425)

(7-11-66)

CHANGED

THE ORDER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS,
SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN, INC.,

O. BOX 2107, LOS ANGELES SECTOR
HEADQUARTERS, HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90023;

[REDACTED]

INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re: Airtel to the Director 1/4/66.

The title of this communication is marked Changed to reflect
the addition of the name [REDACTED] Also [REDACTED]

Previous correspondence was captioned,
"The Order of American Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Airmen, Inc.,
P. O. Box 2107, Los Angeles Sector, Headquarters, Hollywood,
California 90023, Info Concerning."

For the information of offices who have information in their
files concerning captioned organization and individual, there are
enclosed two true copies of a "Message" concerning captioned
organization and individual. This message was recently forwarded
to the Boston Office by the Adjutant General's Office, Commonwealth
of Massachusetts.

Enclosures (2)

- 1 - Albany (2 Enclosures)
- 1 - Dallas (2 Enclosures)
- 1 - Kansas City (2 Enclosures)
- 1 - Knoxville (2 Enclosures)
- 1 - Los Angeles (2 Enclosures)
- 1 - Memphis (2 Enclosures)
- 1 - New Orleans (2 Enclosures)
- 2 - San Antonio (2 Enclosures)
- 1 - San Francisco (2 Enclosures)
- 2 - Washington Field (2 Enclosures)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

WAB: [REDACTED]

(23)

Letter to SAC, Boston
Re: THE ORDER OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS,
SAILORS, MARINES AND AIRMEN, INC.

Bureau files are replete with references to [redacted] wherein he has provided false information and has made a general nuisance of himself. He has telephonically contacted Bureau officials as well as members of investigating agencies of the Army and Navy. In 1949, Central Intelligence Agency described him as a "crack pot". Two state agencies refer to him as a "crank" and a "mental case". He has been variously described as a psychopathic case. He was interviewed in 1946 and spoke most derogatorily of the Bureau. On occasions he has claimed to be an informant and private investigator supplying information both under his true name and alias. In all instances, his information has been unreliable. He is a chronic complainer and in 1959, it was believed that he was responsible for anonymous telephone calls in ROBBER (Drink's Robbery) containing false information.

In June, 1965, a letterhead memorandum contained information on [redacted] and the captioned organization wherein he was described by the Postal Inspector's Office at Los Angeles, California, "as a real nut who is mentally irresponsible." This information was disseminated to Secret Service and other intelligence agencies.

Information in the enclosed "Message" is not being disseminated by the Bureau and should not be disseminated by any office who may receive a similar copy. Any subsequent information concerning captioned organization or the activities of [redacted] should be set forth in a letterhead memorandum for dissemination at the Bureau. No local dissemination should be made unless [redacted] activities constitute a threat to the President in which event it should be handled consistent with existing regulations concerning these matters.

FBI

Date: 1/31/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (175-0)
 SUBJECT: ARNOLD (LNU)
 THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Enclosed herewith are 4 copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter. United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, was telephonically advised this date. One copy of the memorandum has been disseminated to the Secret Service locally. The information reflected in the memorandum does not indicate a definite threat, and it appears the threat may not have been made recently.

Los Angeles indices reflect no identifiable information concerning CHARLES WELDON.

Assassination of John F. Kennedy

162 109060 - H
 NOT RECORDED
 199 FEB 10 1966

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

③ - Bureau (Encls: 6)
 1 - Los Angeles
 DPV:ij
 (4)

REC-63

3 FEB 2 1966

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Los Angeles, California,
January 31, 1966

ARNOLD (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)

Mr. Charles Weldon, 20600 Hartland Street, Apartment 1, Canoga Park, California, no phone, telephonically contacted the Los Angeles Office of the FBI from his place of employment on January 31, 1966.

Weldon stated a fellow-employee by the name of Arnold (last name unknown) recently told Weldon of a person in Sylmar, California, who at one time made mention of wanting to take President Johnson's life, possibly by hanging him. Arnold did not give the name of this person to Weldon.

Arnold went on to tell Weldon that the Communist Party wants to assassinate President Johnson. Arnold also told Weldon that President Johnson is working for a "world court" and that the United Nations is controlled by the Communist Party; that if President Johnson "does not play ball" with the Communist Party, the Communist Party will assassinate President Johnson.

Arnold also talked about Lee Harvey Oswald having worked for the Communist Party; that the late President Kennedy did not cooperate with the Communist Party and that is why Kennedy was assassinated.

Weldon advised he has a tape recording which Arnold gave him. Weldon has not listened to the tape, but stated that from what Weldon has said about the tape, he, Weldon, would assume it is something of a subversive nature. Weldon offered this office the tape in order to listen to it.

Weldon called this office while he was on a break period at his place of employment. He was very reluctant to state where he worked. When asked several times the name and location of his employment, he advised that his information may not mean anything. Weldon stated he was on his break

No further investigation is being
conducted in this matter.

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

ARNOLD (LAST NAME UNKNOWN)

period; that he had to resume working. At this time he abruptly terminated the call, stating he would call back. Place of employment is unknown.

Agent Ernest Luzania, United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, was telephonically advised of the above information on January 31, 1966.

Weldon called this office back at 3:29 PM on January 31, 1966, stating he desired to see an agent in one-half hour at the corner of Cherokee and Franklin Avenue, Hollywood. Weldon left this message with the information desk at this office and furnished no further information.

Agent Ernest Luzania, United States Secret Service, was telephonically advised of this information. Luzania stated he would relay the information in an effort to have agents of his department meet Weldon.

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This document is loaned to
you by the FBI, and neither
it nor its contents are to
be distributed outside the
office to which loaned.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Jevons
1 - Mr. Herndon

DATE: February 8, 1966

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO: Mr. Conrad

FROM: R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: DR. GERALD JAY STEINBERG
8107 EASTERN AVENUE
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND

Assassination of President J.F.K.

Kennedy

On February 7, 1966, SA Bell P. Herndon received at his home a letter from the above-captioned individual requesting SA Herndon's autograph on two envelopes for a special memorial exhibit honoring the late President Kennedy. The envelopes bore photographs of the late President and his family and special commemorative postage stamps. The stamps also bore a "SILVER SPRING, MD. BLAIR BR. USPO JAN 20 1966" red ink cancellation stamp.

Dr. Steinberg claimed in his letter to have the cooperation of the Kennedy family and President and Mrs. Johnson. His letter enclosed a newspaper photograph of him reviewing his collection of mementos.

A check of Bureau indices on February 8, 1966, revealed no record of Dr. Steinberg. The letter furnished no explanation as to why SA Herndon's autograph was requested. It is noted that SA Herndon testified before the Warren Commission; however, other Agents in the Laboratory who testified advised they did not receive a similar request.

Unless advised to the contrary, the above material will be returned without autograph or notation to Dr. Steinberg in the stamped self-addressed return envelope which he furnished.

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

BPH:SAC
(7) SAC

66 FEB 18 1966

EX-108

62-109060-4091

10 FEB 14 1966

Returned 2/10/66 BPH
Wick
17-8

FBI

Date: 2/21/66

Transmit the following in _____ (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)
 RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS
BY GOVERNMENT FOR
ASSASSINATION RIFLE
AND REVOLVER

ReButel to Dallas 11/9/65; Dallas teletypes to Bureau, 11/12 and 15/65; Butel to Dallas, 11/17/65; Dallas airtel to Bureau, 11/18/65; Dallas airtel to Bureau, 12/20/65.

On 2/21/66, AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR., Dallas, advised that hearing had been held in USDC this date and that the court ordered the assassination rifle and revolver forfeited to government.

AUSA TIMMINS states he has not as yet drawn up the court order but will do so after discussing matter with Department.

Above furnished for information of Bureau.

LEADDALLAS

At Dallas, Texas: Will maintain liaison with AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR., in order to be kept advised of developments concerning forfeiture proceedings.

3 - Bureau
 1 - Dallas

RPG:jeg

16 FEB 23 1966

Sent _____

Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Wick ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. Wick *WV*

DATE: 2/26/66

FROM : M. A. Jones *MAJ*

SUBJECT: JAY SCHWARTZ
ATTORNEY AT LAW
KENOSHA, WISCONSIN

A United Press International release dated 2/25/66 indicated that Jay Schwartz, a Kenosha, Wisconsin, attorney, during the 18th annual meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, criticized Federal authorities for removing the late President Kennedy's body from Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas, thus violating protocol, and for failing to corroborate the autopsy report. Schwartz also reportedly said that the Commission's report (Warren Commission) was based on evidence inadmissible in a court of law and "put a rubber stamp of approval" on a report by the FBI.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles indicate that an individual probably identical with Schwartz was on active duty with the United States Army in 1960 and served as a Legal Officer in the Hampton Roads Army Terminal in Virginia. At that time Schwartz was married to one Janet Kaufman Schwartz

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Jones

TBC:jdm (7)

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 9 1966

5 MAR 8 1966

CRIME RESEARCH

WARREN COMMISSION

A PSYCHIATRIST SAID HE WAS
"DETAILED" AT THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS "WITHOUT THE BENEFIT
OF TRAINED PROFESSIONAL THINKING."
HE SAID IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE "TO BUILD UP AN UNDERSTANDING" OF
LEE HARVEY OSWALD BASED ON THE COMMISSION'S CONCLUSIONS AS TO HIS
PERSONALITY AND MOTIVES.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT WAS BASED ON EVIDENCE
WHICH THE COMMISSIONER SAID WAS "A SERIES OF MISSTEPS"

DR. F. L. CLEGG, ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF POLICE ADMINISTRATION
AT INDIANA UNIVERSITY, DESCRIBED THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT AS
A "DOCUMENT OF LANDMARK PROPORTIONS WHEN CONSIDERED IN THE CONTEXT
OF GENERAL CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE LITERATURE."
HOWEVER, HE SAID, "THIS WAS A QUESTION OF THE GOVERNMENT INVESTI-
GATING ITSELF. ONE OF THE REASONS FOR THE COMMISSION'S APPOINTMENT
WAS TO ALLAY THE DOUBTS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC AS WELL AS THOSE
EXPRESSED BY FOREIGNERS."

"OUTSIDE EXPERTS BEEN BROUGHT IN, THE PEOPLE WHO WERE
SKEPTICAL WOULD HAVE HAD MORE FAITH IN THE CREDIBILITY OF THE
COMMISSION."

CLEGG, NOTING THAT A PUBLIC OPINION POLL TAKEN AFTER THE
REPORT WAS RELEASED SHOWED 55 PER CENT OF THOSE QUESTIONED WERE
DISSATISFIED, SAID:

"I DON'T THINK ANY INVESTIGATION WHICH GIVES ONLY 45 PER CENT
SATISFACTION WITH THE RESULT IS AN OUTSTANDING SUCCESS."

2/25-441065

Jess & Wick news

2/24/66

TBC/jlm

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

DATE: 2/17/66

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO - DALLAS

By letter dated 2/12/66, Mr. SAMSON WIENER, Wiener Lumber Company, Dallas, Texas, inquired as to when he could expect the return of an employment application of LEE HARVEY OSWALD which he had made available to the FBI during the course of the captioned investigation.

The Dallas files reflect that an application for employment of LEE HARVEY OSWALD for employment with the Wiener Lumber Company at Dallas, Texas, dated 10/14/63, was obtained by Special Agents of the FBI on 11/27/63 (see page 361 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 11/30/63). The files reflect that this application, identified as DL 24, was furnished to the Bureau along with other documents by Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 2/2/64 under the caption "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA."

Mr. WIENER's letter has been acknowledged and he has been advised that the Department of Justice has under study the disposition of the numerous documents obtained during the course of this investigation and he has also been advised that inquiry would be made and any information indicating when such document would be returned would be made known to him.

It is requested that the Bureau advise Dallas the status of the Department's study with respect to documents obtained during this investigation inasmuch as other inquiries have, in the past, been received and the current status of any study by the Department would facilitate answering any inquiries received.

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(3)

105-82555-1853
Lab # D-89 re application
report to serial
505 some file

62-107060-409
REC-28-66
KMI:COV

112 FEB 21 1966

SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

2/28/66

REC 20

Director, FBI (62-109060) — 4093

1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

ReDLlet 2/17/66.

The Department has not indicated what the status of their study is regarding disposition of documents and related evidence obtained during the captioned investigation. Since this matter is the primary responsibility of the Department, the Bureau is not initiating an inquiry in this regard.

As a result of the legislation enacted concerning evidence as it relates to the assassination, persons making inquiries with your office should be instructed to make their inquiry directly with the Department of Justice.

Enclosed for your information is a copy of "Public Law 89-318" relating to items of evidence to be designated by the Attorney General for preservation by the United States.

Enclosure

KLR:cac
(4)

MAR 1 1966

COMM-FBI

NOTE:

Dallas advised they have been receiving inquiries relating to items acquired during the assassination investigation and the disposition of these items. Dallas has answered inquiries by saying the Department of Justice has this matter under study. Dallas recently acknowledged a letter from Mr. Samson Wiener who previously furnished an application for employment of Lee Harvey Os

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO

NOTE CONTINUED

This document was furnished to the Bureau by Dallas airtel 2/2/64 under the Lee Harvey Oswald caption. It is retained along with other evidence at the Bureau and has been assigned Laboratory exhibit number "D-89". This information is contained in 105-82555-1853. It is the Department's responsibility to determine which documents and other evidence are to be retained by the Government and which are to be eventually returned to the contributors. In this respect, the Bureau should not initiate an inquiry to determine what progress has been made.

March 18, 1966

REC-103

62-109060-1094

Mr. Paul P. McQuillen
86 Clifton Parkway
Hamburg, New York 14075

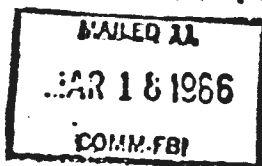
Dear Mr. McQuillen:

Your letter of March 14th has been received in Mr. Hoover's absence from the city.

John F.

For your information, this Bureau conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy at the request of the President and furnished results to the appropriate authorities. It is not within the province of the FBI to make further dissemination of the results of our investigation.

Sincerely yours,



Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

LCH:eca
(3)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____

W/ a: 10

sem/gm

86 Clifton Parkway

Hamburg, New York

February 4, 1966

Dear sir:

I would like to know if the assassination of President Kennedy is a closed case or if the F.B.I. is still investigating.

Also I would like to know if you have read the book by Sylvan Fox "The Unanswered Questions About President Kennedy's

Assassination" If you haven't I suggest you read it and reform the Warren Commission for a more thorough investigation.

Why were autopsy notes kept from the American people? What were shown in the X-Ray? Were there, in truth, more than three shots in his body? Witnesses say they heard up to as many seven shot

Why was a conclusion drawn that only three shots were fired was this because of the three shells found on floor next to the window. Then if the people of Dallas heard more than three shots and only three shells were found next to the window then we can safely say there were two or more guns can we not.

Why did the F.B.I. not tell the Secret Service that Oswald, who is on F.B.I. files, worked along the motorcade route. And F.B.I. agent James Hosty was aware of this and did not bring this into the open, and as a matter of fact told Chief of Council

J. Lee Rankin that he couldn't.

I know you are very busy but if you could please find time to answer these questions I would be most grateful.

THANK YOU

Sincerely yours

CORRECTION



8- HN BARTRAM HIGH SCHOOL
SIXTY-SEVENTH STREET AND ELMWOOD AVENUE

PHILADELPHIA, PA. 19148

March 24, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

President John F. Kennedy

In order to counteract a distorted view of the assassination of the late President Kennedy being fostered in the minds of some students, I am requesting that a brief response be made to the questions listed below. If it will facilitate matters, please feel free to indicate your comments directly on this sheet.

1. Do you have evidence to support the charge that your Bureau or the Warren Commission destroyed, suppressed, or distorted any evidence related to the assassination, especially in connection with the X-rays showing the path of the bullets, evidence which would prove that a number of people were directly involved in the assassination?
2. Do you have evidence which shows that any or all of the following were implicated in a plot to assassinate the President:

Robert Kennedy
President Johnson
The CIA
The FBI

3. Have you or any of your officers implied or admitted at any time that a certain civilian, not a member of the FBI but given permission to examine your evidence possesses information which proves the Warren Commission Report is a fraud?

It is important that students be trained to think critically and weigh sensational statements against objective evidence. It is important that they not lightly dismiss the integrity of men who have proven themselves in public service. For these reasons I have presumed to ask for your response to these questions.

Sincerely yours,

(new) Verda F. Cavallaro
Verda F. Cavallaro
Head, Department of
English

REC 41

62-104560-40

ack.
3:30 PM
cm

REC 44

62-109060-4075

March 30, 1966

REC'D-READING ROOM

MAR 30 4 30 PM '66

Miss Verda F. ^VCavallaro
Department of English
John Bartram High School
67th Street and Elmwood Avenue
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19142

Dear Miss Cavallaro:

Your letter of March 24th has been received.

At the request of the President, this Bureau conducted an investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to appropriate authorities. It is not within our province to make further dissemination of the results of our investigation. I am sorry I cannot be of assistance in this instance; however, I can assure you that the FBI has not suppressed any evidence relating to this matter in any way whatsoever.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Wick
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter

GEM:cmc (3)

cmc

MAILED 24
MAR 30 1966
FBI

53

APR 13 1966

Handwritten notes and signatures:
V.
W/a
gum
cm

12-13-58)

FBI

Date: 3/30/66

Transmit the following in (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

CONFIDENTIAL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, DALLAS

Classified By
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification

RE : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies, and New York three copies, of an LHM relating to captioned matter which is being furnished the Bureau and New York for information, and the Bureau may desire to make dissemination, if deemed appropriate.

The information contained in the LHM from Mrs. HILL was obtained by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING. The information from Mr. POWERS reflected in LHM was received by IC STEVE D. ALBRIGHT. The information contained in the LHM relating to JONES HARRIS is reflected in New York airtel to Bureau dated 2/26/65, captioned "PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY", Bufile 62-109090, Dallas file 62-3588, serial 35.

The information contained in the LHM concerning MARK LANE is contained in Legat, London, letter to Bureau dated 2/4/66, captioned "MARK LANE, SM-C."

- Bureau (RM) (encls-12)
- (3 - 62-109060 - ASSASSINATION file)
- (2 - 100-409763 - MARK LANE)
- (2 - Legat, London (100-3247 - MARK LANE)
- 3 - New York (RM) (info) (encls-3)
- (2 - 100-117844 (MARK LANE)
- (1 - 89-75 - ASSASSINATION file)
- 2 - Dallas (1 - 89-43)
- (1 - 100-10970 - MARK LANE) (C)

RGJ:jeg

(12)

53 APR 19 1966

CONFIDENTIAL

ROSEN TO DELOACH MEMO
4/1/66 - 1cc of LHM ATTACHED

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 100-409060-

DL 89-43

Confidential

[REDACTED] (C)

[REDACTED] (C)

Information from WARREN ALLEN REYNOLDS was received by
SA GERALD LEWIS GEARY.

Confidential



CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 30, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On the night of March 28, 1966, Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill, 9402 Bluff Creek, Dallas, Texas, telephone number EV 1-2271, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and requested that she be contacted by a Special Agent familiar with the assassination investigation.

On the morning of March 29, 1966, Mrs. Hill advised that during the past week she has been telephonically contacted on several occasions by an individual identifying himself as De Antonio who indicated he and a Mr. Black were preparing an educational television documentary concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and desired to interview her in detail. She stated that she had not consented to such an interview but on the evening of March 28, 1966, two individuals identifying themselves as De Antonio and Black, appeared at her residence for the purpose of interviewing her. She stated that she questioned them as to the exact nature of their visit and being a school teacher, herself, doubted that they were endeavoring to compile data for any educational television documentary relating to the assassination.

Mrs. Hill stated that she had previously talked to an individual named Jones Harris, who was also desiring to interview her for purposes of a book he was writing and that Jones Harris had indicated to her that De Antonio was one of "Mark Lane's men."

Mrs. Hill advised that she specifically asked De Antonio and Black if they were connected with Mark Lane and De Antonio admitted that Mark Lane was "one of their backers." She stated De Antonio mentioned that some of the backing was coming from England for his project.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Classified by 2040

Exempt from GDS, Category 1

Date of Declassification Indefinite

6/27/77 AV

ENCLOSURE

Unclassified
unless marked
6/27/77
DOH

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Hill described De Antonio as a white male, over six feet tall, weighing about 250 pounds, large build, greyish brown hair, "sloppy looking", and giving the appearance of one who drinks excessively. She described Black as an Italian-looking individual, very dark complected, well dressed, 5'11", 170 pounds, black hair.

Mrs. Hill stated that De Antonio and Black tried to convince her that other witnesses to the assassination had talked to them freely, and indicated that former Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry, of the Dallas Police Department, would be interviewed by them. They also indicated that they had talked to individuals who were on the railroad overpass near the scene of the assassination on November 22, 1963. She stated they inferred that they had someone who had seen everything on November 22, 1963, and specifically mentioned that they had someone who saw the shooting come from some bushes near the Texas School Book Depository building and that some of the people they were interviewing had never previously been interviewed by anyone concerning what they saw on November 22, 1963.

On March 28, 1966, Lee E. Bowers, Jr., 1923 View Crest, Dallas, Texas, telephone DA 7-2528, telephonically advised the Dallas Office of the FBI that one Robert Blake had approached him on March 26, 1966, concerning the making of a film on the assassination of President Kennedy. Bowers advised that he did not have time to talk to Blake at the time of the approach and that Blake was supposed to recontact him later.

Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill, mentioned above, was a witness to the assassination, and her testimony appears on pages 205 to 223 of Volume VI of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission On The Assassination of President Kennedy."

Lee E. Bowers, Jr., mentioned above, was an employee of the Union Terminal Company on duty at the railroad overpass on November 22, 1963, and his testimony before the President's Commission appears in Volume VI, pages 284 to 289 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission On The Assassination of President Kennedy."

Previous investigation has established that one Jones Harris resided at 242 East 49th Street, New York, New York, in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

February, 1965, telephone PL 5-8310.

On February 25, 1965, Florance Gaffney, operator of Belles North Limited Answering Service, basement of apartment house located at 221 East 78th Street, New York, New York, advised that Jones Harris, at the above-mentioned New York address, was convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald did not assassinate President Kennedy and that Harris believed Oswald was one of the persons appearing in a well published photograph of a group of people appearing in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository building on the day of the assassination. She indicated that Harris was supported in this theory by a New York attorney, Arnold Krakover.

Mrs. Gaffney described Harris as a free lance writer, white male, in his early thirties, short stocky build, about 5'6" tall, dark hair, balding, and dark eyes.

Warren Allen Reynolds, 8707 Mosswood, Dallas, Texas, advised the Dallas Office of the FBI on March 30, 1966, that he had been recently contacted by an Emile de Antonio, a producer for Judgment Films Corporation, New York City, New York, formerly associated with BBC-TV, New York City (not further identified). Antonio advised Reynolds that his film company was making an educational film regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Antonio indicated they were staying at the Arlin Motel, Arlington,

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Texas, telephone CIRCLE 5-2626. He offered Reynolds \$300.00 for a filmed interview of his participation in the activities that occurred that day. Reynolds stated that Antonio and his associates had an appointment with him for later on March 30, 1966.

Warren Allen Reynolds, mentioned above, was a witness to the shooting of Dallas, Texas, Police Officer J. D. Tippit on November 22, 1963, following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy on that date. Reynolds' testimony appears on pages 434 to 442 of Volume XI of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission On The Assassination of President Kennedy."

FBI

Date: 3/31/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, DALLAS (C)
 RE : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
 Dallas, Texas
 MISCELLANEOUS -
 INFORMATION CONCERNING
 OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/30/66, and Dallas telephone call to Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY, 3/31/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies, and New York three copies, of an LHM relating to captioned matter which is being furnished the Bureau and New York for information, and the Bureau may desire to make dissemination if deemed appropriate.

The information obtained from Mrs. HILL was received by Security Patrol Clerk JERRY D. PRICE. The information from Mr. BOWERS was received by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING.

One copy of the enclosed LHM has been furnished U. S. Attorney, Fort Worth, for the attention of AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR., together with one copy of Dallas LHM dated 3/30/66, submitted with referenced airtel.

No investigation being conducted by Dallas, UACB.

- ENCLOSURE
- 7 - Bureau (Encls-12) (RM)
 (3 - 62-109060 - ASSASSINATION file)
 (2 - 100-409763 (MARK LANE)
 (2 - Legat, London - 100-3247 (MARK LANE)
 3 - New York (Encls-3) (RM)
 (2 - 100-117844 - MARK LANE)
 (1 - 89-75 - ASSASSINATION file)
 2 - Dallas (1 - 89-43)
 (1 - 100-10970 - MARK LANE)

1-CC LHM TO DEPT. ATTEN. CARL W. BELCHER BY O-G 4/1/66
 1-CC LHM TO US SECRET SERV BY O-146 4/1/66

APR 1 1966

1-CC LHM TO DEPT. ATTEN. CARL W. BELCHER BY O-G 4/1/66
 CIA O-146, STAFF, O-146, 4/1/66

1-CC EA RETAINED

RM 5716

RPG:jeg

(12) DE LOACH MEMO



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
March 31, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**

The following information supplements that contained in memorandum dated March 30, 1966, at Dallas, Texas, captioned as above.

On March 30, 1966, Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill, 9402 Bluff Creek, Dallas, Texas, telephone number EV 1-2271, telephonically contacted the Dallas Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at approximately 7:15 PM., and stated that she had found out through a reliable source, which she did not reveal, that one of the individuals who had been at her residence on the night of March 28, 1966, was Mark Lane. She stated that she believed he identified himself as Blake, rather than Black.

On March 31, 1966, Lee E. Bowers, Jr., 1923 View Crest, Dallas, Texas, telephone number DA 7-2528, personally appeared at the Dallas FBI Office and advised that he had consented to a filmed interview with representatives of Judgment Films Corporation which interview and filming was conducted in Room 21 at the Arlin Motel, Arlington, Texas, on March 30, 1966. He stated that approximately 1,000 foot of film was made in connection with this interview, which was to be an educational documentary film concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy. He stated that the man he dealt with was a Robert Blake. Also present at the filming of his interview was a blonde female, identified as Mrs. Blake; Emile de Antonio, who was supposed to be the producer; a camera man not further identified; an individual with a clip board; a bearded man operating sound equipment; and another individual not further identified.

COPIES DESTROYED

4 4 JAN 10 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its
contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-107000-11011

ENCLOSURE

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Mr. Bowers advised that Mr. Blake indicated he was attempting to put on film what the President's Commission on the assassination had determined with respect to the assassination. He stated that Blake indicated he had talked to a number of people to record their interviews on film.

Mr. Bowers stated that during his filmed interview considerable time was spent on his testimony before the President's Commission with respect to a place where he was interrupted by the person doing the questioning and Blake's group desired to know what Bowers was about to say in his testimony before the President's Commission when he was interrupted. Blake's group also dwelled to some extent on the fact that Bowers, in his testimony, had stated he saw a policeman ride a motorcycle up the embankment on the north side of Elm Street immediately after the assassination. Bowers stated that Blake's group appeared vitally interested in the sequence of shots with respect to whether they could have been fired by one man with one rifle. He stated they also questioned him as to what it was he actually saw that was a "flash" which he apparently mentioned during his testimony before the President's Commission. Bowers stated that Blake's group also appeared vitally interested in his interview with the police immediately after the assassination with respect to certain cars he had observed with political candidate stickers on them.

Mr. Bowers stated that prior to consenting to the filmed interview, he contacted his attorney, Richard W. Smith, of the law firm Lync, Blanchette, Smith and Shelton, First National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, telephone Riverside 1-4871, and had his attorney draw up the following quoted agreement:

"Date: 3-30-66

"Judgment Films Corporation

"Re: Lee E. Bowers, Jr.

"Gentlemen:

"You have requested the undersigned to appear in a documentary television and/or motion picture film regarding the events

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

"surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy. I agree to participate without compensation in the filming of such production by allowing you to photograph and tape an interview with me concerning my knowledge of events relating to the assassination.

"In consideration for the appearance of the undersigned in connection with such television and/or motion picture interview or production you agree to indemnify and save harmless Lee E. Bowers, Jr. against any and all loss, damage, costs and expenses of any nature whatsoever, which said Lee E. Bowers, Jr. may hereafter suffer, incur, be put to, pay or lay out by reason of appearance on or in connection with such television and/or motion picture production; and further, you agree to defend at your cost any action or claim of any nature whatsoever which may be brought or asserted against the undersigned in connection with or related to the appearance of the undersigned in the abovesaid motion picture and/or television production, and to pay any and all costs and damages arising therefrom. Also in this connection you agree that, if necessary to enforce this indemnity agreement, suit may be brought by the undersigned against you, and you agree to accept service thereon, in any jurisdiction of the United States and specifically including, but not limited to, the jurisdiction of the courts of or located in the State of Texas.

"If you agree to my appearance in the abovesaid television and/or motion picture production on the foregoing terms and conditions you will indicate such agreement by execution of a copy of this letter in the space provided, returning same to the undersigned.

"Yours very truly,

"/s/ Lee E. Bowers, Jr.

"AGREED AND ACCEPTED:

"JUDGMENT FILMS CORPORATION

"BY: Emile de Antonio"

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Mr. Bowers stated that he had determined on the morning of March 31, 1966, that the individual representing himself as Robert Blake was actually Mark Lane. A photograph of Mark Lane taken in 1962 was exhibited to Bowers and he identified Lane's photograph as being the individual he knew as Robert Blake. Mr. Bowers stated that as a result of this misrepresentation he was now concerned as to whether the filmed interview permitted by him might be used in a distorted fashion and that he was interested in knowing if any federal law had been violated by such misrepresentation on the part of Mark Lane. Mr. Bowers indicated that he was going to recontact his attorney for legal advice with respect to what action he should take. Mr. Bowers also stated that he was considering calling former U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of Texas Barefoot Sanders, to determine if there was some federal law which Mark Lane had violated.

On March 31, 1966, Assistant U. S. Attorney B. H. Timmins, Jr., was apprized of the fact that Mark Lane had been identified as the individual representing himself as Robert Blake. Mr. Timmins stated that such representation did not constitute a violation of any federal law.

Mr. Bowers was advised of Mr. Timmins' opinion on March 31, 1966.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: April 7, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To advise witnesses of the captioned case were contacted in Dallas for purposes of a filmed interview by representatives of "Judgment Films Corporation." A representative of this company who introduced himself as Robert Blake is actually Mark Lane, former counsel for Margurite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. Copies of letterhead memorandum attached will be disseminated.

BACKGROUND:

Our Dallas Office on March 28, 30 and 31, 1966, was contacted by Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill, Mr. Lee E. Bowers, Jr., and Mr. Warren Allen Reynolds, all of whom were witnesses in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy and the shooting of Dallas, Texas, police officer J. D. Tippit. These people were contacted by representatives of the "Judgment Films Corporation" for the purpose of having a filmed interview made which will be included in an alleged educational television documentary relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

The witnesses were contacted by a person representing himself as Robert Blake. Mr. Lee E. Bowers, Jr., consented to the filmed interview only after consulting his lawyer who prepared a release from all liability and damages arising from this film which was signed by one of the representatives of the film corporation. Subsequently, Mr. Bowers determined the individual representing himself as Robert Blake was actually Mark Lane. A photograph of Mark Lane, taken in 1962, was exhibited to Bowers and he identified Lane's photograph as being the individual he knew as Robert Blake.

Enclosures

KJR:pah
199(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Beaumont
W. J. R.
W. J. R.
W. J. R.

APR 12 1966

62-107060-4098

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63

Mr. Bowers, as a result of this misrepresentation, became concerned as to whether the filmed interview he permitted might be used in a distorted fashion and was interested in knowing whether a Federal law had been violated on the part of Mark Lane. Bowers related he was contacting his attorney and considering calling former U. S. Attorney Barefoot Sanders. Based on this comment concerning Bowers' anticipated contact with Mr. Sanders, on 3/31/66 Assistant U. S. Attorney B. H. Timmins, Jr., Dallas, Texas, was apprised of the fact that Mark Lane had represented himself as Robert Blake. Mr. Timmins stated that such representation did not constitute a violation of any Federal law and subsequently Mr. Bowers was advised of Mr. Timmins' opinion.

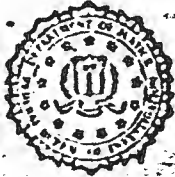
Mark Lane, former counsel for Margurite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, is on the Reserve Index. Lane has recently been residing in England where he has been preparing a book for publication relating to the assassination entitled, "Rush to Judgment." This information has previously been disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, State Department and Central Intelligence Agency. We also received information Lane was contemplating the preparation of a documentary film dealing with the assassination founded on his book. It now appears he is following through in this respect.

Dallas was instructed to incorporate information received in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination, information copies of which are attached.

ACTION:

Copies of the letterhead memoranda dated March 30, 1966, and March 31, 1966, Dallas, Texas, will be disseminated to the Internal Security Division and Criminal Division of the Department, U. S. Secret Service, State Department and the Central Intelligence Agency.

W
JRM
OK
R
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V
12
J5
JRM



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 30, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On the night of March 28, 1966, Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill, 9402 Bluff Creek, Dallas, Texas, telephone number EV 1-2271, telephonically contacted the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and requested that she be contacted by a Special Agent familiar with the assassination investigation.

On the morning of March 29, 1966, Mrs. Hill advised that during the past week she has been telephonically contacted on several occasions by an individual identifying himself as De Antonio who indicated he and a Mr. Black were preparing an educational television documentary concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and desired to interview her in detail. She stated that she had not consented to such an interview but on the evening of March 28, 1966, two individuals identifying themselves as De Antonio and Black, appeared at her residence for the purpose of interviewing her. She stated that she questioned them as to the exact nature of their visit and being a school teacher, herself, doubted that they were endeavoring to compile data for any educational television documentary relating to the assassination.

Mrs. Hill stated that she had previously talked to an individual named Jones Harris, who was also desiring to interview her for purposes of a book he was writing and that Jones Harris had indicated to her that De Antonio was one of "Mark Lane's men."

Mrs. Hill advised that she specifically asked De Antonio and Black if they were connected with Mark Lane and De Antonio admitted that Mark Lane was "one of their backers." She stated De Antonio mentioned that some of the backing was coming from England for his project.

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its
contents are not to be distributed outside your
agency.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

GROUP 1

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Mrs. Hill described De Antonio as a white male, over six feet tall, weighing about 250 pounds, large build, greyish brown hair, "sloppy looking", and giving the appearance of one who drinks excessively. She described Black as an Italian-looking individual, very dark complected, well dressed, 5'11", 170 pounds, black hair.

Mrs. Hill stated that De Antonio and Black tried to convince her that other witnesses to the assassination had talked to them freely, and indicated that former Chief of Police Jesse E. Curry, of the Dallas Police Department, would be interviewed by them. They also indicated that they had talked to individuals who were on the railroad overpass near the scene of the assassination on November 22, 1963. She stated they inferred that they had someone who had seen everything on November 22, 1963, and specifically mentioned that they had someone who saw the shooting come from some bushes near the Texas School Book Depository building and that some of the people they were interviewing had never previously been interviewed by anyone concerning what they saw on November 22, 1963.

On March 28, 1966, Lee E. Bowers, Jr., 1923 View Crest, Dallas, Texas, telephone DA 7-2528, telephonically advised the Dallas Office of the FBI that one Robert Blake had approached him on March 26, 1966, concerning the making of a film on the assassination of President Kennedy. Bowers advised that he did not have time to talk to Blake at the time of the approach and that Blake was supposed to recontact him later.

Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill, mentioned above, was a witness to the assassination, and her testimony appears on pages 205 to 223 of Volume VI of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission On The Assassination of President Kennedy."

Lee E. Bowers, Jr., mentioned above, was an employee of the Union Terminal Company on duty at the railroad overpass on November 22, 1963, and his testimony before the President's Commission appears in Volume VI, pages 284 to 289 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission On The Assassination of President Kennedy."

Previous investigation has established that one Jones Harris resided at 242 East 49th Street, New York, New York, in

ALBANY REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

February, 1965, telephone PL 5-8310.

On February 25, 1965, Florance Gaffney, operator of Belles North Limited Answering Service, basement of apartment house located at 221 East 78th Street, New York, New York, advised that Jones Harris, at the above-mentioned New York address, was convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald did not assassinate President Kennedy and that Harris believed Oswald was one of the persons appearing in a well published photograph of a group of people appearing in the doorway of the Texas School Book Depository building on the day of the assassination. She indicated that Harris was supported in this theory by a New York attorney, Arnold Krakower.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Texas, telephone Circle 5-2626. He offered Reynolds \$300.00 for a filmed interview of his participation in the activities that occurred that day. Reynolds stated that Antonio and his associates had an appointment with him for later on March 30, 1966.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
March 31, 1966

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**

The following information supplements that contained in memorandum dated March 30, 1966, at Dallas, Texas, captioned as above.

On March 30, 1966, Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill, 9402 Bluff Creek, Dallas, Texas, telephone number EV 1-2271, telephonically contacted the Dallas Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Office at approximately 7:15 PM., and stated that she had found out through a reliable source, which she did not reveal, that one of the individuals who had been at her residence on the night of March 28, 1966, was Mark Lane. She stated that she believed he identified himself as Blake, rather than Black.

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conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its
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agency.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Mr. Bowers advised that Mr. Blake indicated he was attempting to put on film what the President's Commission on the assassination had determined with respect to the assassination. He stated that Blake indicated he had talked to a number of people to record their interviews on film.

Mr. Bowers stated that during his filmed interview considerable time was spent on his testimony before the President's Commission with respect to a place where he was interrupted by the person doing the questioning and Blake's group desired to know what Bowers was about to say in his testimony before the President's Commission when he was interrupted. Blake's group also dwelled to some extent on the fact that Bowers, in his testimony, had stated he saw a policeman ride a motorcycle up the embankment on the north side of Elm Street immediately after the assassination. Bowers stated that Blake's group appeared vitally interested in the sequence of shots with respect to whether they could have been fired by one man with one rifle. He stated they also questioned him as to what it was he actually saw that was a "flash" which he apparently mentioned during his testimony before the President's Commission. Bowers stated that Blake's group also appeared vitally interested in his interview with the police immediately after the assassination with respect to certain cars he had observed with political candidate stickers on them.

Mr. Bowers stated that prior to consenting to the filmed interview, he contacted his attorney, Richard W. Smith, of the law firm Lync, Blanchette, Smith and Shelton, First National Bank Building, Dallas, Texas, telephone Riverside 1-4871, and had his attorney draw up the following quoted agreement:

"Date: 3-30-66

"Judgment Films Corporation

"Re: Lee E. Bowers, Jr.

"Gentlemen:

"You have requested the undersigned to appear in a documentary television and/or motion picture film regarding the events

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

"surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy. I agree to participate without compensation in the filming of such production by allowing you to photograph and tape an interview with me concerning my knowledge of events relating to the assassination.

"In consideration for the appearance of the undersigned in connection with such television and/or motion picture interview or production you agree to indemnify and save harmless Lee E. Bowers, Jr. against any and all loss, damage, costs and expenses of any nature whatsoever, which said Lee E. Bowers, Jr. may hereafter suffer, incur, be put to, pay or lay out by reason of appearance on or in connection with such television and/or motion picture production; and further, you agree to defend at your cost any action or claim of any nature whatsoever which may be brought or asserted against the undersigned in connection with or related to the appearance of the undersigned in the abovesaid motion picture and/or television production, and to pay any and all costs and damages arising therefrom. Also in this connection you agree that, if necessary to enforce this indemnity agreement, suit may be brought by the undersigned against you, and you agree to accept service thereon, in any jurisdiction of the United States and specifically including, but not limited to, the jurisdiction of the courts of or located in the State of Texas.

"If you agree to my appearance in the abovesaid television and/or motion picture production on the foregoing terms and conditions you will indicate such agreement by execution of a copy of this letter in the space provided, returning same to the undersigned.

"Yours very truly,

"/s/ Lee E. Bowers, Jr.

"AGREED AND ACCEPTED:

"JUDGMENT FILMS CORPORATION

"BY: Emile de Antonio"

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Mr. Bowers stated that he had determined on the morning of March 31, 1966, that the individual representing himself as Robert Blake was actually Mark Lane. A photograph of Mark Lane taken in 1962 was exhibited to Bowers and he identified Lane's photograph as being the individual he knew as Robert Blake. Mr. Bowers stated that as a result of this misrepresentation he was now concerned as to whether the filmed interview permitted by him might be used in a distorted fashion and that he was interested in knowing if any federal law had been violated by such misrepresentation on the part of Mark Lane. Mr. Bowers indicated that he was going to recontact his attorney for legal advice with respect to what action he should take. Mr. Bowers also stated that he was considering calling former U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of Texas Barefoot Sanders, to determine if there was some federal law which Mark Lane had violated.

On March 31, 1966, Assistant U. S. Attorney B. H. Timmins, Jr., was apprized of the fact that Mark Lane had been identified as the individual representing himself as Robert Blake. Mr. Timmins stated that such representation did not constitute a violation of any federal law.

Mr. Bowers was advised of Mr. Timmins' opinion on March 31, 1966.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tele. Room ☐
Director ☐
Mr. Tolson ☐
Mr. DeLoach ☐
Mr. Mohr ☐
Mr. Wick ☐
Mr. Casper ☐
Mr. Callahan ☐
Mr. Conrad ☐
Mr. Felt ☐
Mr. Gale ☐
Mr. Rosen ☐
Mr. Sullivan ☐
Mr. Tavel ☐
Mr. Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Mr. Holmes ☐
Miss Gandy ☐

TO : Mr. Rosen *RM*
FROM : J. R. Malley *JRM*
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: March 31, 1966

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan

SAC, Dallas called at 3:30 p.m., and advised that the Dallas Office had received several telephone calls this week from individuals that had been interviewed in the captioned case to the effect they had been contacted by one Robert Blake, representing a concern that was making a film relative to the assassination, and in some instances, obtained detailed tape recorded interviews.

Today, one Lee Bowers, who is a railroad terminal employee, advised he had contacted his attorney concerning a statement that he had given to Robert Blake. He indicated that an additional witness thought the individual that interviewed him was actually Mark Lane (a Security Index subject of the New York Office who has been extremely critical of the Bureau's investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy). While Bowers was at the Dallas Office today, he identified a photograph of Mark Lane as the individual who had previously interviewed him. He stated that both he and his attorney felt that it should be a Federal violation for an individual to be conducting interviews using an assumed name. Dallas Office advised Bowers that there was no known violation as there had been no impersonation of a Federal officer, and he should feel free to discuss the matter with the U. S. Attorney if he so desired. Bowers indicated that it was possible that he or his attorney might be in contact with Barefoot Sanders, former U. S. Attorney and now Assistant Deputy Attorney General.

Dallas is submitting by airtel today a detailed letterhead memorandum concerning the activities of Lane, which should arrive at the Bureau April 1, 1966.

REC 3362-107:10-409

ACTION:

EX-114

15 APR 12 1966

This is submitted for information. Upon receipt of the letterhead memorandum, a thorough review will be made and appropriate dissemination made.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, MILWAUKEE (62-1178) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/64, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 4/7/66

Re Milwaukee airtel to the Bureau, 2/2/66, and to Bureau letter to Milwaukee, 2/10/66.

It is noted from referenced Bureau letter that the photo in question could not be identified as LEE HARVEY OSWALD. It was pointed out that significant differences in general facial characteristics were noted.

In view of the above, the photograph in question was returned to Rev. MILLER, Appleton, Wisconsin, and no additional action is being taken in this matter UACB.

2 - Bureau (62-109060)
1 - Milwaukee (62-1178)
JDO:EF
(3)

EXP-100

62-109060-410

12/11
11 APR 11 1966



62 APR 11 1966

Schmitt
HARRIS
L. J. HARRIS
INVESTIGATION

Handwritten notes:
J. C. ...
...
...
...
...

APR 21 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

FBI WASH D C ----3----
U R G E N T 3:55PM PST SHZ
TO DIRECTOR
FROM LOS ANGELES (175-0)

Telex
UNSUB, AKA SHAFFER; VINCENT ATTILA, THREAT AGAINST THE
PRESIDENT.

FOLLOWING TELEGRAM RECEIVED AT FBI, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA,
TODAY:

"F B I, PASADENA STATION
PASADENA CALIF

IN THE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE I ATTENDED A HEAVY
EQUIPMENT SCHOOL IN BUFFALO, TEXAS. THERE I MET A MAN,
SHAFFER WAS HIS LAST NAME I BELIEVE, FROM HOUSTON OR HUMBLE,
TEXAS. HE SAID HE HAD ATTENDED HOUSTON COLLEGE AS A CLASS-
MATE OF VALENTI, THE FORMER PRESIDENTIAL AIDE. AFTER A FEW
WEEKS OF SCHOOL AND A FEW DRINKS HE BEGAN TO BRAG OF HIS

END PAGE ONE

APR 25 1966

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
190 APR 26 1966

6

PAGE TWO

"FRIENDSHIP WITH VALENTI. HE SAID VALENTI WAS TO BE THE FUTURE GOVERNOR OF TEXAS AND SOMEDAY PERHAPS PRESIDENT AND NOW WAS THE TIME TO GET ONTO THE BANDWAGON. HE ALSO MENTIONED HIS BELIEF WAS THAT JOHNSON AND HIS TEXAS ASSOCIATES HAD KENNEDY MURDERED AND THAT IT WOULD BE FITTING TO REPAY HIM IN THE SAME COIN. I JUST LAUGHED ALL THIS OFF.

"I RETURNED TO LOS ANGELES AND SAW A FORMER WRESTLING INSTRUCTOR AT THE DOWNTOWN YMCA. VINCENT ATTILA *Cliff Hogg* HE WAS A FORMER OFFICER IN THE HUNGARIAN POLICE DURING WORLD WAR II. HE WAS VERY EMPHATIC IN HIS BELIEF THAT KENNEDY HAD BEEN KILLED BY A PROTESTANT GROUP IN THE SOUTH AND THAT JOHNSON SHOULD BE REPAID IN THE SAME FASHION.

"THESE CONVERSATIONS IN NO WAY CONSTITUTE A THREAT. YET, I FELT IT MIGHT AS WELL BY MENTIONED TO YOU.

Texas OTIS H. MCCLAUGHLIN, JR. *Five one one five - one four*
DE LONGPRE HOLLYWOOD CALIF SIX SIX SIX - ZERO EIGHT ZERO
SEVEN.

LOS ANGELES INDICES NEGATIVE ON ATTILA AND MC LAUGHLIN.

SECRET SERVICE ADVISED. LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM FOLLOWS.

END

WA...HSE

FBI WASH DC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: April 14, 1966

FROM : Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

FMV:RCN:mat
129-11

SUBJECT: Kennedy Assassination; Letter from Mrs. Verne G. Adams,
199 East Loudon Avenue and Maple, Lexington, Kentucky

There are enclosed herewith for your information
copies of a letter dated March 4, 1966 from Mrs. Adams to
the Department of Labor and forwarded to us by that agency.
Also attached are copies of that Department's reply.

Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy

40 APR 15 1966

EXP. PROC.

Enclosures

REC-133

62-109060-410

10 APR 15 1966

ENCLOSURE

no action
re assassination
allegations
to FBI

NO CORRESPONDENCE

No action
initiated by FBI

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
WOMEN'S BUREAU
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20110

March 23, 1966

COPY

Mrs. Verne G. Adams
199 East Loudon Avenue & Maple
Lexington, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Adams:

The Secretary of Labor has asked us to reply to your letter, and to send you some of our occupational literature.

The Women's Bureau cannot provide counseling and placement services, but these can be obtained without charge at local State public employment offices, affiliated with the U.S. Employment Service. Staff in these offices have access to all kinds of data that might help you decide what course to follow. They also know about training courses available and could put you in touch with other agencies that might be helpful. There is such an office at 300 South Upper Street, in Lexington. If it would be more convenient for you to call, the telephone number is 5-1120.

The enclosed publications may be useful to you in your planning.

Sincerely,

Mary Dublin Keyserling
Director

Enclosures

COPIES DESTROYED

4 JAN 10 1973

ENCLOSURE

4/10/1

London Ave. 11
 Lexington, Kentucky
 March 4th 1966

Secretary
 Dept. of Justice

14th Constitution Ave N.W.
 Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
 MAR 25 1966
 CRIMINAL DIVISION

129-11		RECORDED
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE		
17	MAR 25 1966	
R.A.O.		
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		

Dear Sir:

I have just heard a TV announcement
 President Johnson's program of 'Careers for Women' and
 one much interested in any program which will enable
 the - on active short notice of only fifty - more 11/18!
 to become a really productive individual - and
 increasing 'giving spirit' to use on age -
 1/2 in the mid - forties - and 1/2 in
 someone is making into the mid - forties
 accidents, is included - of nothingness - for this
 Homicides - by minor deaths - more but with
 right by - and this enhanced there on active
 to have in a social security benefit, as a
 in many for the ten million, hospitalized in my
 of the seas. San Francisco (California) Co.
 as being the actual assassination, see L. B. Pu
 Reporting it - or trying to at least, because
 the gun - edge call in that warehouse with - a
 and fire - and the telephone operators to set
 what I am seeing - said to me - How
 they 24/7 - as that

It seems to me, I feel, he had
been a living & a piece of the
living - plastic made with human life
in thick textures that held
the living together. The old House at
the same time, looking like a
I was engaged for about 13 months
before in the H 4 - my room - - the
the 1st type of house Indoor Day -
the same kind - really - in the middle of the
All my personal things had been going
on the bed - too late to get them away from
I stayed in the hall in H 9 - The room
I think when I went into my room for the first time
the my father - would have been in the
To-day I was able to escape and chose the
other youth who tried to get me in the little
Hotel (No. 146) where I was - I still have a
left - and I wish to put it into another
This is most essentially a most individual
Practical ability - in first preparation - cost
some - and managing & serving, some - I
In the way of treatment of work that I know to produce
the other things - the house - the house
I can't HARP on the stone - with a sense of
my day - I need a true sense of security - if you know
one - my lips they are so truly a part of our lives
and I wish to make it a part of the

JFK

NEC 1/18
246P

62-109060

SECTION 100

COPY 2

R5 Box 213
Greenwood, South Ca:
April 14, 1966

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

This letter is an apology for a previous letter from me to you which evidently contained some criticism of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for negligence before or during the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

I was unaware that the Secret Service had and has full responsibility for the safety and protection-for if I had known this, I should never have written any letter critical of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Like almost all Americans, I was greatly shocked at the unfortunate death of President Kennedy. Please excuse me.

Yours sincerely,

George B. Beach

ST-107

REC-35

62-109060-4162

APR 18 1966

CORRECTION

REC-35

4102

April 20, 1966

CT-107

Mr. George B. Beach
Route 5, Box 213
Greenwood, South Carolina 29646

Dear Mr. Beach:

Your note of April 14th, extending an apology for your previous letter, has been received. I can readily understand the concern which prompted your first communication, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in letting me know of your feelings now.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Mr. Beach wrote to the Director on 11-22-63 indicating he was angry and hurt because of the inadequate protection afforded the President. His letter was not offensive but obviously came from a shocked individual. Bulet of 11-27-63 advised him of the FBI's jurisdiction and that the Director was disturbed by his unfounded accusation of negligence. Mr. Beach was not identifiable in Bufiles at the time of his first letter.

GEM:mel (3)

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

51 MAY 3 1966

UNIT

F B I

Date: 4/21/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916) (RUC)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of a self-explanatory letterhead memorandum.

Information copies furnished Secret Service, Philadelphia.

Philadelphia indices negative on ALAN WOLFE.

Secret Service advised telephonically on 4/21/66.

3- Bureau (62-109060) (Enc. 10) (RM)
 2- Dallas (89-43) (RM)
 1- Philadelphia (157-916)
 JRW/hn
 (6)

REC-21

4103

1-CC LHM to US Sec. Service
 4/26/66 by 0-142
 6-KMR

APR 26 1966

Approved: 35 MAY 21 1966
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

April 21, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

In the April 21, 1966, issue of "The Daily Pennsylvanian," student newspaper of the University of Pennsylvania, appeared the following article:

CONF.

44 JAN 15 1966

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Instructor Voices Beliefs Wolfe's Theory Links LBJ to Kennedy's Death

By ANDREA ROTHBERG

Alan Wolfe, teaching fellow in the political science department, recently elaborated the possible theory that President Johnson originated the plot to kill the late President Kennedy.

Wolfe used this "viable theory" in a political science class, which he instructs, as an example of how mass movements attach themselves to belief patterns. He is still reflecting upon the hypothesis and its validity.

Pathological Inclinations

The theory rests upon the assumptions that Johnson has pathological tendencies, as evidenced by his present policy in Vietnam and his public personality. His insensitivity to murder is pointed up by the slaughter of thousands of Vietnamese while his ability to lie with a straight face is shown when his actions contradict his promises relating to the war. Johnson also has an "urge to be loved", hence his unusual inter-

est in consensus of public opinion, according to Wolfe.

Date Well Planned

The circumstance of the assassination can be integrated easily into Wolfe's illustrative belief pattern. Wolfe maintains that the time of the killing was subtly planned so that Johnson could derive the maximum number of years in the White House without appearing too obvious about it. If the November 1963 assassination had occurred one year before, Johnson could not run for a second presidential term. Wolfe noted the possibility of extending the Constitution's limit on presidential terms, increasing Johnson's term in office.

The seating arrangement of the presidential procession is of great importance. Rarely do the President and Vice President accompany each other on a tour, except in cases of international crises, which the Texas trip

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1 & 2

"The Daily
Pennsylvanian"
Philadelphia, Pa.

Date: 4/21/66

Edition: Vol. LXXXII No.20

Author: Andrea Rothberg

Editor: Steven Sarshik

Title:

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office: PH

☐ Being Investigated

was not, Johnson, riding four cars behind Kennedy, was safely out of firing range. Thus, the Vice President was out of danger, but near enough to immediately step into the President's position.

The fact that the incident took place in Texas is significant in that "the state is LBJ country." Johnson had "control over politics and events in Texas which could have extended to the assassination," stated Wolfe.

Johnson's Motives

Johnson's motives include other neurosis said Wolfe. Power hunger and ego consciousness caused Johnson's dissatisfaction with Kennedy's attitude toward Vietnam. Disappointed with the lack of responsibility of the Vice President, he sought to vent his power hunger by fighting in Vietnam.

Oswald was the "perfect stooge", according to the theory, because he participated in left-wing activities and was mentally unstable. Oswald's background and the fact that the country

inherited a more conservative president, stifled all right-wing criticism. The selection of Oswald was part of the "genius of the CIA", claimed Wolfe. He was uncertain as whether the CIA drafted the dupe, or whether he voluntarily approached the CIA, wanting to make amends for his subversive behavior.

The CIA tried to assure Oswald that he would not be caught. Wolfe noted that Oswald was the only presidential assassin in American history who ever denied his guilt.

Warren Reports Strategy

Wolfe referred to the Warren Report as "a brilliant piece of strategy," which gave the investigation a "badge of respectability." All members of the commission were either conservatives or Republicans, excepting Warren, himself, who were willing to believe obvious facts regardless of any evidence to alternative conclusions. Wolfe had not decided whether Warren believed the popular conclusions or whether Johnson revealed the plot to him and asked for his support.

The report itself according to the theory, "is a poor job". Although it criticizes the FBI security measures, it does not mention the CIA, the group responsible for expediting the plot.

News Censorship

The instructor's theory holds the news media responsible for leading the people into believing the ostensible facts concerning the assassination. Alternate theories never appeared in the newspapers or on television because communication networks have a self-imposed censorship, he claimed. Right-wing publications and magazines such as the "Realist" and "Ramparts," which discuss controversial theories of the assassination, are not influential because their audience is small, and their readers skeptical, anyway, explained Wolfe.

Wolfe received his Bachelor's Degree in 1963 from Temple University. He has done graduate work in Vanderbilt University and University of Michigan, and is presently a Ph. D. candidate at the University.

"This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency."

DIRECTOR, FBI (105-147805)

4/25/66

SAC, DALLAS (105-2190) (C)

MARGUERITE CLAVERIE OSWALD
IS - R

CO - DALLAS

ReBulet to Dallas dated 11/29/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM reflecting contact of subject with FBI at Dallas, Texas, on 4/21/66.

Mrs. OSWALD telephonically talked with IC JAMES VON WHITE, Fort Worth RA, and with Field Supervisor ROBERT P. GENSERLING at Dallas, Texas.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of FD-376 for use by the Bureau in dissemination to U. S. Secret Service headquarters.

Two copies of the LHM have been furnished U. S. Secret Service, Dallas.

Previous information concerning Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD was disseminated to U. S. Secret Service by LHM dated 5/24/65 at Dallas, furnished the Bureau by Dallas airtel dated 5/24/65, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA", Bufile 105-82555, Dallas file 100-10461. Copies of the letter are being furnished the Bureau for its assassination file, 62-109060, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD file 105-82555.

- ⑥ - Bureau (encls-12) (RM)
 (2 - 105-147805)
 (2 - 62-109060) (Assassination file)
 (2 - 105-82555) (LEE HARVEY OSWALD)
3 - Dallas (1 - 105-2190)
 (1 - 100-10461)
 (1 - 89-43)

RPG:jeg
(9)

2

NO. 105-147805
105-147805-27



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
April 25, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

MARGUERITE CLAVERIE OSWALD

On April 21, 1966, Mrs. Marguerite Claverie Oswald telephonically contacted the Fort Worth, Texas, Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and requested permission to view the clothes Lee Harvey Oswald, her deceased son, was wearing at the time he was shot and killed by Jack Ruby on November 24, 1963. She was advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation did not have such clothing but that the Dallas Police Department might have information as to who had possession of such clothes at the present time.

Thereafter, on April 21, 1966, Mrs. Oswald again telephonically contacted the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and stated she had talked to Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department who told her that only the recognized next of kin could be permitted to view the clothing

Lee Harvey Oswald was wearing when he was shot and killed by Jack Ruby and that such recognized next of kin was the wife of Lee Harvey Oswald, Marina Oswald Porter.

Mrs. Oswald stated she had a piece of cloth she desired to compare with the clothing of Lee Harvey Oswald and that she was still working on the assassination case but could get no one to listen to her. She stated she had contacted the Attorney General of the United States, as well as the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Washington, and that it was her desire that she be allowed to convene with Attorney General Katzenbach, and other high government officials, at a conference table where she could sit at the head of the table and tell all parties present the results of her investigation into the assassination. She stated that she would see that the truth was revealed even if it took her until her death to do so.

Mrs. Oswald claimed that her efforts were being obstructed by government powers at all levels. She was advised that the Federal Bureau of Investigation could not, in any way,

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62-154573

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its
contents are not to be distributed outside your
agency.

Re: MARGUERITE CLAVERIE OSWALD

assist her in obtaining permission to view the clothing that Lee Harvey Oswald was wearing at the time he was killed because such clothing was not in the possession of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The file of the Dallas Office reflects the last known residence for Mrs. Oswald was 3704 Crestline Road, Fort Worth, Texas, as of May 13, 1965.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/27/66

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: Dallas

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau and the Dallas Office is a copy of a clipping captioned "On Yucatan Peninsula, Cuban Consul Busy -- Raising Rabbits."

The clipping was received by mail on 4/26/66 by the Los Angeles Office from GEORGE C. THOMSON of 1526½ Canada Boulevard, Glendale 8, California. In the cover letter, THOMSON advised that Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD requested that he forward the clipping to the Los Angeles FBI Office.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43)(Info.)(Enc. 1)
- 1 - Los Angeles

PBD:elc
(5)

EX-101
62-109060-4104
REC-24 11 APR 29 1966

"...saying that a hair is not worthy judge? How can a person's educational right to an education be taken away for such a reason?"

I know how big a fight lies ahead and all the trouble that may come on me and a few others, but I'll take it all. It's about time someone said something instead of just nodding heads about the situation. This is a problem that needs to be solved and there is no way to meet it except head on.

FRANK M. CHALOUPEKA
Box 443, Crowley

subcommittee, mistaken. On the "...it would appear to me that what has been going on is a series of bureaucratic accommodations all through the government... I think the time has come, if you mean to reorganize the federal government, (to) do a good job or forget it."

But Ribicoff seems to be swimming upstream. The main effort now is to make everybody happy. Probably there will be a new Department of Transportation — and no bureau will lose its autonomy. The only loser then would be President Johnson and his dream of streamlining the federal government.

© 1966, Publishers Newspaper Syndicate

Rusk gives a of the tactics of a training and indoctrination, revolutions and furnishing to support them in countries the world.

In outlining American policy, Rusk calls for firmness and the maintenance of American principles and ideals. There must be reassurance to Red China, he says, that the United States does not intend to attack the mainland and that, while it will not abandon Formosa, it believes there are many ways by which the peoples of Red China and the United States can work together in the future if restraint is applied by the Peking regime and theories of world conquest are abandoned.

© 1966, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

ON YUCATAN PENINSULA

April 29, 1966

Cuban Consul Busy--Raising Rabbits

By DON BOHNING
Chicago Daily News Service

MERIDA, Mexico—A pudgy, crew-cut one-time Havana department store worker with a penchant for raising rabbits tends Cuba's diplomatic store in this Mexican state capital.

But for Cuban Consul Mariano Garcia, the normal consulate duties appear to be minimal.

Despite its proximity to Cuba, there is no legal direct trade nor travel between Mexico's Yucatan peninsula and the Communist-held island less than 100 miles across the Caribbean.

The number of Cuban citizens residing in Merida probably can be counted on one's fingers. And half of them would be anti-Castro. The other half would be Garcia's wife, two children and his wife's parents.

Garcia's father-in-law sometimes

stands in for him at official functions as the representative of the consulate.

Much of Garcia's attention centers on matters affecting Cuba's Gulf fishing fleet and the operation of a Cuban-Mexican bi-national center.

He frequently travels to the nearby fishing port of Progreso or the tiny island of Isla Mujeres across the peninsula, a favorite haven for Cuba's fishing fleet.

Residents at Isla Mujeres says Garcia shows up there on an average of at least once a month.

And he's on hand at Progreso whenever a Cuban or Russian ship approaches. In October 1965, he was joined at Progreso by the Russian consul general from Mexico City when the Soviet vessel Sapfir K-333 came into port.

Garcia also averages a trip a month

to Mexico City, presumably to confer at the Cuban embassy there. He has made several trips to Havana as well.

The combination consulate-residence is an unpretentious blue building in one of Merida's better residential areas.

A sign outside says hours are from 8:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

In the backyard, Garcia raises rabbits, reportedly both as a hobby and for commercial purposes.

His car is a Ford Falcon station wagon bearing 1963 Texas license plates. How and where he obtained it is uncertain.

Garcia, a pleasant appearing, clean-shaven man of about 40, was assigned as consul in 1961. A former Havana department store clerk, he is reported to have been active in anti-Batista union activities.

Please check this out. Yvita F.B.O.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 4/26/66

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/30 and 3/31/66.

Enclosed for Bureau are 12 copies, New York three copies, of an LHM relating to captioned matter, which is being furnished the Bureau and New York for information and the Bureau may desire to make dissemination, if appropriate.

The information contained from Mrs. HILL was received by Field Supervisor ROBERT P. GEMBERLING

No investigation being conducted, UACB.

1-CC LHM TO:
DEPT. ATTEN. BELCHER 0-6
DEPT. YEAGLEY 0-6
DEPT. OF STATE 0-146
CIA 0-14F
US SECRET SERVICE 0-14L
ON 4/29/66 6-PMR

1-CC LHM RM 5730 6-PMR

ENCLOSURE

62-109060 - 4005

- 6 - Bureau (encls-12) (RM) REC-101
(2 - 62-109060)
(2 - 100-409763 - MARK LANE)
(2 - Legat, London - MARK LANE (100-3247))
3 - New York (encls-3) (RM)
(1 - 89-75)
(2 - 100-117844 - MARK LANE)
2 - Dallas (1 - 89-43)
(1 - 100-10970 - MARK LANE)

RPG:jeg
(11)

12 APR 28 1966



54 MAY 17 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

April 26, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY

November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following information supplements that contained in memoranda dated March 30 and March 31, 1966, at Dallas, Texas, captioned as above.

On April 21, 1966, Jean Lollis Hill, 9402 Bluff Creek, Dallas, Texas, telephone EV 1-2271, personally appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and made available a copy of a letter she had received on April 15, 1966, from Emile de Antonio. A copy of the letter is as follows:

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44 JAN 15 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its
contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Box 1567
New York 17, N.Y.
CI6-4460
4.14.66

Dear Mrs. Hill,

Our last talk was like dust in the air suspended--on my part. Fama qui volit per urbe a nocte is the way Vergil described the half-truths and non-truths purveyed by that ineffectual and dreary little creep.

As I told you that night in Dallas, we have you on film from WFAA-TV; and it's good but I still would like the whole story. I'm interested in the truth and whether we make money or not is peripheral. I don't want time and indifference to bury what really happened in Dallas on that Friday in November. We have filmed all kinds of people, most of them from the Report and we have already in process a film which will shoot a lot of holes in the Warren Report, in the official lies and stories; which will fill in the chinks of omission. Only madmen believe they possess absolute truth; what we have is a stab at it, a little letting in of light, a hope that more can be done.

I've been a film-maker for only a few years but I hope that what I've done (and here I am giving you a curriculum vitae) will convince you that I'm not a shady confidence man. To begin I was a classmate of John F. Kennedy's at Harvard and I knew him. Since Harvard days I've been an editor, a longshoreman, a flier, a university teacher, graduate student, etc. In films I've done the following: produced the short Sunday which was about the riot in Washington Square between the folk singers and the police in April 1961. Sunday has won 12 international awards and I think it treated a rough theme ~~honestly~~ honestly. I then co-produced and directed Point of Order a 100 minute feature based on the Army-McCarthy Hearings of 1954 and which was called "best picture of the year" by the Herald Tribune, generally acclaimed by critics and the only American document to be shown at Cannes Film Festival. Last year I directed for the BBC a one hour program about urban politics based on the 1965 New York mayoral election. The Picture has not as yet been shown in the US but it was a hit in England. The Kennedy-Oswald film is next and we're four months away from completion.

My call to you is based on many notes not the least of which is the fact that if all the people I talked to in Dallas you are the only one whose views could be construed as even closely related to my own. All I ask is that you come here when your school is over and look at what we've done. It will not be too late then to add a few minutes of your testimony.

Mark Lane, of course had to be Bob Blake. Even Earl Warren registered in Dallas under a nom de guerre. In our case Mark was concerned that his true identity would force witnesses to conform to his ideas and Blake seemed obscure and objective enough to elicit truthful and neutral responses which were what we wanted.

I hope you will agree. If you won't will you write or call me collect and let me know your objections? The stories told to you by ~~that~~ ~~as~~ lost, mixed-up, ~~misery~~ unhappy crap have another side.

At any rate,

best wishes,


Emile de Antonio

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

Mrs. HILL advised that she did not contemplate acknowledging this letter or calling Emile de Antonio, as suggested by him. She stated she had desired to have no further contact whatsoever with this individual or his associates. She stated she would keep the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation advised of any future contacts she might receive.

FBI

Date: 4/27/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, Detroit (62-3550)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are ten copies
and for Dallas two copies of an LHM, dated and captioned as
above.

In view of the information contained in the LHM to
the effect that LOUIS LEONARD ROSEN regards STAN GREEN as an
individual who would exaggerate or invent a story if it
meant more attention for himself, no further action is
recommended concerning this matter.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2) (RM) (Info)
1 - Detroit
LMC/rms
(5)

REC-101

62-109060 - 4106

MAY 3 1966

1-cc LHM to

DEPT RAO & RM DIV O-C

1 cc US SECRET SERVICE O-101

4/29/66

6-1111

O.C. Wick

Approved: 54 MAY 3 1966
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
April 27, 1966

Re: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
November 22, 1963
Dallas, Texas

Mr. Louis Leonard Rosen, 23880 Moritz, Oak Park,
Michigan, furnished the following information to the Detroit
Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

Mr. Rosen advised that he was employed as a counselor
at Camp Tamakwa, Algonquin Park, Ontario, Canada, which is
located near Huntsville, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Rosen advised
that one Stan Green is employed as a carpenter and general
handyman at Camp Tamakwa on a year-round basis. Sometime
during August, 1965, Stan Green related the following information
to Mr. Rosen:

Stan Green advised Mr. Rosen that one day during the
summer of 1963, he, Green, was parked at the approach to a
drawbridge which crosses the Ontonagon River near Huntsville,
Ontario. The drawbridge had been raised which had caused
traffic to stop. Green said that parked directly ahead of him
was a large automobile bearing license plates from someplace
in the United States. The occupants of this car were standing
on the roadside conversing and part of their conversation was
overheard by Green. Green told Rosen that he had overheard
one of these men remarking in words to the effect that
he would not have to worry about Kennedy, as Kennedy would
soon be going to Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Rosen advised that he had pressed Green for a
more detailed account of this occurrence but that Green would
only state that one of these men was a person that he sees
regularly in the newspapers.

Mr. Rosen advised that based on his acquaintance with
Green, he has come to regard Green as a person who would not
hesitate to exaggerate or invent a story if it would mean more
attention for himself.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 15 1973

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 5/5/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____ (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS.
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: UNSIGNED LETTER POSTMARKED
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, APRIL 28, 1966,
TO PUBLIC LIBRARY, BOSTON, MASS.

Enclosed to the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning captioned matter. Two copies each are also enclosed for Dallas and San Antonio.

Also enclosed herewith to the Bureau are the original communication and envelope received by the Boston Office of the FBI on 5/4/66, and three Xerox copies for possible dissemination by the Bureau.

Also enclosed to Dallas and San Antonio respectively, are one copy each of the envelope and communication mentioned in the attached LHM.

One copy of this LHM and Xerox copies of the envelope and communication mentioned in the LHM are being disseminated to Secret Service, Boston, Mass. 1)

Mr. CONNOLLY's letter has been acknowledged

- 3 - Bureau (Encs.18)
- 2 - Dallas (Encs.4) (89-43)
- 2 - San Antonio (Encs.4)
- 1 - Boston

ENCLOSURE TO SECRET SERVICE

BY 0-141 5/4/66

6-KAR

12 MAY 6 1966

Approved:

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Boston, Massachusetts
May 5, 1966

UNSIGNED LETTER POSTMARKED
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, APRIL 28, 1966,
TO PUBLIC LIBRARY, BOSTON, MASS.

Mr. John J. Connolly, Assistant Director, Boston Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts, by letter dated May 2, 1966, forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Boston, an envelope postmarked at San Antonio, Texas, April 28, 1966, and which was addressed to the Public Library, Boston, Massachusetts. This envelope contained no return address. The following typewritten communication was contained therein:

"TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"Re: Jack Ruby hearing, May 11, 1966
Texas Court of Criminal Appeals
Austin, Texas

"To careful observers of photographs in LIFE for Oct. 22, 1964, and in the Warren Report, it would appear that Mrs. John F. Kennedy, apparently prepared beforehand, with calm determination held her husband up to rifle fire.

"The public has the right to know: Exactly what instructions did the Secret Service give to her?

"'Equality Before the Law' -- Supreme Court

"cc to newspapers listed in Information Please Almanac for 1966; to corresponding Public Libraries (since they have easy access to the evidence.)"

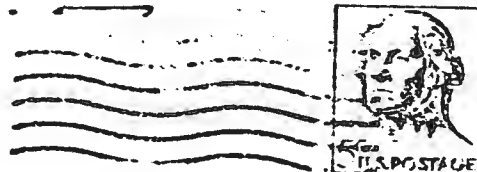
The statement, "Equality Before the Law," - Supreme Court, in the above message was handwritten.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

44-111513731

ENCLOSURE



PUBLIC LIBRARY
Boston, Mass.

Assistant Directors

JOHN J. CONNOLLY
~~ERVIN J. GABER~~
FRANCIS X. MOLONEY



Chief Librarians

JOHN M. CARROLL
~~BRADFORD McHILL (Acting)~~

~~MURTON EDWARD LOED, Director~~
Philip J. McHiff

BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Boston 17, Massachusetts

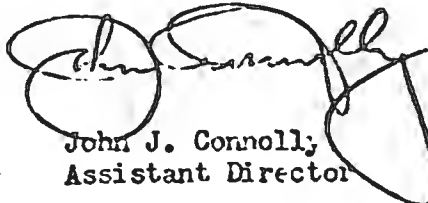
2 May 1966

Mr James L. Handley
Special Agent in Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
470 Atlantic Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02210

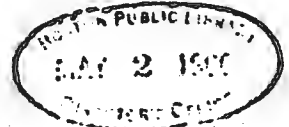
Dear Mr Handley:

I am sending to you herewith a letter which was received at the Boston Public Library today in the belief that your office desires to receive such items.

Very sincerely yours,


John J. Connolly
Assistant Director

MAY 4 1966
FBI - BOSTON



TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Re: Jack Ruby hearing, May 11, 1966
Texas Court of Criminal Appeals
Austin, Texas

To careful observers of photographs in LIFE for Oct. 22, 1964, and in the Warren Report, it would appear that Mrs. John F. Kennedy, apparently prepared beforehand, with calm determination hold her husband up to rifle fire.

The public has the right to know: Exactly what instructions did the Secret Service give to her?

"Equality Before the Law" - Supreme Court

cc to newspapers listed in Information Please Almanac for 1966;
to corresponding Public Libraries (since they have easy access
to the evidence.)

F B I

Date: 5/6/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, PORTLAND (89-21) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a xerox reproduction of a typewritten undated anonymous note addressed "TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN," and captioned "Re: Jack Ruby hearing, May 11, 1966, Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, Austin, Texas," which was addressed to the "Public Library, Portland, Ore." The envelope bears the postmark San Antonio, Texas 4/28/66. It is noted the name "Mr. Burghardt," handwritten in ink, and crossed out by penciled lines, appears directly above the envelope. It is further noted the communication refers to the assassination of the President, indicating that Mrs. KENNEDY "with calm determination held her husband up to rifle fire." It raises a question as to what "instructions did the Secret Service agents give to her?"

The original of the above communication and envelope were forwarded to the Portland Office by MARY E. PHILLIPS, Librarian, Library Association of Portland, 801 SW 10th Avenue, Portland, by letter dated 5/3/66, in which she indicated they were received by mail the morning of the same date.

3-Bureau (Enc. 1) (AM) (RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (AM) (RM)
1-San Antonio (Enc. 1) (AM) (RM) (Info)
1-Portland

JAB:jld

(7)

MAY 9 1966

CO. Fick

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

69

PD 89-21

Mrs. DOROTHY WOOLLEY, secretary to the librarian, advised 5/6/66 that the name "Mr. Burghardt," was placed on the envelope by a library employee in the mail room for routing purposes and was not significant.

The original documents above mentioned are being forwarded with copies of this communication to the Dallas Office for such action as is deemed appropriate.

A xerox copy is also being sent to San Antonio for information since the envelope was postmarked at San Antonio.

File No. PD 89-21Date Received 5/4/66From LANN E. PHILLIPS, Librarian
(NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR)Library Association of Portland
(ADDRESS OF CONTRIBUTOR)801 S.W. 10th Ave., Portland, Oregon
(CITY AND STATE)By Portland Office
(NAME OF SPECIAL AGENT)

To Be Returned

Yes ☐No ☒

Description:

Zerox copy of envelope addressed to
Public Library, Portland, Oregon,
postmarked San Antonio, Texas 4/23/66,
and of anonymous note "Re: JACK RUBIN
hearing, May 11, 1966, Texas Court of
Criminal Appeals, Austin, Texas."

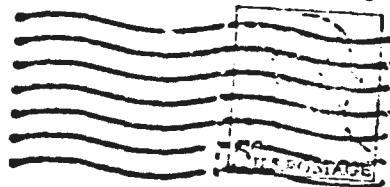
8215-978271-09

Re: Jack Ruby hearing, May 11, 1966
Texas Court of Criminal Appeals
Austin, Texas

The public has the right to know: Exactly what instructions did the Secret Service agents give to her?

"Equality Before the Law?" - Supreme Court

cc to newspapers listed in Information Please Almanac, 1956, also to corresponding Public Libraries (they have easy access to the evidence.



PUBLIC LIBRARY
Portland, Ore.

FBI

Date: 5/6/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BOSTON (89-43)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

RE: UNSIGNED LETTER POSTMARKED
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 4/28/66,
TO PUBLIC LIBRARY, BOSTON, MASS.

Re Boston airtel 5/5/66 entitled as above.

Enclosed to the Bureau is a similar letter and envelope received by the Public Library, Portland, Maine. These enclosures were furnished to SA GUY R. BAILEY on 5/2/66 by Mrs. GRACE TRAPPAN, Librarian, Portland Public Library, Portland, Maine, who advised they had been received in the mail on that date.

Inasmuch as this is identical with the enclosures previously forwarded to the Bureau, which appears to have had widespread dissemination, no additional LHM is being prepared UACB.

- ③ - Bureau (Encs. 2)
 - 2 - Dallas (89-43)
 - 1 - San Antonio
 - 1 - Boston
- FMC:maj
(7)

REC-52

62-109060 4/89

9 MAY 9 1966

ENCLOSURE

G. E. W. 44

69 MAY 22 1966

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) DATE: 5/16/66

FROM *JPM* SAC, PHOENIX (89-42) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
SCCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Los Angeles letter to the Director, 4/26/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth additional information concerning MARY S. (JANE) KASSOUF.

Two copies of this letterhead memorandum are also being sent to the other offices receiving copies of this letter.

Secret Service at Phoenix has been furnished two copies of this letterhead memorandum.

It is suggested that the Secret Service at Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles and San Antonio be furnished copies of the enclosed memorandum.

ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Houston (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 2)
- 2 - San Antonio (Enc. 2)
- 2 - San Francisco (Enc. 2)
- 1 - Phoenix

REC 12

62-109060 4110

MAY 20 1966

JJR/lkt
(13)

0-7 to DL, HO, LA, + SA

5/26/66 to Bureau

dissemination of LHM to LOCAL

U.S. Secret Service

EX-108

69 MAY 27 1966 of LHM to U.S. SECRET
W.D.C. 5/26/66 by O-141

6-744R

Kear



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
May 16, 1966

MARY S. (JANE) KASSOUF

Captioned individual on May 13, 1966,
telephonically contacted the Phoenix Office of the
Federal Bureau of Investigation and stated that she is
presently residing at 302 West Portland, Phoenix,
Arizona, and is employed by the Swineford Business
Service, 2201 North 7th Street, Phoenix, Arizona.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
4 4 19 1963

ENCLOSURE

5/19/66

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Dallas Office received a letter from Edwin A. Walker (Major General resigned) who requested information developed during the assassination investigation as it relates to the attempt on his life by Lee Harvey Oswald. He also wanted the bullet that was fired at him and turned over to the Bureau by the Dallas Police Department.

The Department is handling all matters relating to the preservation of evidence by the Government in this case and the Bureau should not become involved.

SAC Dallas recommended that Walker's letter be orally acknowledged and that he be referred to the Department. Upon approval SAC Dallas will be instructed to handle this matter as indicated in the attached teletype.

KMR:bss

[Handwritten signature]

XL 101
MAY 24 1966

62 100 411
ENCLOSURE

MAY 18 1966

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

6:19 PM CST URGENT 5/18/66 JDP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)(P) (2P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

LETTER DATED MAY SIXTEEN LAST RECEIVED FROM EDWIN A. WALKER IN WHICH HE INDICATES HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE ANYTHING WE MIGHT WANT TO SHOW HIM PERTAINING TO THE INCIDENT OF ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION ON HIM APRIL TEN, SIXTYTHREE AT DALLAS, TEXAS. IN LETTER WALKER STATES HE HAS BOTH PERSONAL AND LEGAL INTEREST IN CASE AND THE INVESTIGATION OF IT.

WALKER ALSO STATED HE DESIRED THAT BULLET FIRED, ACCORDING TO WARREN COMMISSION REPORT, BY LEE HARVEY OSWALD, BE RETURNED TO HIM.

BULLET REFERRED TO IS ITEM C ONE FOUR EIGHT LAST KNOWN TO BE RETAINED IN FBI LAB. THIS BULLET WAS OBTAINED BY DALLAS OFFICE FROM DALLAS PD AND NOT FROM MR. WALKER. WALKER IS IDENTICAL TO MAJOR GENERAL EDWIN ANDERSON WALKER, U. S. ARMY (RESIGNED (NINETEEN SIXTYONE). IN NINETEEN SIXTYTWO HE WAS A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF TEXAS. HE HAS CONTINUED HIS POLITICAL

END PAGE ONE

ENCLOSURE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

MAY 24 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

DL 100-10461

PAGE TWO

ACTIVITY THROUGH ESPOUSAL OF ANTI COMMUNIST, ANTI INTEGRATION
AND CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL VIEWS IN NUMEROUS SPEECHES AND
PUBLIC PRONOUNCEMENTS. HE THRIVES ON PUBLICITY.

I RECOMMEND I BE PERMITTED TO ORALLY ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT
OF MR. WALKER'S LETTER AND ADVISE HIM THAT THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE
HAS UNDER STUDY THE DISPOSITION OF ALL SUCH MATERIAL AND THAT
HE MAY DESIRE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE DEPT. OF JUSTICE IF
HE FEELS HE HAS A RIGHT TO THE BULLET REFERRED TO IN HIS LETTER.

BUREAU ADVICE REQUESTED.

END

~~CORR--PAGE ONE LINE FIVE WORD TEN SHLD BE ANYTHING~~

WA...RCH

FBI WASH DC

TU CLR

CC-MR. ROSEN + Mr. Sullivan

PLAINTEXT

5/19/66
1 - Mr. Raupach

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)
FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

REC 30

ST-117
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD

KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,
DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS DASH INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REURTEL MAY EIGHTEEN, LAST.

BUREAU AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR YOU TO ORALLY
ACKNOWLEDGE RECEIPT OF MR. WALKER'S LETTER AND ADVISE
HIM THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE HAS UNDER STUDY THE
DISPOSITION OF EVIDENCE IN THIS CASE AND THAT HE MAY DESIRE
TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT IF HE FEELS
HE HAS A RIGHT TO THE BULLET.

RIS:imt
(3) COPIES DESTROYED

4 4 JAN 15 1973

MAY 24 1966

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 19 1966

TELETYPE

25 1966

TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 5/17/66

OO - DALLAS

Rerep SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 2/11/64 at Dallas,
pages 169 thru 172, and Bulet to Dallas, 2/28/65.

By letter dated 5/11/66, JAMES W. MARLIN, JR., 927
Sumner Drive, San Antonio, Texas, made inquiry of this office
concerning the 35 millimeter color slide he made available to
the FBI Agents on 1/7/64 because one of the individuals in the
photograph who were demonstrating in front of the White House
looked like pictures he had seen of LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

As reflected in above-referenced report, this slide
was furnished the FBI Laboratory, which, under date of 1/30/64,
furnished an enlargement of the slide and advised that on the
basis of the enlargement it was not possible to state that the
individual involved was or was not identical with LEE HARVEY
OSWALD.

As reflected in rerep, the whereabouts of LEE HARVEY
OSWALD, on 9/22/62, the date the photograph was taken by Mr.
MARLIN, was established to the extent that the person appearing
in the photograph taken by Mr. MARLIN could not possibly have
been LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The actual slide furnished by Mr. MARLIN is still being
retained at the Bureau. Mr. MARLIN has requested that this
photograph be returned to him.

Mr. MARLIN's letter has been acknowledged and he has
been advised that the Department of Justice has under study the
disposition of documents and related evidence obtained during
captioned investigation. It has been suggested that he may desire
to communicate directly with the Department of Justice.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas

REC-50

4112
11 MAY 18 1966



APC:ieg
JUN 1 1966

EXP. PROC.

STA

5/24/66

AIRTEL

REC-4

62-109060 4113

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Chicago (Encs. 6)

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 23, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Chicago and Dallas are one Xerox copy each of three letters and the envelopes in which they were transmitted, which were addressed to Senator Edward M. Kennedy, bearing the signature Frank Gedra.

It is to be noted the three similar communications were sent to Senator Kennedy and all were postmarked May 8, 1966, at Chicago, Illinois. These communications were forwarded by Senator Kennedy's office to Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, who in turn forwarded them to the Bureau.

Chicago is to immediately institute appropriate investigation. Frank Gedra is to be interviewed thoroughly concerning comments made in his communications. Results of your inquiry should also include any evidence of mental instability concerning Gedra, if available.

Results should be submitted to the Bureau in an LHM suitable for dissemination and the LHM should also contain the text of Gedra's letters.

This matter is to be handled immediately and results of investigation are to reach the Bureau on or before 5/31/66.

2 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encs. 6)

KMR:bjj
(6)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

MAY 24 1966
COMM-FBI

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

The Department furnished the three similar letters bearing the signature Frank Gedra, 4108 North Kenmore, Chicago, Illinois, Apartment 602, which were addressed to Senator Edward M. Kennedy. Gedra claims he knows a man who induced Oswald to murder the former President. Since this matter was referred from the office of Sen. Kennedy to the Department, appropriate inquiries should be made, and the results of inquiries will be furnished to U. S. Secret Service and to Senator Kennedy by separate communication when received.

Memorandum

TO : Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: May 20 1966

FROM: Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Mr. Frank Gedra

Enclosed for your attention and appropriate action
is a letter from Senator Edward Kennedy transmitting enclosures
from Mr. Frank Gedra of Chicago, Illinois.

4108 100-109060-4113

Chicago

EXP. PROC.
32 MAY 23 1966

ENCLOSURE

REC-8 62-109060 4113

MAY 23 1966

CORRESPONDENCE



SEN TED KENNEDY

WASHINGTON D.C.

DEAR SIR
I KNOW OF A MAN
WHO INDUCED OSWALD
TO MURDER YOUR BROTHER
PRES KENNEDY I HAVE SOME
INFORMATION I WILL GIVE
YOU IF YOU GET IN TOUCH
WITH ME. THIS IS NOT
A JOKE OR GAME
I AM A CATHOLIC AND
PLEASE BELIEVE ME

FRANK GERARD
4108 N. KENMORE
CHICAGO ILL
606

CENTRAL SCIENTIFIC COMPANY

ERR

0-411

United States Senate

MAY 16 1966

RECEIVED

MAY 1 9 1966

Respectfully referred to
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

for such consideration as the communication

herewith submitted may warrant, ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~

~~XX~~

~~XXXXXX~~ ~~enclosure~~

By direction of

Richard M. Kennedy

S. S.

GPO 12-1227-1



36-4 SURGON GENERAL
36-4

Handwritten signature: J. Edgar Hoover
HYATTSTOWN, MARYLAND 2073

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room

PHEASANT-CHICKENS

ROCK-CORNISH GAME HENS

WA Room

May 23, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Enclosed is a copy of my book, WHITE WASH - THE REPORT ON THE WAR IN REPORT. In it you will find quotations from your testimony and that of FBI Agents that I believe require immediate and unequivocal explanations and from the FBI's report to the Commission. Of the many things requiring explanation, I would like in particular to direct your attention to these three, in which it would seem no question of national security can be involved:

1) In your brief discussion of the assassination in the report to the Commission you say that three shots were fired, of which two hit the President and one the governor. This does not account for the bullet that hit the curbstone on Commerce Street, which you told the Commission you could not associate with the residential car or any of its occupants. In another part of this report, dealing with Oswald, you told the Commission that the bullet that did not kill the President struck him in the back - not the neck - and did not go through his body. Here you seem to fail to account for the well-known wound in the front of the President's neck. And thus, are there not at least five bullets, the three you accounted for and the two you did not account for? The Commission itself considered the curbstone strike a separate bullet, and the President most certainly was wounded in the front of the neck.

2) In his testimony before the Commission, FBI Agent Robert A. Frazier did not offer into evidence the spectrographic analysis of this bullet and that of the various bullet fragments. Neither did FBI Agent John F. Gallagher, the spectrographer. Agent Frazier's testimony is merely that the bullets were lead, which would seem to be considerable less information that spectrographic analysis could reveal. The custodian of this archive at the National Archives informs me this analysis is not included in his archive but is in the possession of the FBI. I call upon you to make it immediately available.

6 JUL 1 1966

3) In his testimony before the Commission, FBI Agent Frazier said that when the whole bullet was received by the FBI, it had been wiped clean. He does not reveal any FBI interest in this unusual destruction of evidence. He also testified that the cleansing of the bullet was not complete, that foreign matter remained in the grooves in the bullet. Yet his testimony does not show any FBI interest in learning what the nature of the residue was. Did the FBI make the appropriate tests. Could the residue be associated with either the President's body or the governor's? What effort, if any, was made to learn. And if no effort was made, why not?

Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature: J. Edgar Hoover

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTENTION: FBI LABORATORY)

DATE: 5/13/66

FROM :

SAC, CHARLOTTE (105-1731) (89-46) (P)

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
BUFILE: 62-109060
DALLAS: 89-43

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA
BUFILE: 105-82555
DALLAS: 100-10461

506742

Q 623

COPY AND SPECIMENS
RETAINED IN LAQ.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a one dollar bill, Federal Reserve Note, Serial Number E66721414A, Series 1963, containing on the backside in red ink the penned notation "Fair Play For Cuba," and the signature "HARVEY OSWALD".

The bill was made available on 4/21/66 by Mr. C. E. GARRETT, Atlantic Envelope Co., 3434 Monroe Rd., Charlotte, N. C., who stated he just realized within the past two days that he had this bill in his possession. He stated that he had no idea as to how he came into possession of this bill or where it came from.

The Bureau is requested to compare the handprinting and signature on this bill with the known handprinting and signature of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, and advise Dallas and Charlotte.

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. - 1) (RM)
- 2 - Dallas (Info)
- 2 - Charlotte (105-1731) (89-46)

GHC:cst
(7)

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 6 1966

REC-7

MAY 16 1966

SEVEN

SOVIET BLOOD

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



5010-100

CE 105-1731
CE 89-46

It is requested that this bill be returned to Charlotte upon completion of this examination. Mr. GARRETT feels this bill has potentially great value, and he specifically requested that it be returned to him.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Charlotte (105-1731)

Date: May 25, 1966

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO. CONCERNING
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC-122
FBI File No. 105-82555 -5478
Lab. No. D-506742 BS

Examination requested by: Charlotte

Reference: Letter 5/13/66

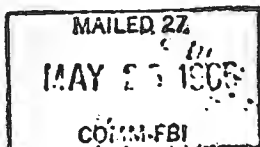
Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

NOTE:

The evidence in this case is being returned to the Charlotte Division because it has been concluded that the questioned hand printing and questioned handwriting were not prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

Information received by the Counterfeiting Division of the Treasury Department reveals that the official release date for the one dollar Federal Reserve Note was November 25, 1963; however, this particular note was released by the Comptroller of Currency, Federal Reserve Issue and Redemption Office on December 17, 1965, nearly two years after the assassination of President Kennedy.



Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (3) (CG23, 2 Lab report)
1 - Charlotte (89-46) Enclosure (Lab report)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (100-10461) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)

JSL:CF (7)

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Charlotte (105-1731)

Date:

May 25, 1966

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING
LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka
IS - R - CUBA

FBI File No.

105-82555

Lab. No.

D-506742 BS

Specimens received 5/16/66

Q523 A one dollar bill, Federal Reserve Note, SN E 66721414 A,
Series 1963, bearing on the reverse side the words
"Fair PLAY FOR CUBA Harvey Oswald"

Result of examination:

It was concluded that the hand printed words
"Fair PLAY FOR CUBA" and the signature Harvey Oswald
appearing on the reverse of specimen Q523 were not
prepared by LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

The submitted evidence has been photographed
and is returned herewith.

JSL:CF (7)

1 - Mr. Raupach

May 31, 1966

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10461)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1966, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

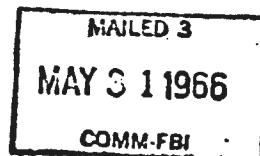
ReButelcall 5-31-66.

Enclosed is the article by Richard Harwood as it relates to two recent publications entitled "Whitewash--the Report on the Warren Report" by Harold Weisberg and "Inquest" by Edward J. Epstein.

Information concerning this matter was previously furnished to you by reButelcall.

Enclosure

KMR:hw,
(4)



REC-18 62-109060 4114

4 JUN 2 1966

NOTE: This matter is on the Director's special and relates to opinions and assumptions written in two recent publications by Harold Weisberg and Edward J. Epstein. Since it is necessary to refute alleged allegations involving our investigation, it may be necessary to telephonically contact the Dallas Office for searching of information in their files. Dallas was telephonically notified by Section Chief Shroder 5-31-66, as to the nature of this matter and the enclosure has been furnished to Dallas for their reference.

Alson _____
Loach _____
Wick _____
Tosper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Handwritten signatures and initials

FBI

Date: 5/25/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) (RUC)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/23/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM captioned and dated as above. Enclosed for the Dallas office are 3 copies of that LHM.

The source mentioned in LHM is [REDACTED] Texas, a wholesaler of radios, phonographs, tape recorders, records and accessories who travels widely in the State of Texas in connection with selling his products to [REDACTED]. He requested his identity be concealed.

In the event [REDACTED] obtains the identity of either the woman in Del Rio or her brother, that information will be promptly furnished to the Bureau and Dallas.

3-Bureau (Enc. 10) (AM RM)
2-Dallas (Enc. 3) (89-43) (AM RM)
2-San Antonio
JEJ:JMK/dnb
(7)

REC-24

1 MAY 27 1966

cc LHM to USSS
by OMI 6/2/66

6-FAK

EC-100

Approved: _____

56 JUN 9 1966 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

May 25, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On May 23, 1966, a source with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability advised that in approximately April, 1965, he was talking with a middle-aged woman who lives in Del Rio, Texas, about the assassination of former President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. This lady remarked that she had a brother who was a juke box operator in the Dallas-Fort Worth area and who was in prison. She said that her brother had indicated that he could have gotten out of prison but he did not want to get out because he was in fear for his life because he knew something about the assassination of President Kennedy. She indicated that her brother was acquainted with Jack Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald, and the police officer, Tippit, who was killed by Oswald.

The source advised that he would attempt to learn the identity of the woman in Del Rio, Texas, and possibly the identity of her brother and would advise the San Antonio Office of the FBI.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

44 JAN 15 1973

62-109060-4115

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: June 2, 1966

FROM : R. I. Shroder

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

In connection with the "Washington Post" article on 5/29/66 captioned "An Inquest: Skeptical Postscript to Warren Group's Report on Assassination," I talked to SA James W. Sibert, Hyattsville Resident Agency, today in order to determine the facts concerning certain statements set forth in this article.

The article mentions a "finding" and was the product "of an impulsive report by FBI Agents a few hours after the President was killed." Although it was apparently, based on little more than hearsay it found its way into the December 9 document. The article later again alleges the details of the autopsy were obtained on nothing more than hearsay and that the two Agents present at the autopsy left the room before the autopsy was completed.

SA Sibert and SA Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., were the two Agents who were present during the autopsy. SA Sibert stated today that all of the information set forth in their FD-302 dated 11/26/63 concerning the autopsy was obtained from Commander James J. Humes, Chief Pathologist, Bethesda Naval Hospital. None of the information obtained was hearsay.

SA Sibert also advises that either he or SA O'Neill were present at all times while the autopsy was being conducted. They were not, of course, present during subsequent consultations between the doctors, when the official autopsy report was submitted.

ACTION:

REC-52

62-109060-4116

This is submitted for record purposes JUN 6 1966

RIS:bss
(5)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 6/6/66

FROM : *NH* SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re: Phoenix letter to Director, 5/16/66.

Enclosure to referenced letter furnished to Mr.
JOHN KILJAN, Special Agent in Charge, Secret Service,
Houston, Texas, on 5/24/66.

Mr. KILJAN advised that their file relating to
MARY S. (JANE) KASSOUF had been transferred to Phoenix.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (Info.)
- 1 - Phoenix (89-42) (Info.)
- 1 - Houston

JJR/lc
(5)

62-109060-4117

REC 37

JUN 8 1966



54 JUN 13 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 5/27/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/23/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel 5/24/66, captioned as above and
New York letter to Chicago, 6/14/62, captioned [REDACTED]
aka [REDACTED] (IO).

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of a
letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned [REDACTED] aka
[REDACTED]. Copies of this communication
are also being furnished to Dallas and New York Offices in
view of their interest in this matter. One copy of the LHM
has also been furnished to United States Secret Service,
Chicago, in view of the mental history and activities of
[REDACTED].

Investigation at the Central Scientific Company
was conducted by SA MICHAEL T. GEARY and other investigation
at Chicago was conducted by SAs DONALD W. PETERSON and HUGH
MALLET.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
1 - Dallas (100-10461) (Encl. 1) (Info)
1 - New York [REDACTED] (Encl. 1) (Info)
1 - Chicago

HM: jeo
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC 17

EX-103

62-109060 - 4118
17 MAY 28 1966

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CG 62-6115

As is noted in the attached LHM, [REDACTED] has a history of mental illness and has advised that the only information he had concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY had come to him in "mental messages."

In view of the derangement of [REDACTED] and the lack of any pertinent information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY, no further investigation is being conducted.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 62-6115

Chicago, Illinois
May 27, 1966

FRANK GEIDRAS, ALSO KNOWN
AS FRANK GEORA, ROBERT
/STARMAC

Three letters addressed to Senator Edward M. Kennedy from one [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, have been made available by the office of Senator Kennedy. These letters, all postmarked at Chicago, Illinois, on May 3, 1966, are as follows:

1.

"Dear Sir

"I know of a man who induced Oswald to murder your brother President Kennedy I have some information I will give you if you get in touch with me This is not a joke or a game I am a Catholic and please believe me

[REDACTED]
Chgo Ill
[REDACTED]

2.

"Dear Sir

"I know of a man who induced Oswald to murder your brother President Kennedy I have some information I will give you if you get in touch with me I am a Catholic and please believe this is not a joke or game

[REDACTED]
Chgo Ill
[REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

44 JAN 13 1967

ENCLOSURE

Re: FRANK GEIDRAS, ALSO KNOWN
AS FRANK GEDRA, ROBERT
STARNAC

3.

"Dear Sir

"I know of a man who induced Oswald to murder your brother Pres Kennedy I have some information I will give you if you get in touch with me This is not a joke or game I am a Catholic and please believe me

[REDACTED]
Chgo Ill
[REDACTED]

It is noted that on each page of the letters appears the name of the Central Scientific Company. Two of the envelopes bearing the letters were addressed "Sen Ted Kennedy Washington D. C." and the third envelope was addressed "Sen Ed Kennedy Washington D. C."

Loretta Johnson, Executive Secretary to the Vice-President, Central Scientific Company, 1700 West Irving Park Road, on May 26, 1966, advised that the personnel file maintained by that office covered all employees regardless of their location except those working outside of the Chicago area.

She advised that a review of the personnel file contained no record of a past or present employment for [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois".

She advised that the company had recently had trouble with one employee who was discharged; however, she stated she did not know the man's name but felt certain that his supervisor would.

George Hosford, Supervisor, Central Scientific Company, on May 26, 1966, advised that a man named [REDACTED] had recently been discharged.

Re: FRANK GEIDRAS, ALSO KNOWN
AS FRANK GEDRA, ROBERT
STARMAC

Miss Johnson advised that a review of her personnel file reflected the following information regarding one Robert Starmac:

An employment card reflected that [REDACTED] clock number 2635, resided at [REDACTED] and that his telephone number was recorded as [REDACTED] Date of birth was recorded as [REDACTED] place not listed. Social Security Number was recorded as [REDACTED]

His wife's name was set out as [REDACTED]

This card reflected that [REDACTED] commenced his employment with Central Scientific Company as an inspector on September 22, 1965, and was discharged on May 14, 1966. [This card bore the statement "mentally incompetent - no re-employ".]

Miss Johnson furnished an employment application regarding Starmac and the following information was contained therein:

Name	[REDACTED]
Address	[REDACTED]
City	Chicago, Illinois
Telephone Number	[REDACTED]
Social Security Number	[REDACTED]
Date of Birth	[REDACTED]
Age	50
Sex	Male
Height	5'11 1/2"
Weight	[REDACTED]
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Hazel
Wife	[REDACTED]
Education	2 years high school
Employment Record	[REDACTED]
	Chicago, Illinois

Re: FRANK GEIDRAS, ALSO KNOWN
AS FRANK GEDRA, ROBERT
STARMAC

September, 1964, to April, 1965
Greenwald Manufacturing Company
1340 Metropolitan

1950 to 1960
Russell Electric Company
340 West Huron

Ernest H. Slater, 4612 North Avers Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, on May 26, 1966, advised that he was the immediate supervisor of [REDACTED] during the time [REDACTED] was employed by the Central Scientific Company.

Slater stated, "I do not believe that he was mentally balanced. He had visions that he believed himself." Slater stated that [REDACTED] acted very strangely and claimed that he, [REDACTED] once saw a foreman put a contraceptive device in his coat pocket. Slater stated that the foreman accused of this was not the type of individual that would resort to such a prank.

Slater stated, [REDACTED] had a 'bug on' about the Masons and all he did was concern the Masons. He called them criminals and homosexuals."

Slater stated that on one occasion [REDACTED] showed him a four-page letter which was nothing but [REDACTED] against the Masons and contained statements that he, [REDACTED] knew who killed the Peterson-Schussler boys. Slater stated that [REDACTED] had indicated in this letter that these boys were killed by a Mason who was named Knutson.

Slater advised that [REDACTED] did his work in a satisfactory manner.

Slater advised that [REDACTED] told him that he was a Catholic and that the Masons were picking on him.

George Hosford, 4434 West Altgeld, Chicago, Illinois, advised that he knew [REDACTED] during the time [REDACTED] was employed by the Central Scientific Company. He advised

Re: FRANK GEIDRAS, ALSO KNOWN
AS FRANK GEDRA, ROBERT
STARNAC

that he personally had had difficulty with [REDACTED] and that [REDACTED] had accused him of putting a contraceptive device in his pocket and that when he pulled this device out of his pocket in front of his wife that he got into a domestic difficulty over it.

He advised that [REDACTED] was constantly talking against the Masons. He advised that [REDACTED] had threatened to beat him up and had accused him of making obscene gestures to [REDACTED]

He advised that he did not consider [REDACTED] to be mentally balanced and that on the day that he was discharged he seemed to be under the influence of liquor and that he was fired for insubordination.

Nick Marx, 4451 North Mason, Chicago, Illinois, on May 26, 1966, advised that on May 14, 1966, [REDACTED] came to work, created a disturbance in the department and said that he would knock Hosford's teeth out because Hosford had planted a contraceptive device in his pocket.

Marx advised that he had suggested to [REDACTED] that he should "punch out" and go home for the rest of the day. He advised [REDACTED] refused to do this and that he was therefore taken to Mr. Cibic, President, and he there repeated the threats he had made to Hosford and accused Hosford of making obscene gestures in front of him. He advised as a result of these allegations and his behavior that [REDACTED] was discharged.

On May 26, 1966, [REDACTED], Desk Clerk, [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, advised Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that [REDACTED] resided in Apartment [REDACTED] that address with his wife [REDACTED]. She said further that [REDACTED] also spells his name on occasion, [REDACTED] and further also uses the name of [REDACTED] and pointed out that he keeps the names [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both on his mailbox.

Re: FRANK GEIDRAS, ALSO KNOWN
AS FRANK GEDRA, ROBERT
STARNAC

Klein said that [REDACTED], who resides in [REDACTED] the [REDACTED] is a brother of [REDACTED]

The wife of [REDACTED] is employed at the present time; however, she has noted that recently both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] have been unemployed.

[REDACTED] Klein said further that in her opinion [REDACTED] was "not quite right" by which she meant that he had on occasion acted in a peculiar manner. She said sometimes in the evening [REDACTED] would come to the lobby where there was a public telephone and make strange calls in which everyone in the lobby could hear him shouting in profane language concerning an unidentified person. This occurred on a number of occasions until finally the wife of [REDACTED] came down to the lobby on one occasion and led her husband away after telling him to stop making those profane telephone calls.

On May 26, 1966, [REDACTED] Apartment [REDACTED], Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed in Apartment [REDACTED] where he said he had come to watch television. He said that he is the brother of [REDACTED] who resides in Apartment [REDACTED] and lives in another apartment in the same building where [REDACTED] resides. [REDACTED] said that he is unemployed at the present time and has worked in the past as a laborer. He further stated that [REDACTED] was presently also unemployed but had worked in the past as some type of "inspector" in a nearby factory, the name of which he did not recall. [REDACTED] is currently employed also in a factory as a "general worker" [REDACTED] could not recall the name of the factory where [REDACTED] is employed.

[REDACTED] id that he did not get along too well with the wife of [REDACTED] and did not see them very often.

Re: FRANK GEIDRAS, ALSO KNOWN
AS FRANK GEURA, ROBERT
STARHAC

[REDACTED] said that he had no mention anything about Lee Harvey Oswald or President Kennedy and he had no reason to [REDACTED] would have any information in that

[REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] on a drinker but not to the extent that he is [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] was usually drunk a month though he did not think he had been recently as he had in the past.

[REDACTED] said that the mother [REDACTED] is now in a mental institution in Illinois. He said further that [REDACTED] similar institution on about two occasions he could not recall the details of this. when or where [REDACTED] had been in there and added that "when a man drinks a lot he to see things."

[REDACTED] said that his brother used the name [REDACTED] His brother he used this name; he assumed that he wanted that name since he also keeps the name [REDACTED] mailbox.

[REDACTED] made available a letter to which he had signed the name [REDACTED] said he did not know to whom [REDACTED] mail the letter.

The text of the letter which was as follows:

"Dear Sir

"I am being abused by the Masonic org. make vulgar signs at me as I walk thru they abuse my mother by calling her a

Re: FRANK GEIDRAS, ALSO KNOWN
AS FRANK GEDRA, ROBERT
STARMAC

and they threaten to kill my brothers and myself
I have been to the FBI and they told me to report
to somebody who can do something as it is a local
affair I have lost my job through them and am
becoming sick to a point where I have not been
able to work They must have a charter in the
state and they must be responsible for their action
I am a Catholic and never could be a Mason but they
say they will force me to join or they will torture
me the rest of my life There must be some way they
can be forced to properly repay me as they have
abused me for over a year I have been abused by
them before and have been to about four hospitals
to get rid of them and this time they should be
made to pay

[REDACTED]
"Chgo Ill"

[REDACTED] advised that his brother [REDACTED] was then
out of the apartment but would return later on May 20, 1966.

Concerning the use by [REDACTED] of the name [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] it is noted that on June 11, 1962, [REDACTED]
contacted the New York City Office of the FBI and advised
that he was temporarily residing in the [REDACTED] Hotel and
was utilizing the name [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said that he
was born [REDACTED] at Chicago, Illinois, and was
employed by the Greenwald Company, Metropolitan Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York. His permanent address he said was [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] advised at that
time that he was in debt to a "shylock" in the Chicago area
who was a member of the organized criminal underworld. He
said he currently owes the "shylock" \$750 and that the "shylock"
had threatened his wife [REDACTED] He said that
this threat occurred at his home about a month ago and he could
furnish no particulars concerning the manner in which the
threat was made. [REDACTED] further advised the New York Office
of the FBI that he planned to return to his wife whom he had
left two months previously and added that he felt certain
he would be murdered when he returned to Chicago.

Re: FRANK GEIDRAS, ALSO KNOWN
AS FRANK GEDRA, ROBERT
STARMAC

On May 26, 1966, [REDACTED] Apartment [REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, advised that his full name is [REDACTED] and that he was born in Chicago, Illinois, on [REDACTED]. He said that he has changed his name from [REDACTED] in order to "Americanize" the name but that he has never had his name changed legally.

[REDACTED] was asked about any information he possessed concerning Lee Harvey Oswald and any information about a man who induced Oswald to murder President Kennedy. [REDACTED] said he was certain that a man named Knutson, whose first name he does not know, had induced Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. [REDACTED] was asked the basis for his belief in this regard and he said that Knutson sends him mental messages and he can always tell what Knutson is doing because of these messages. [REDACTED] said these messages from Knutson come to him constantly and sometimes cause him severe headaches. It has been in these mental messages that he has heard Knutson admit the murder of the Peterson-Schussler boys who were victims in a local murder some years ago, which case was never solved. [REDACTED] said he has also heard in the mental messages that Knutson paid "fifty grand" to have the murders committed.

[REDACTED] said he has never heard Knutson actually mention Lee Harvey Oswald out loud but he feels certain that a man like Knutson must have had something to do with Oswald.

[REDACTED] was asked if he had discussed this with anyone else and he said he had not even mentioned it to his wife since he did not want her to get headaches from these messages. It is his theory that these messages are caused by members of the Masonic Order. He believes that the Masons can "attach themselves to a person's mind" and this is what Knutson has done to him. He said that Knutson had worked with him in the past at the Central Scientific Company in Chicago and he believed that Knutson was probably responsible for his losing his job there.

Re: FRANK GEIDRAS, ALSO KNOWN
AS FRANK GEDRA, ROBERT
STARNAC

[REDACTED] then related that he had the same type of trouble at the Teletype Corporation in Chicago, Illinois, where he worked many years ago and as a result he left the Chicago area, changed his name to [REDACTED] and went to New York City where he lived in a [REDACTED] hotel. As a result of the Masons using the same system of messages on him at that time, [REDACTED] was hospitalized in a mental institution in New York State, the name of which he could not recall.

Concerning the mental messages used against him by the Masons, [REDACTED] said that he knew this system actually worked because he had once looked at the sun during summertime and at the same time wished for cold weather, and indeed, the weather did turn cold.

[REDACTED] said that after he had left the New York area [REDACTED] returned to Chicago, he continued to use the name [REDACTED] since he had a lot of debts in the Chicago area and wanted to get a new start.

[REDACTED] said he had no other information concerning Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination of President Kennedy other than that mentioned above.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Director, FBI

REC 17

MR. [REDACTED]

Reference is made to your letter which enclosed three letters addressed to Kennedy bearing the signature of the [REDACTED]

Due to the fact [REDACTED] who induced Oswald to murder your brother, some information I will give you if your Chicago Office conducted an appropriate investigation. For your information are two copies of a letter dated May 27, 1966, Chicago, Illinois, captioned [REDACTED] known as [REDACTED] investigation concerning this matter.

No further investigation is being conducted by the Bureau concerning [REDACTED]. However, the information is being furnished to the United States Secret Service.

Enc. (2)

KMR:sjk
(9)

NOTE: The Department furnished three copies of the signature [REDACTED] which were claimed by Edward M. Kennedy. [REDACTED] claimed he induced Oswald to murder the former President. The information furnished to the Department by Senator [REDACTED] was a referral, appropriate inquiries of our investigation are contained in [REDACTED]. This information is not being submitted directly since this was a referral matter. [REDACTED] furnished a copy of the letterhead memorandum to the United States Secret Service in Chicago and a copy to the Headquarters, United States Secret Service in view of the mental history and actions of the Subject, when interviewed, claimed he received "messages" and through one of these messages he believed he was to murder President Kennedy by one Knutson. [REDACTED] was formerly in a mental institution and [REDACTED] believed he has a mental problem.

MAILED 12
JUN 7 1966

COMM-FBI

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosen

DATE: June 10, 1966

FROM: R. I. Shroder

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Schutz
- 1 - Liaison

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT (Johnson)

Information was received through Bureau liaison to the effect that Legat, Ottawa today furnished information concerning captioned individuals, both of whom have been confined in the Ontario Reformatory, Guelph, Ontario, for possession of stolen property. Both were scheduled for release 6/10/66 at 1 p.m., to be deported the same date at Buffalo, New York.

According to Legat, Ottawa, Canadian officials had intercepted a letter dated May 3, 1966, from [REDACTED] addressed to the President of the United States. This letter was rambling in nature and contained numerous statements to the effect that the writer took part in the killing of President Kennedy; had killed three women and nine men in the U. S. between 1961 and 1965; was supposed to kill President DeGaulle and Queen Elizabeth on 4/18/66 and was a long-time member of the Communist Party (copy attached).

Both subjects were described as Negroes and troublemakers by Canadian authorities.

ACTION:

NOT RECORDED

JUN 16 1966

Under the circumstances and in view of the statements appearing in [REDACTED]'s letter, SAC, Buffalo was telephonically instructed to make immediate arrangements to interview both of the Tillerys today upon their deportation at Buffalo, New York. Based on limited information available, we were unable to identify either in our files and there were no wants in Identification Division against the names given.

Secret Service, Washington, D. C., advised at 12:30 p.m., today of the facts and SAC, Buffalo instructed to advise Secret Service there upon completion of interview.

Enclosure

HAS:bss

54 JUN 22 1966

ENCLOSURE

JUN 18 1966

SLA

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-10

May 3, 1966

Dear President L. B. Johnson:

I would like to confess to an situation in which is unbelievable but true:

I took part in the killing of the late, President J. F. Kennedy, three women and nine men in the United States of America, and a few in Canada. Between 1961 and 1965.

I and a few of my comrades was supposed to kill, President DeGaulle and Queen Elizabeth, on April 18, 1966; but I was arrested in Canada in August 1965. The Queen did not get killed nor, DeGaulle; but you, Mr. Johnson, are supposed to be killed on May 20, 1966, (but I am tiring of killing, so I want to warn you about the big plan of the Communist Party before I die.

In New York, New York at 10:30 A.M.

I am a member of the Communist Party and I have been a member for six years. But now my conscience has drove me to the point, where I can't take it no more.

I have already ate some glass, so soon I will die.

My job was to spread Communism through Canada and the U.S.A.

The said they would start a full scale war. Between the whites and Negroes. Then the Russia was supposed to take and put the two countries under Communist laws. But now I wish to die. But before I do, I want to warn the President about what will happen.

There are over 100,000 Communist spies in the U.S.A. and Canada. There are over 500 Communists in the Government now, who are ready to take over the Government. And they will blame it all on the whites and then on the Negroes to create a nation-wide war and then the will bring Canada into it. And the whites and Negroes will be too busy fighting each other to know what is going on.

Continued from other letter:

ENCLOSURE

When Kennedy was killed we were waiting for a full size war between the Negroes and whites to break out. But it

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

did not get big enough our plan. I was given two years training for Communist war fighting. My parents and family don't know about me being a Communist. But it don't matter now because I'm dying now slowly but shorly. So it don't matter if they hang me or shoot me.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6/1/66

FROM : A. Rosen

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

PURPOSE:

To furnish information in Bureau files concerning Harold Weisberg and Edward Jay Epstein, who authored the books "Whitewash" and "Impact" respectively, each dealing with the findings made by the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.

HAROLD WEISBERG

Harold Weisberg and his wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, jointly own a 14 acre tract of land in Hyattstown, Maryland, upon which they operate the Coq d'Or Farm whose principal business is raising of pheasant-chickens, Rock-Cornish game hens, waterfowl and other poultry and the sale of poultry and eggs.

Bureau files contain numerous references to the Weisbergs. The Department of State, in a report dated April 28, 1947, showed that Harold Weisberg was an employee of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee from September, 1936, to October, 1939, and was discharged for permitting certain information to leak to the press. This report sets forth that Senator La Follette stated that Weisberg had been dismissed for a breach of trust involving the release of confidential information to newspapers, and the Senator was quite certain the newspaper involved was The Daily Worker.

Weisberg was one of ten employees fired from the State Department in June, 1947, because of suspected communist or communistic sympathies. He was later allowed to resign without prejudice, but was not restored to his job. His wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835

EX 109

62-109060-4119

RIS:mpd (10)

50 JUN 23 1966

CONFIDENTIAL


CONTINUED - OVER

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

12-109090-
100-351938-
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

**Memo to DeLoach from Rosen
Re: Assassination of President**

in 1948, and the Civil Service Commission advised in October, 1948, she had been retained. At that time, she was a clerk in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Her name had been carried on the active list of members of the Washington Book Shop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action during December, 1947, and she was listed as an active member of the Washington League of Women Shoppers during January, 1941. Informants contacted during the investigation of Weisberg's wife advised that Harold Weisberg had been an associate of Maurice Halperin, who was involved in Soviet espionage conspiracy.



In 1961, Weisberg and his wife filed a claim against the Government under the Federal Tort Claims Act in the amount of \$9,950 for damages allegedly sustained by them in their poultry business as a result of low-flying helicopters. This case was tried and court directed judgment in favor of the Weisbergs for \$750.

In a letter dated May 23, 1966, to the Director, Weisberg enclosed a copy of his book "Whitewash" and made reference to quotations from the Director's testimony and that of FBI Agents and stated he believed these required "immediate and unequivocal explanation." He submitted three questions which pertain to testimony concerning the number of shots fired and he questioned the results of our Laboratory examination of the bullets.

EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

N.Y. mass

Bureau files indicate that one Edward J. Epstein, born December 8, 1935, described as a student residing at 121 Wright Road, Rocky Avenue Centre, New York, traveled as a tourist in the Soviet Union in 1958.

Our files also indicate that in 1955, Edward J. Epstein, a

↓ ↓

Memo Rosen to DeLoach
Re: Assassination of President

CONFIDENTIAL
student at Cornell University, complained that a telephone conversation between him and another student had been tape-recorded by a member of an investigating committee connected with the Student Council of Cornell University. The Committee was looking into campus election irregularities. The facts were submitted to the Department for possible violation of Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications and the Department declined prosecution.

In a Washington Post article dated May 29, 1966, referred-to-below, Epstein is described as a candidate for a Doctor of Philosophy Degree at Harvard University and his book was written as his Masters thesis while at Cornell University.

ACTION:

OW
TICKLER
1, 6X
Bureau files are being expeditiously reviewed in order to determine the complete facts to resolve any alleged discrepancies which were mentioned in an article appearing in the Washington Post, May 29, 1966, captioned, "An Inquest: Skeptical Postscript to Warren Group's Report on Assassination." This Post article was based on a review of the books authored by Weisberg and Epstein.

Bureau files are also being expeditiously reviewed in order to determine the facts concerning the items mentioned in Weisberg's letter of May 23, 1966.

Memoranda are being prepared setting forth recommended action in each of the above matters.

CONFIDENTIAL

F B I

Date: 6/8/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461)
RE : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS BY
GOVERNMENT FOR ASSASSINATION
RIFLE AND REVOLVER

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 2/21/66.

There is enclosed for the Bureau one copy of a newspaper article appearing in the "Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, 6/3/66 reflecting that the U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, Louisiana, had agreed to a 6/29/66 hearing concerning the ownership of the guns used by LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the slayings of President KENNEDY and Dallas Police Officer TIPPIT. This article reflected that AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR., had filed a motion with the U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals on 3/18/66 asking for a hearing at the earliest possible date.

The article continued that the Appeals Court would hear the case in Atlanta, Georgia.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau.

LEAD

DALLAS

At Dallas, Texas: Will maintain liaison with AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR., in order to be kept apprised of developments concerning forfeiture proceedings.

3 - Bureau (encls-1) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas

RPG:jeg

(4)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

REC-21 62-109660-4120

JUN 10 1966

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Hearing Set Gun Appeal

By MARTIN CASEY

The U.S. Fifth Court of Appeals in New Orleans has agreed to a June 29 hearing in an appeals case involving ownership of the guns used by Lee Harvey Oswald in the slayings of President John Kennedy and Dallas police officer J. D. Tippit.

Assistant U.S. Atty. Tim Timmins said Thursday that he had filed a motion with the court on May 18 asking for a hearing

at the "earliest possible date."

The appeal was filed by Colorado oilman John J. King after a February ruling by Federal Dist. Judge Joe E. Estes of Dallas that the guns rightfully belonged to the U.S. government. His ruling was the result of Justice Department suit seeking to retain possession of the guns, which King said he had purchased from Oswald's widow, M. Marina Oswald Porter.

King said that he already had paid Mrs. Porter \$10,000 and had promised to pay her an additional \$35,000 when he acquired the guns. The Justice Department had retained the weapons following the assassination.

The appeals court will hear the case in Atlanta, Ga.

Timmins said the court's decision for the early hearing was unusual, since it ordi-

narly adjourns during the summer. Normally, the case would not have been set for hearing before early November.

The Justice Department apparently had sought an early hearing to prevent the necessity of acquiring the weapons through eminent domain. A federal act says that the attorney general must designate the items connected with the assassination as government property through use of eminent domain by Nov. 1.

Should the guns be acquired in that manner, King would be entitled to sue for compensation, which could amount to several million dollars, observers said.

However, if the government retains possession of the guns through current court proceedings, no compensation could be claimed by the Colorado man.

Should the appellate court take action favorable to the government in the June 29 hearing, King could take the case to the Supreme Court for a final ruling.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1D

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 6/3/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Jack B. Kruger

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

June 16, 1966

Mr. Mark Lane
178 Spring Street
New York, New York 10012

Dear Mr. Lane:

Reference is made to your letter dated
June 8, 1966.

I have referred your letter to the Attorney
General for any action deemed appropriate.

Very truly yours,

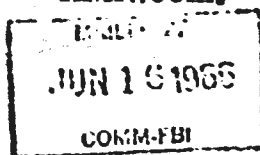
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

KMR:eem
(13)

- 1 - The Attorney General (with copies to the Deputy Attorney General
and Assistant Attorney General Vinson)
1 - 100-409763 (MARK LANE, SM-C)

NOTE: See Rosen to DeLoach memo captioned "ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS,
TEXAS; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING," 6/15/66,
KMR:eem.



Wason _____
Loach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC-26 62-109060-4121

19 JUN 17 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: June 9 1966

FHV:CWB:bf
146-1-12-6422FV
FROM : Fred H. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal DivisionSUBJECT: Letter Inquiry from Edwin A.
Walker to Criminal Division
dated June 3, 1966

Attached is a copy of the above described letter indicating this correspondent has previously communicated with the Bureau regarding a bullet fired at the correspondent on April 10, 1963.

We would appreciate receiving such information as will enable us to prepare an appropriate response to the correspondent.

Attachment

EXP. PROC.
JUN 9 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 17 EX-103

62-109060 4/22

3 JUN 9 1966

ENCLOSURE

Letter to Mr. [illegible] dated June 3, 1966
KMR: [illegible] 6/13/66

[illegible signature]

EDWIN A. WALKER

4011 TURTLE CREEK BLVD.
DALLAS 19, TEXAS

June 3, 1966

RECEIVED

JUN 7 1966

CRIMINAL DIVISION

Assistant Attorney General
U.S. Criminal Division
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington D. C.

Dear Sir:

My attempts through channels (the Dallas Police Department and Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation) were unsuccessful in recovering the bullet that was fired at me on April 10, 1963.

I request that the bullet fired at me be returned to me properly, through the Dallas Police Department, who took it; or that it be returned directly to me by the U.S. Department of Justice.

Sincerely,

Edwin A. Walker

Edwin A. Walker

oaw/ar

cc: Dallas Office of FBI
Dallas Chief of Police

JUN 17 1966

44-1-12-6422

DEPT. OF JUSTICE	R
5	JUN 7 1966
1. Mr. Kowalk	

CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME-SEC.

Mr. Fred H. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

June 13, 1966

REC 17
Director, FBI 62-109060 - 4122

EX-103

LITTER INQUIRY FROM EDWIN A.
WALKER TO CRIMINAL DIVISION
DATED JUNE 3, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad

Reference is made to your letter captioned
as above dated June 9, 1966, "FSV:CWB:bf 14C-1-12-6422."

The Dallas Office of this Bureau received a
letter from Edwin A. Walker dated May 16, 1966, in which
he indicated he would like to see anything this Bureau
might want to show him pertaining to the attempted assass-
ination of him on April 10, 1963, at Dallas, Texas.
Walker indicated he "has both a personal and legal interest
in the case and the investigation of it." Mr. Walker also
stated he "desired that the bullet fired, according to the
Warren Commission's Report, by Lee Harvey Oswald be returned
to him."

Our Dallas Office advised Mr. Walker that the
Department of Justice has under study the disposition of
evidence in this case and that he may desire to communicate
with the Department of Justice if he feels to has a right
to the bullet.

The bullet in question bears Commission Exhibit
Number 573. Information relating to the attempt on
Mr. Walker's life in Dallas, Texas, is contained in "The
President's Commission On the Assassination of President
Kennedy Report" beginning on page 183. Additional informa-
tion relating to "The Walker Bullet" is found on page 582
of the same report. If you desire information concerning
testimony relating to examination of "The Walker Bullet,"
refer to "Hearings Before The President's Commission On The
Assassination of President Kennedy," Volume III, beginning
page 490.

"The Walker Bullet," Commission Exhibit Number
573, is presently being retained temporarily by this Bureau
along with other evidence and exhibits until a determination
is made by the Department of Justice as to final disposition.

KMR:pwl (9) XEROX

SEE NOTE PAGE 3.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 1
JUN 14 1966
COMM-FBI

Vinson _____
Loach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.

I am inviting your attention to a letter addressed to me dated February 10, 1965, from former Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Herbert J. Miller, Jr., captioned, "Retention of Physical Items Pertaining to the Assassination." The enclosures to this communication listed items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy which should be retained permanently by the U. S. Government. Item number 50 listed the "Bullet From General Walker's Home (CE 573)."

I am also inviting your attention to my letter dated February 24, 1965, to Mr. Herbert J. Miller, Jr., captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," in which I indicated it is desirable the material in our possession obtained during the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy be turned over to the Government agency designated or to other interested individuals. This will be done when appropriate notification is received from the Attorney General.

NOTE: During the course of the assassination investigation it was established in testimony furnished by Marina Oswald that Lee Harvey Oswald had attempted to assassinate Edwin A. Walker (Major General resigned). This occurred on April 10, 1963. The Dallas Police Department investigated this matter and recovered bullet fired at Walker. This bullet was obtained by SA Bardwell D. Odum on 12/2/63, from Lieutenant Carl Day of the Dallas Police Department and was received in our Laboratory 12/4/63. An examination was conducted of this bullet, but due to its ~~damaged~~ condition a conclusion could not be reached that it was fired from the assassination rifle. Walker previously requested our Dallas Office to return this bullet; however, he was referred to the Department which has under study the disposition of evidence in this case. "The Walker Bullet" has Commission Exhibit #573 and is referred to in the Commission's Report. It is being temporarily retained in the Laboratory along with other evidence in this case until a determination is reached by the Department as to final disposition. The Department is currently in receipt of a letter from Walker requesting the return of this bullet. Department requested information which will enable them to prepare an appropriate response to Walker's letter.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

DATE: June 2, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Col. 27
Gen. 27
Supt. 27
Asst. Dir. 27
Adm. Serv. 27
Ident. 27
Insp. 27
Intell. 27
Lab. 27
Legal Coun. 27
Plan. & Insp. 27
Rec. Mgmt. 27
Tech. Serv. 27
Training 27
Off. Liaison 27
Public Aff. 27
Spec. Inv. 27
Off. of Cong. & Public Aff. 27
Off. of Int. Aff. 27
Off. of Int. Security 27
Off. of Int. Relations 27
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Off. of Int. Rail Transport 27
Off. of Int. Pipeline Transport 27
Off. of Int. Space Transport 27
Off. of Int. Information 27
Off. of Int. Communication 27
Off. of Int. Postal 27
Off. of Int. Telecommunication 27
Off. of Int. Radio 27
Off. of Int. Television 27
Off. of Int. Cinema 27
Off. of Int. Theatre 27
Off. of Int. Music 27
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SYNOPSIS

An article appeared in the "Washington Post," 5/29/66, under byline of Richard Harwood, in which questions are raised about the findings of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. Questions are based on material in two new books on the assassination, "Whitewash," by Harold Weisberg and "Inquest," by Edward J. Epstein. The article relates that the greatest source of controversy and doubt over the integrity of the Commission's report in the minds of Weisberg and Epstein was the unpublished FBI document dated 12/9/63, that contains "a finding" which would almost certainly have led to the conclusion Oswald had an accomplice. Our 12/9/63 and 1/13/64 reports sent to the Commission are now located in the National Archives and are available to the public.

The article points out that our 12/9/63, report states the bullet which wounded President Kennedy in the shoulder did not exit from his body and our supplemental report of 1/13/64, indicated medical examination of the President's body indicated the bullet which entered the President's back had penetrated to a distance less than a finger length. The article contended these statements are in direct conflict with the official autopsy report made by doctors at the Bethesda, Maryland, Naval Hospital, who stated that the bullet which struck the President in the lower neck passed through his body and came out through his throat. The article infers, based upon Weisberg's and Epstein's books, that the discrepancy between the FBI reports and the autopsy report is crucial for the Commission's conclusion that Oswald acted alone is right only if the autopsy report is right, and wrong if the FBI report is right. The authors conclude that if the bullet did not pass through President Kennedy's neck causing Governor Connally's wound, a second assassin must have been involved, since the time sequence would have prevented Oswald from getting off a second shot in two seconds.

ST-120 REC 3662-1670160-4723
JUN 20 1966

KMR:eem

57 JUN 24 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

SIX

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

There are no discrepancies in the Bureau's reporting of this matter. On 11/22/63, doctors at the Bethesda Naval Hospital conducted an autopsy on President Kennedy's body. Information set forth in our 12/9/63, and 1/13/64, reports was based upon oral information furnished on 11/22/63, by the doctor performing the autopsy. Initially, the doctors were of the opinion the bullet which entered his back had not exited from the front. The doctors determined subsequently their initial findings were influenced by the fact that the doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas had made an incision near the President's throat in order to perform a tracheotomy. This incision was made at the exit point of the bullet, thereby eliminating any visible evidence of the exit hole made by the bullet. In addition, the examining physicians subsequently determined the bullet, after entering the President's back, actually passed between two large muscles (thus resulting in the initial determination that the wound was less than a finger length in depth). Thereafter, the bullet bruised a portion of the right lung and ripped the windpipe in its path through the President's neck.

A copy of the official autopsy report was furnished to the Bureau on 12/23/63, by Secret Service; however, no dissemination was made of the findings because of the request by the President's family to keep the autopsy report confidential. Results of the autopsy were therefore not made public until the Commission submitted its report on 9/24/64.

The article further alleges that the Agents attending the autopsy obtained their information based on hearsay and that the Agents left the autopsy before the doctors had completed their examination. Both statements are false. Our Agents obtained their information from the head pathologist and remained in the autopsy room until the physical examination was completed.

The article further states that the basic error (the bullet did not exit the President's body) was repeated in our 1/13/64, report, "which unaccountably acknowledges there was an exit wound in the President's throat." This again is inaccurate. Our 1/13/64, report sets forth examination of the President's clothing indicating there was a small hole in the back of his coat and shirt and that there was a slit in the front of his shirt which had the characteristics of an exit hole for a bullet. Report also indicated there was a nick on the left side of the tie knot, which was possibly caused by the same projectile

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

as it passed through the shirt. It would appear the statement concerning the medical examination of the President's body indicating the bullet had penetrated to a distance of less than a finger length was incorporated in this report in order to point out the apparent conflict between the information originally furnished by medical authorities on 11/22/63, and the results of our Laboratory's examination of the President's clothing, which indicated a bullet had exited his body. It is noted the Warren Commission report subsequently concluded a bullet had exited the President's body as reflected in the official autopsy report and as incorporated in the Commission's report.

Based on the above, it is evident the assumptions made by Weisberg and Epstein are inconclusive and erroneous, since they have extracted only those items from the President's Commission report that bolster their own theories and hypotheses leading to their conclusions.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

[Handwritten marks: "Walt" on the left, a large "R" in the center, a checkmark "✓" at the top right, and "JH" and "JS" on the right side.]

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DETAILS

An article appeared in "The Washington Post," on 5/29/66, Sunday Edition, under the byline of Richard Harwood, captioned "An Inquest: Skeptical Postscript to Warren Group's Report on Assassination." The article relates the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report is now under attack by scholars and writers who believe the Commission's findings are marred by conjecture and by inconsistencies which the Commission was unable to resolve.

The article relates to grave doubts about the competence of the Commission's work which are raised in two new books on the assassination - "Whitewash" by Harold Weisberg and "Inquest" by Edward J. Epstein. The article revealed perhaps the greatest source of controversy and doubt over the integrity of the report in the minds of Weisberg and Epstein, was the unpublished FBI document which was a five-volume report from the FBI dated 12/9/63, that contains "a finding" which would almost certainly have led to the conclusion that Oswald had an accomplice in the assassination. This report was located in the National Archives. The controversy arises in connection with the report that the bullet which wounded President Kennedy in the shoulder did not exit from his body and the supplemental report of the FBI on 1/13/64, indicated medical examination of the President's body indicated the bullet which entered the President's back had penetrated to a distance of less than a finger's length. Further, the article revealed that one of the bullets entered below the shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward and that there was no point of exit and further the bullet was not in the body.

It was contended this statement is in direct contradiction to the official autopsy report from the Bethesda Naval Hospital written the last week in November, 1963, which indicated that the bullet which struck the President in the lower neck passed through his body and came out his throat. The article infers that the discrepancy between the FBI report and the autopsy report is crucial for the Commission's conclusion that Oswald acted alone is right only if the autopsy report is right and wrong if the FBI report is right.

The article continues, "If a bullet did not pass through President Kennedy's neck and cause Gov. Connally's wounds, a second assassin must have been involved.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

"This is so because films of the assassination proved conclusively that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Connally were wounded within a period of one-half second, at the minimum, and less than two seconds at the maximum.

"It was physically impossible for a sniper to fire two rounds in that flash of time from a bolt-action rifle of the type Oswald used. Thus, either Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Connally were struck by the same bullet or two men fired two nearly simultaneous bullets."

There are no discrepancies in the Bureau's reporting of this matter. Initially, a five-volume report relating to the assassination of President Kennedy was furnished to Chief Justice Warren on 12/9/63, followed by a supplemental report dated 1/13/64. These are the two reports which are purported to be in contention with the official autopsy report concerning President Kennedy.

It is specifically pointed out the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report clearly states that "of principal importance was the five-volume report of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, submitted on December 9, 1963, which summarized the results of the investigation conducted by the Bureau immediately after the assassination."

The newspaper article indicated that our December, 1963 report revealed the bullet that wounded President Kennedy in the shoulder did not exit from his body. This, in substance, is true. Our 12/9/63, report states "Immediately after President Kennedy and Governor Connally were admitted to Parkland Memorial Hospital, a bullet was found on one of the stretchers (subsequently determined this bullet was found on Connally's stretcher). Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body. An examination of this bullet by the FBI Laboratory determined that it had been fired from the rifle owned by Oswald."

Our supplemental report dated 1/13/64, under "FBI Laboratory Examinations," concerned information relating to bullets used in the

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assassination of President Kennedy and the examination of the President's clothing concerning a small hole in the back of his coat and a slit appearing in the front of his shirt approximately 6 inches below the top of the collar and 2 inches to the right of the middle seam of the coat. Contained in this information was the comment "medical examination of the President's body had revealed that the bullet which entered his back had penetrated to a distance of less than a finger length."

The confusion appears to exist around this comment as our examination of the President's clothing indicated an entrance wound in his back and an exit wound in his shirt which had the characteristic of an exit hole for a projectile.

The initial findings of the doctors performing the autopsy of the President on 11/22/63, at the Bethesda Naval Hospital, were verbally made to two of our Agents who observed the autopsy. The doctors' statement to our Agents appears in the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/10/63, captioned "Lee Harvey Oswald, aka," commencing on page 281 (105-82555, Section 12, Part II). It was reported the body of President Kennedy was X-rayed and photographed, which revealed a path of a missile which appeared to enter the back of the skull and the path of disintegrated fragments could be observed along the right side of the skull. During the latter stages of this autopsy Commander James J. Humes, Chief Pathologist, Bethesda Naval Hospital, who conducted the autopsy, located an opening which appeared to be a bullet hole, which was below the shoulders and two inches to the right of the middle line of the spinal column. This opening was probed by Dr. Humes with the finger, at which time it was determined the trajectory of the missile entering at this point had entered at a downward position of "45 to 60 degrees." Further probing determined that the distance traveled by this missile was a short distance, inasmuch as the end of the opening could be felt with the finger by Dr. Humes. No bullet could be located in the back or any other area of the body as determined by total X-rays and inspection revealing there was no point of exit and the medical personnel performing the autopsy were at a loss to explain why they could find no bullets.

This information was telephonically furnished to the Bureau Laboratory, at which time a Laboratory Supervisor advised the Laboratory had received

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through Secret Service, information that a bullet had been found on a stretcher in the emergency room of the Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas. Immediately following the receipt of this information it was made available to Dr. Humes, who advised "that in his opinion this accounted for no bullet being located which had entered the back region and that since external cardiac massage had been performed at Parkland Hospital, it was entirely possible that through such movement the bullet had worked its way back out of the point of entry and had fallen on the stretcher."

Also during the latter stages of the autopsy a small piece of skull was furnished to Dr. Humes, who determined one corner of the section revealed minute metal particles. An inspection of this same area disclosed a chipping of the top portion of this piece, both of which indicated that this had been the point of exit of the bullet entering the skull.

On the basis of the developments, Dr. Humes at that time stated the pattern was clear that one bullet entered the President's back and had worked its way out during external cardiac massage and that a second high velocity bullet entered the rear of the skull and had fragmentized prior to exit through the top of the skull. He, therefore, attributed the death of the President to a gunshot wound in the head.

It is to be pointed out that information relating to the official autopsy report of the President was not made public until the Commission's report was released on 9/24/64. In a memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. Belmont, 12/24/63, (62-109090-68) it is pointed out that the President's family indicated a strong desire to keep the autopsy report as confidential as possible. It was recommended and approved that the copy of the autopsy report be maintained in Bureau files but that no further dissemination of it be made at that time.

The Commission specifically pointed out, when released, the autopsy examination further disclosed that the bullet after entering the President, passed between two large muscles. It bruised a portion of the right lung, ripped the windpipe (trachea) in its path through the President's neck. The surgeon concluded the wounds were caused by the bullet rather than the tracheotomy performed at Parkland Hospital. Further, doctors concluded the bullet exited from the front portion of the President's neck that had been cut away by the tracheotomy.

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Thereafter, when the conclusion was made the bullet passed through the President's neck, the doctors at Bethesda Naval Hospital rejected the theory the bullet lodged in the large muscle in the back of the President's neck and fell out through the point of entry when external heart massage was applied in the Parkland Hospital. The Commission clearly pointed out in the early stages of the autopsy the surgeons were unable to find a path into any large muscle in the back of the President's neck and at that time they did not know there had been a bullet hole in the front of the President's neck when he arrived at the Parkland Hospital because the tracheotomy insertion had completely eliminated that evidence.

When the surgeons learned of the location of the bullet this led to the speculation it might have penetrated a short distance and then dropped out as a result of external heart massage. Their further exploration during the autopsy disproved this theory. Dr. Humes, who believed the tracheotomy had been performed, based on his later observations, on the morning of 11/23/63, telephoned Dr. Malcolm O. Perry in Dallas, Texas, who was one of the attending physicians at Parkland Hospital, and learned that his assumption was correct that Dr. Perry had used the missile wound in the President's neck as the point to make the incision; therefore confirming Dr. Humes' conclusion that the bullet had exited from the front part of the President's neck.

Based on these professional findings the President's Commission arrived at its conclusion. It is obviously evident that the assumptions made by Weisberg and Epstein are inconclusive and erroneous, as they have extracted only those findings from the President's Commission that would bolster their own theories and hypotheses which led to their conclusions.

It is further pointed out that they have attributed results of investigation to the FBI as all-conclusive rather than the fact that we reported only that information which was furnished to us by authoritative physicians, which was for the specific use of Chief Justice Warren, members of the President's Commission and Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach, who at that time was the Deputy Attorney General.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The article further alleges that the Agents attending the autopsy obtained their information based on hearsay and that the Agents left the autopsy before the doctors had completed their examination. Both statements are false. Our Agents obtained their information from the head pathologist and remained in the autopsy room until the physical examination was completed.

[Handwritten marks: "JFK" in top left, "R" in center, "JFK" in top right, and "T.M." in bottom right]

An Inquest: Skeptical Postscript

Warren Group's Report on Assassination

By Richard Harwood
Washington Post Staff Writer

On Sept. 24, 1964, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy reported to the world that it had "ascertained the truth."

Said the Commission: "The shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald."

This report, issued under the imprimatur of Chief Justice Earl Warren and six other distinguished Americans, is now under attack by scholars and writers who believe the Commission's findings are marred by conjecture and by inconsistencies which the Commission was unable to resolve.

They have unearthed, for example, a five-volume report from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated Dec. 9, 1963, that contains a "finding" which—had it been true—would almost certainly have led to the conclusion that Oswald had an accomplice in the assassination.

This "finding" which now appears to have been completely erroneous, was the product of an impulsive report by FBI agents a few hours after the President was killed. Although it was apparently based on little more than hearsay, it found its way into the Dec. 9 document.

It has given ammunition to the Commission's critics and contributed to a serious disagreement within the Commission itself over the manner in which Gov. Connally was wounded and over the ultimate explanation given by the Commission of the events of Nov. 22.

For these reasons and others, grave doubts about the competence of the Commission's work are raised in two new books on the assassination. "White Wash" by Harold Weisberg and "Inquest" by Edward Jay Epstein. Weisberg is a former Government

worker who now operates a poultry farm. Epstein is a Ph.D. candidate at Harvard.

Epstein's book—written as a master's thesis at Cornell—carries an introduction by the New Yorker magazine's Washington correspondent, Richard Rovere, who writes:

"Nothing Mr. Epstein reveals is quite so shocking as the fact that

the great investigation was carried out by men who could not give their full attention to it and who, because of their own needs and also because of certain political circumstances, were in a desperate hurry to get it over with . . . The day the Warren Commission Report was issued, the American press should have begun to do what Mr. Epstein has done; it should have cast a very cool eye on the Report and sought to learn from those who prepared it how it was prepared . . ."

Weisberg charges: "The superficial and immature manner in which the Report deals with the possibility of a conspiracy or of a different assassin is only one of the ways in which the Commission may have crippled itself."

The Epstein book, based in large part on interviews with members of the Commission and its staff, gives a picture of the investigation at sharp variance with the common conception of how it was conducted.

It reveals that no single member of the Commission heard all the testimony and that "most of the Commissioners were present for only a minor portion of the hearings. Senator (Richard) Russell (D-Ga.) who attended the fewest, heard only about 6 per cent of the testimony; whereas Allen Dulles, who attended the largest number of hearings, heard about 71 per cent. Only three Commissioners heard more than half the testimony, and the average Commissioner heard

Lawyers' Comment

"Opinions differ," Epstein writes, "as to what the Commission actually did. Joseph Ball (one of the Commission's staff lawyers) commented that the Commission 'had no idea of what was happening; we did all the investigating, lined up the witnesses, solved the problems and wrote the Report.' Wesley Liebeler (another Commission lawyer) when asked what the Commission did, replied, 'In one word, nothing.'"

(Others connected with the investigation dispute these harsh judgments. "The Commissioners," said one staff lawyer, "contributed significantly to the final Report.")

The actual work of the Commission fell, in any event, on a few younger

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

*What about the
discrepancies
att. to the
Bureau?*

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Chicago Tribune _____
The New Leader _____
Wall Street Journal _____
The National Guardian _____
The World _____
Date _____

5 JUN 20 1966

MAY 29 1966

...were able to devote full time to the job. Many of the eminent private lawyers brought in to help continued their private professional activities and gave little time to the inquiry.

Among the working staff, Epstein reveals, there were bitter disagreements about the credibility of witnesses, about the quality of the evidence compiled by Government agencies, and about the ultimate wording and conclusions of the Report.

FBI's Unpublished Report

Perhaps the greatest source of controversy and doubt over the integrity of the Report—at least in the minds of Epstein and Weisberg—was the unpublished FBI document, which is now in the National Archives.

It states categorically that "medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body."

This statement is in direct contradiction to the official autopsy report from the Bethesda Naval Hospital, written the last week in November, that the bullet which struck the President in the lower neck passed through his body and came out his throat. The autopsy report said:

"The missile contused the strap muscle of the right side of the neck, damaged the trachea (windpipe) and made its exit through the anterior (front) surface of the neck."

The discrepancy between the FBI report and the autopsy report is crucial, for the Commission's conclusion that Oswald acted alone is right only if the autopsy report is right, and wrong if the FBI report is right.

If a bullet did not pass through President Kennedy's neck and cause Gov. Connally's wounds, a second assassin must have been involved.

This is so because films of the assassination proved conclusively that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Connally were wounded within a period of one-half second, at the minimum, and less than two seconds at the maximum.

It was physically impossible for a sniper to fire two rounds in that flash of time from a bolt-action rifle of

the type ~~used~~ used. Thus, either Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Connally were struck by the same bullet or two men fired two nearly simultaneous bullets.

Both Epstein and Weisberg argue that the first possibility—two wounds from a single shot—is disproved by the evidence itself and that a second assassin was involved who remains free.

Independent study of the evidence does not necessarily lead to the same conclusion, although there is substantial testimony other than the FBI report that raises grave questions about the manner in which Gov. Connally was wounded.

This evidence is of such weight that Sen. Russell, according to Epstein, "reportedly said that he would not sign a Report which concluded that both men were hit by the same bullet. Sen. (John Sherman) Cooper (R-Ky.) and Rep. (Hale) Boggs (D-La.) tended to agree with Russell's position."

Accordingly, the Commission was forced to hedge its conclusion by saying that the evidence, while not certain, was "very persuasive ... to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Governor Connally's wounds."

(Congressman Boggs said any implication by Epstein that the Commission was divided on its ultimate conclusions is wrong. There were many discussions involving many points of evidence, he said, but the findings were unanimous.

(Sens. Russell and Cooper were out of the city and could not be reached for comment.)

The reasons for the Commission's uncertainty on this vital point are well documented:

(1) Gov. Connally, who was conscious when all three shots were fired, told the Commission he could not have been wounded by the bullet that struck Mr. Kennedy in the neck: "It is not conceivable to me that I could have been hit by the first bullet... Obviously, at least the major wound that I took in the shoulder through the chest couldn't have been anything but the second shot."

(2) Two of the three pathologists who performed the

autopsy on the President, Commander James J. H. and Lt. Col. Pierre Finck, an authority on gunshot wounds—testified that it was either "unlikely" or "impossible" that the wound in President Kennedy's neck and the wounds Gov. Connally sustained were caused by the same bullet.

(3) The FBI's principal ballistics expert, Robert Frazier, told the Commission: "I myself don't have any evidence which would permit me to say one way or the other, in other words which would support it (the theory that Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Connally were hit by a single shot) as far as my rendering an opinion as an expert. I would certainly say it was possible but I don't say it probably occurred..."

(4) After reporting on Dec. 9, 1963, that the bullet that wounded Mr. Kennedy in the shoulder did not exit from his body, the FBI on Jan. 13, 1964, issued a supplemental report on the President's wounds which stated:

"Medical examination of the President's body had revealed that the bullet which entered his back had penetrated to a distance of less than a finger length."

(5) On Dec. 18, 1963, The Washington Post and other newspapers reported on the basis of rumors from Dallas, that the first bullet to strike the President "was found deep in his shoulder." This report was confirmed prior to publication by the FBI.

The cumulative effect of these various statements was to raise very considerable doubt about the principal conclusion of the Warren Commission: that "the shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired by Lee Harvey Oswald."

They have no bearing on Oswald's involvement but, if true, they point unmistakably to the involvement of at least one other assassin.

The commission handled this crucial problem, in effect, by rendering a highly misleading verdict:

"Although it is not necessary to any essential findings of the Commission to deter-

mine just which shot hit Gov. Connally, there is very persuasive evidence from the experts to indicate that the same bullet which pierced the President's throat also caused Gov. Connally's wounds. However, Gov. Connally's testimony and certain other factors have given rise to some difference of opinion as to this probability but there is no question in the mind of any member of the Commission that all the shots which caused the President's and Gov. Connally's wounds were fired from the sixth floor window of the Texas School Book Depository."

Contrary to what the Commission reported, it was not only "necessary" but absolutely essential to determine which shot hit the Governor.

"To say that they were hit by separate bullets," Norman Redlich of the Commission staff told Epstein, "is synonymous with saying that there were two assassins."

Specter Had Responsibility

One of the reasons the Commission had difficulty with this problem was that while, on paper, 34 men, including the seven members of the Commission, were engaged in the investigation, "the entire task ascertaining the basic facts of the assassination fell upon one lawyer—Arlen Specter. Specter," according to Epstein, "had the responsibility for determining the sources of the shots, the number of assassins, the exact manner in which the President and Gov. Connally were shot, and the sequence of events—in short, all the facts of the assassination."

Specter read mountainous stacks of reports and conducted the examination of key witnesses before the Commission. But Specter's independent investigation, Epstein reports, consisted of nothing more than interviews with 28 doctors and other medical personnel at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, none of whom had any thorough knowledge of the President's wounds. "With one minor exception," says Epstein, "these interviews comprised Specter's entire field investigation of 'the basic facts of the assassination.'"

Specter, moreover, was under constant pressure from the Commission — as were all members of the staff—to complete his work by June 1, which was the arbitrary deadline chosen by the Commission.

Deadline Extended

The deadline was not met and Chief Justice Warren, according to Epstein, "reportedly lost his temper and demanded that (Howard) Willens (the staff director) close down the investigation immediately." The deadline, in the end, was extended to July 15, then to Aug. 1, and then into September, despite Epstein says, pressure from McGeorge Bundy at the White House and members of the Commission to complete the report well in advance of the presidential election.

Specter developed the theory that a single bullet must have wounded both Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Connally and he filled the record with testimony that supports his hypothesis.

He never entirely convinced the Commission that his theory was correct, in part because of the frequent absence of Commissioners from the hearings. Nor did he convince Epstein and Weisberg, in part because his evidence was so scattered through the 26 volumes that it was hard to piece together.

Thus, it was possible for a reader—or a member of the Warren Commission—to find in the hearings evidence to support almost any conclusion, even contradictory conclusions. Some of the contradictions are relatively simple to resolve, however.

The first one involves the credibility of the FBI report of Dec. 9, which states that the bullet which struck Mr. Kennedy's shoulder did not leave his body.

This report, the FBI said last week, was based on the medical evidence at that time. But there is other evidence that it was based on nothing more than hearsay.

The autopsy on the President began at Bethesda Naval Hospital at about 8 o'clock the night of Nov. 22.

Wound Confused Doctors.

Two FBI agents who were present overheard Dr. Humes, Dr. Finck and Dr.

J. T. ... will speculate about the President's shoulder wound. The doctors were confused by it because an incision made in the front of the President's throat in Dallas obscured the exit wound.

Before the three doctors at Bethesda had completed the autopsy and before they had traced the path of the bullet from the President's shoulder to his throat, the FBI observers left the room and called in a report that the bullet had not passed through the President's body.

Incredibly, this verbal report became the basis of the erroneous statement that appears in the Dec. 9, five-volume summary submitted to the Warren Commission.

The official autopsy report which contradicts the FBI was in the hands of the Secret Service, not the Bureau, and may never have been supplied to the FBI.

In any case, the basic error was repeated in the Jan. 13 report from the FBI which unaccountably acknowledges that there was an exit wound in the President's throat.

The second contradiction involves the conflicting medical testimony on the likelihood that one bullet wounded both Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Connally.

The bullet which caused these wounds was found and was virtually intact. It weighed about 158 grains, as against an original weight of about 161 grains.

Commander Humes and Lt. Col. Finck, the presidential autopsists, doubted that this bullet could have caused all of Gov. Connally's wounds because they had read a medical report from Dallas describing the presence of fragments in his wrist wound. Thus, they thought the bullet must have been broken into fragments rather than emerging intact.

They were unaware that these fragments were minuscule and that Connally's principal surgeon, Dr. Robert Shaw, was convinced that the intact bullet did cause the wounds. The "fragments" it left in the Governor's body were thin shavings, not much larger than dust particles.

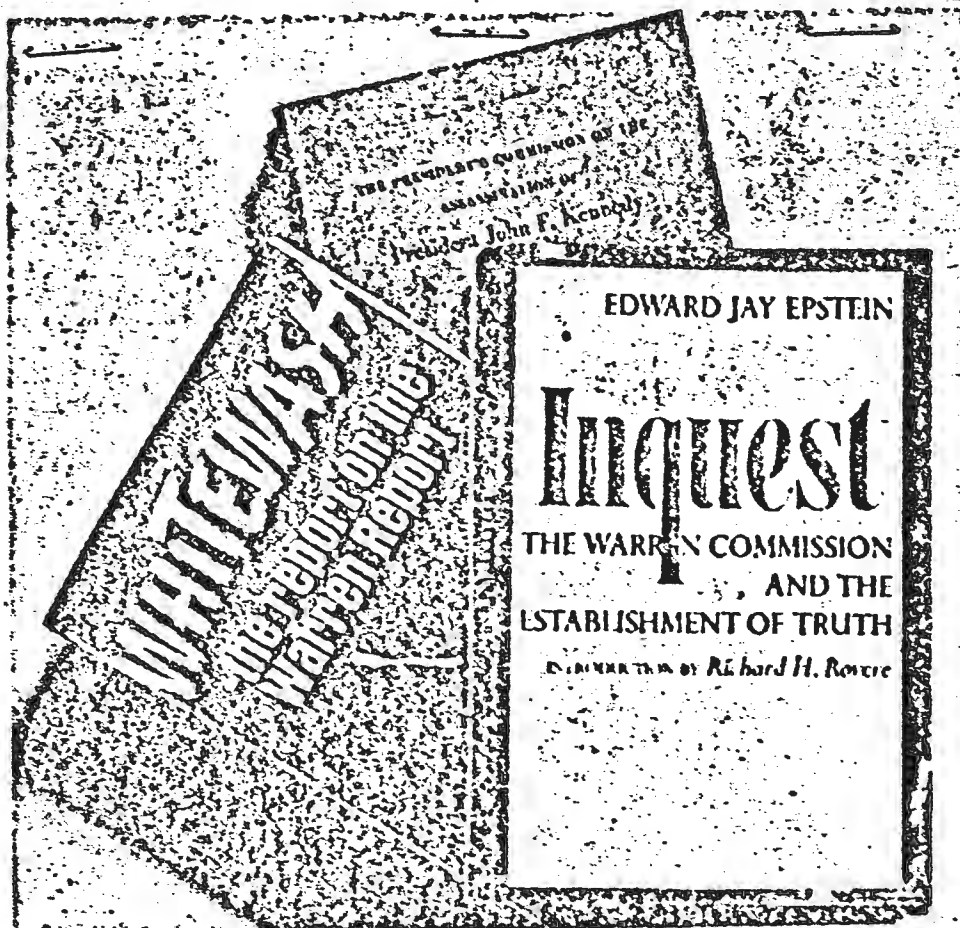
The final problem—Gov. Connally's own recollection of what happened—cannot be dismissed.

But his surgeon, Dr. Shaw, had an explanation for that, too. It is not uncommon, he testified, for people to suffer a wound without knowing it immediately.

This would account for Mr. Connally's belief that he was not hit by the first bullet and this explanation is consistent with the Governor's failure to hear the "second shot" which he believed caused his wound and his recollection of the final shot which smashed the President's skull.

The "single-shot" theory developed by Specter and the Commission, in other words, is not refuted by the apparent inconsistencies in the record which Weisberg and Epstein recite.

And so long as that theory holds up, assumptions that there was a second assassin in Dallas on Nov. 22 can only be assumptions.



By Charles Del Vecchio, Staff Photographer

DISAGREEMENT—The Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President Kennedy, for all its detail, still

leaves some questions open, with the result that books and articles continue to debate the investigation's findings.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: June 16, 1966

FROM : R. I. Shroder

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To advise the Secret Service referred to the Bureau a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. James J. Rowley, Director, from Mark Lane dated June 8, 1966. This letter is almost identical in text to the letter addressed to the Director by Lane also dated June 8, 1966. No further action is necessary as the letter the Bureau received from Lane has been referred to the Attorney General.

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Burrill Peterson, U. S. Secret Service, referred to the Crime Records Division a copy of a letter addressed to Mr. James J. Rowley, Director, U. S. Secret Service, from Mark Lane dated June 8, 1966.

This letter is almost identical in text to a letter addressed to the Director from Lane dated June 8, 1966, with the exception of two paragraphs on the second page. The wording in these paragraphs is slightly changed but the request is the same. Lane requested permission to examine evidence in possession of Secret Service as it relates to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Lane's letter to the Director, dated June 8, 1966, requested permission to examine evidence in our possession. This matter was the subject of a separate memorandum under the assassination caption dated June 15, 1966. Lane's letter of June 8, 1966, along with the Bureau's reply to him was referred to the Attorney General.

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CONTINUED - OVER

11 JUN 17 1966

ENCLOSURE

51 JUN 28 1966

Memo Shroder to Rosen
RE: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Since this matter has already been handled, no further action is necessary in connection with Lane's letter received from the Secret Service.

ACTION:

For information.

AS

MARK LANE
178 Spring Street
New York, N.Y. 10012

June 8, 1966.

Mr. James J. Rowley, Director
United States Secret Service
U. S. Treasury
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As you may know I am a researcher duly registered with the National Archives and Records Service and a holder of researcher identification card number 604-145. I have, in addition, an account with that office which has permitted me in the past to order photostatic copies of documents in their records.

I have examined a number of the documents on the list of basic source materials in possession of the Warren Commission maintained by the National Archives. I am now anxious to examine some of the physical evidence in the case. I refer to the shirt and jacket worn by President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, the bullet designated by the Warren Commission as Commission Exhibit 399, as well as the two fragments of bullets also found, the alleged assassination rifle, the jacket which the Commission determined that Lee Harvey Oswald wore on November 22, Oswald's handwriting specimens that were examined by the Commission's experts, the pistol that the Commission determined was used to shoot J. D. Tippit, the bullets recovered from Tippit's body, the goatskin that served as a target for bullets fired from the alleged assassination weapon, the metal shims that were attached to the alleged assassination weapon before it was tested, the windshield of the Presidential limousine, the original photograph shown to Marguerite Oswald on Nov-

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-4125

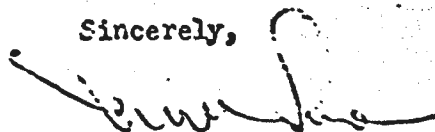
ember 23, 1963 by FBI Agent Odum, the curbstone that was damaged on November 22nd and examined at the FBI Laboratory during August, 1964, the paper bag in which Oswald allegedly carried the rifle on November 22 and the paper bag manufactured by the FBI Laboratory to simulate the original, and the actual tape-recordings of the Dallas Police broadcasts which were examined by an FBI agent and from which two different and inconsistent transcripts were made and published by the Commission.

In some cases I would wish to have reputable and recognized authorities make the examination on my behalf. For example, I wish to employ outstanding handwriting experts to examine the handwriting specimens. I have absolutely no objection to examining the evidence under the supervision of government agents.

If some of the evidence that I have referred to hereinabove is in the possession of the Secret Service, I should like to know when it may be convenient for your office for me to see the evidence and arrange to have independent experts examine the evidence.

If for any reason you should decline to permit an examination of the evidence by me or by independent experts, I would appreciate it if you would in any event list those items of evidence that you actually do possess and the authorities upon which you rely both for the possession of the evidence and the declination to permit the examination of the evidence.

Sincerely,



Mark Lane

June 16, 1966

ST-120 REC-79
Director, FBI

62-109060-4126

Previous correspondence has been had with Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, concerning evidence temporarily retained by this Bureau relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. My most recent letter was dated June 13, 1960, and concerned a request from Mr. Edwin A. Walker, who desired the return of a bullet fired at him, which was acquired from the Dallas Police Department and subsequently became Commission Exhibit Number 573. It was also indicated it is desirable the material in our possession obtained during the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy be turned over to the Government agency designated or to other interested individuals. This will be done when appropriate notification is received from you.

Enclosed for any action deemed appropriate is a copy of a letter dated June 8, 1966, from Mark Lane, who requested permission to examine items of evidence obtained during the investigation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. Also enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mr. Lane dated June 16, 1966.

You may recall Mark Lane represented Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, during the investigation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. You are specifically referred to letterhead memoranda captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas; Miscellaneous - Information Concerning" dated March 30, 1966, Dallas, Texas; March 31, 1966, Dallas, Texas; and April 26, 1966, Dallas, Texas. These letterhead memoranda were furnished to the Criminal Division on April 11 and 29, 1966. They contained information concerning Mark Lane who, at that time, was in Dallas filming interviews with witnesses for an alleged educational television documentary relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. At that time Mark Lane was representing himself as "Robert Blake."

KMR:hw NOTE: See memorandum Rosen to DeLoach captioned "Assassination
(12) of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/23/63, Dallas, Texas;
XEROX Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," 6-15-66, KMR:eem. 17

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William KMR:
Edward _____
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JUN 22 1966
JUN 22 1966

JUN 24 1966

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

The Attorney General

For your additional information, Mark Lane has been preparing a book relating to the assassination entitled, "Rush to Judgment," which is scheduled to be released during the Fall of 1966.

It is noted legislation enacted on November 2, 1965, furnishing you authority to choose certain items of evidence relating to the assassination for retention by the Government, expires on November 2, 1966. I have not received any information as to what action is being taken in this regard. I will be glad to comply with any instructions to enable me to furnish the Government agency designated or other interested individuals material currently in our possession, upon notification by you.

Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. - Enclosures (2)
Assistant Attorney General

MARK LANE
178 Spring Street
New York, N. Y. 10012

June 6, 1966.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As you may know I am a researcher duly registered with the National Archives and Records Service and a holder of researcher identification card number 604-1145. I have, in addition, an account with that office which has permitted me in the past to order photostatic copies of documents in their records.

I have examined a number of the documents on the list of basic source materials in possession of the Warren Commission maintained by the National Archives. I am now anxious to examine some of the physical evidence in the case. I refer to the shirt and jacket worn by President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, the bullet designated by the Warren Commission as Commission Exhibit 399, as well as the two fragments of bullets also found, the alleged assassination rifle, the jacket which the Commission determined that Lee Harvey Oswald wore on November 22, Oswald's handwriting specimens that were examined by the Commission's experts, the pistol that the Commission determined was used to shoot J. D. Tippit, the bullets recovered from Tippit's body, the goatskin that served as a target for bullets fired from the alleged assassination weapon, the metal shins that were attached to the alleged assassination weapon before it was tested, the windshield of the Presidential

limousine, the original photograph shown to Harvey Oswald on Nov-

33 JUN 12 1966

SI-120 REC-79

4/26

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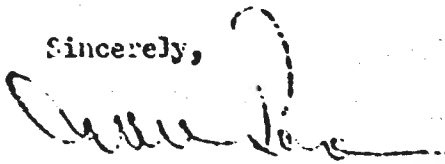
ember 23, 1963 by FBI Agent Odum, the curbstone that was damaged on November 22nd and examined at the FBI laboratory during August, 1964, the paper bag in which Oswald allegedly carried the rifle on November 22 and the paper bag manufactured by the FBI Laboratory to simulate the original, and the actual tape-recordings of the Dallas Police broadcasts which were examined by an FBI agent and from which two different and inconsistent transcripts were made and published by the Commission.

I have absolutely no objection to examining the evidence under the supervision of governmental agents. In some cases I would wish to have reputable and recognized authorities make the examination on my behalf. For example, I wish to employ outstanding handwriting experts to examine the handwriting specimens.

I have been informed that at least some, if not most or all of the evidence that I have referred to hereinabove, may be in the possession of the FBI. Accordingly I should like to know when it may be convenient for your office for me to see the evidence and arrange to have independent experts examine the evidence.

If for any reason you should decline to permit an examination of the evidence by me or by independent experts, I would appreciate it if you would in any event list those items of evidence that you actually do possess and the authorities upon which you rely both for the possession of the evidence and the declination to permit the examination of the evidence.

Sincerely,


Mark Lane

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: June 15, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Shroder

1 - Mr. Raupach

1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To advise of the receipt of a letter from Mark Lane, who requested permission to examine evidence in our possession which relates to the assassination of President Kennedy. In view of legislation which has been enacted regarding this subject, Lane is being referred to the Department of Justice. A letter is also being directed to the Attorney General, with copies to the Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Vinson, enclosing Lane's letter and a copy of our answer to him. We point out since the enactment of legislation on 11/2/65, and which expires on 11/2/66, we have not heard from the Attorney General as to what action is being taken by the Department for disposition of evidence temporarily in our possession.

BACKGROUND:

A letter dated June 8, 1966, has been received from Mark Lane. In his communication he indicated he is anxious to examine physical evidence in our possession as it relates to the assassination of President Kennedy. He specifically made reference to bullets and bullet fragments, the assassination rifle, Lee Harvey Oswald's jacket, handwriting specimens, the pistol used to kill police officer J. D. Tippit, the bullets recovered from Tippit's body and other evidence obtained in the investigation of this case.

He concluded by saying, should the Bureau decline to permit an examination of the evidence by him or by independent experts, he desired a list of items of evidence that the Bureau possesses and the authority upon which we rely, both for the possession of evidence and a declination to permit the examination of the evidence.

REC-5262-109062-4121

MARK LANE:

JUN 21 1966

ENCLOSURE

Mark Lane is the controversial individual who was the former counsel for Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. Mark Lane

Enclosures
KMR:eem (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

is on the Reserve Index. Until recently he has resided in England, where he is preparing a book for publishing, relating to the assassination entitled, "Rush to Judgment." This book is scheduled to be released sometime during September, 1966. Information relating to Mark Lane has previously been disseminated to Secret Service, the Department, State Department, and Central Intelligence Agency. During March, 1966, Lane was in Dallas, Texas, and contacted witnesses, at which time he represented himself as "Robert Blake." At that time he was filming interviews for an alleged educational television documentary relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. This film was being prepared purportedly by "Judgment Films Corporation." The photograph of Mark Lane was exhibited to various witnesses who positively identified him as the individual representing himself as Robert Blake.

On 11/2/65, legislation was enacted, authorizing the Attorney General to choose any item of evidence for retention by the Government as it relates to the assassination of President Kennedy. We are acting as a temporary repository for this material and have previously gone on record with the Department indicating we will relinquish this material to the Government agency or other interested individuals when notified by the Attorney General. This legislation, which provides authority for the Attorney General to acquire items of evidence relating to the assassination expires on 11/2/66.

Our most recent letter to the Department was dated 6/13/66, and addressed to Assistant Attorney General Vinson, concerning a request from Edwin A. Walker (Major General resigned). Walker requested the rifle bullet fired at him on 4/10/63, which we acquired from the Dallas Police Department be returned. In this communication we reiterated we would relinquish evidence in our possession when appropriate notification is received from the Attorney General.

ACTION:

In view of the above, we should not become engulfed in any comments to Mark Lane pertaining to this matter.

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Attached for approval is a letter to Mark Lane referring him to the Department of Justice.

Also attached is a letter to the Attorney General, with copies for the Deputy Attorney General and Assistant Attorney General Vinson, advising we received Lane's letter and as enclosures to this letter are attached a copy of Lane's letter and the Bureau's reply. We briefly describe Mark Lane and his activities and refer to legislation enacted 11/2/65, reminding the Attorney General of the expiration date of this legislation, which furnishes him the authority to choose items of evidence for retention. We have had no indication of what action the Attorney General is taking concerning this matter. All exhibits are being temporarily retained by us.

[Handwritten marks: a checkmark, "on R", "oil", and a signature]

X
178 Spring Street
New York, N. Y. 10012

June 6, 1963.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

As you may know I am a researcher duly registered with the National Archives and Records Service and a holder of researcher identification card number 604-145. I have, in addition, an account with that office which has permitted me in the past to order photostatic copies of documents in their records.

I have examined a number of the documents on the list of basic source materials in possession of the Warren Commission maintained by the National Archives. I am now anxious to examine some of the physical evidence in the case. I refer to the shirt and jacket worn by President Kennedy on November 22, 1963, the bullet designated by the Warren Commission as Commission Exhibit 399, as well as the two fragments of bullets also found, the alleged assassination rifle, the jacket which the Commission determined that Lee Harvey Oswald wore on November 22, Oswald's handwriting specimens that were examined by the Commission's experts, the pistol that the Commission determined was used to shoot J. D. Tippit, the bullets recovered from Tippit's body, the position that served as a target for bullets fired from the alleged assassination weapon, the metal chips that were attached to the alleged assassination weapon before it was tested, the windshield of the Presidential limousine, the original photograph shown to Marjorie G. Lee on Nov-

ENCLOSURE

4127

enter 33, 1963 by FBI Agent Conn, the curfew that was changed on November 22nd and examined at the FBI laboratory during August, 1964, the paper bag in which Oswald allegedly carried the rifle on November 22 and the paper bag manufactured by the FBI Laboratory to simulate the original, and the actual tape-recordings of the Dallas Police broadcasts which were examined by an FBI agent and from which two different and inconsistent transcripts were made and published by the Commission.

I have absolutely no objection to examining the evidence under the supervision of governmental agents. In some cases I would wish to have reputable and recognized authorities make the examination on my behalf. For example, I wish to employ outstanding handwriting experts to examine the handwriting specimens.

I have been informed that at least some, if not most or all of the evidence that I have referred to hereinabove, may be in the possession of the FBI. Accordingly I should like to know when it may be convenient for your office for me to see the evidence and arrange to have independent experts examine the evidence.

If for any reason you should decline to permit an examination of the evidence by me or by independent experts, I would appreciate it if you would in any event list those items of evidence that you actually do possess and the authorities upon which you rely both for the possession of the evidence and the declination to permit the examination of the evidence.

Sincerely,


Mark Lane

ML/mj

FBI

Date: 6/20/66

Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (C)

 RE : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to all SACs, 12/15/64, concerning
 GEORGE CECIL THOMSON and his treatise entitled "How President
 Kennedy Really Was Killed" or "The Quest For Truth."

Under date of 6/17/66, Deputy Chief of Police R. H.
 LUNDAY, Criminal Investigation Division, Dallas Police Depart-
 ment, Dallas, Texas, furnished by letter a mimeographed letter
 dated 5/17/66, addressed to "To Whom It May Concern", and
 signed "GEORGE C. THOMSON", which advertises for sale additional
 material THOMSON has compiled in unpublished form.

In addition there appears in handwriting "Why don't
 you quit fooling around and let Ruby, a U. S. government agent
 loose?" signed "GEORGE C. THOMSON."

Three copies of THOMSON's letter are enclosed to the
 Bureau and one copy for Los Angeles.

The above is furnished the Bureau and Los Angeles for
 information purposes and no other action being taken, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (encls-3)
 1 - Los Angeles (encl-1)
 1 - Dallas
 RPG:jeg
 (5)

4 JUN 23 1966

C. C. Wick

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

JUN 23 1966

#12 MUNICE!
#13 TRIGGERMAN

*Why don't you just follow around
and let Ruby, a U.S. Government
agent loose?*

George C. Thomson

George C. Thomson
Registered Civil Engineer
1528 Canada Blvd., Suite #208
Glendale, California 91208

May 17, 1965 (Revised)

To Whom It May Concern:

Since writing the book, **THE QUEST FOR TRUTH**, in January 1965, my office has developed additional material in unpublished form. This work is being made available in the unbound condition due to the author's conviction that time is of the essence. I have been advised that millions of dollars are being spent to suppress it.

Following is a list of work and their prices:

TITLE	TRANSCRIPT	1/2 HR. TAPE
#1 THE WINDSHIELD BULLET	\$1.00	\$7.00
#2 THE STRANGE DEATH OF OFFICER TIPPIT	\$1.00	\$7.00
#3 THE STRANGE "DEATH" OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD	\$1.00	\$7.00
#4 THE STRANGER IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY	\$1.00	\$7.00
#5 THE THIRD MAN IN THE CAR	\$1.00	\$7.00
#6 THE WALL OF SILENCE	\$1.00	\$7.00
#7 THE REAL REASON FOR THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY	\$1.00	\$7.00
#8 THE TALE OF THE THERAPEUTIC TAPE RECORDER	\$1.00	\$7.00
#9 DALLAS AMBUSH	\$1.00	\$7.00
#10 DALLAS CROSS FIRE	\$1.00	\$7.00
#11 CONSPIRACY - U.S.A.	\$1.00	\$7.00

For your information, a series of thirteen (13) one-half hour programs, including the above, is currently being broadcast over KFOX-FM, Long Beach, California, Sunday, 7:30 - 8:00 P.M.

All work will be mailed "Third Class, Postage Prepaid," unless additional postage is included to cover First Class mailing cost.

Tapes are one-half hour - 3 3/4 speed - single track with theme music suitable for mass playing to private groups.

- (2) This is a 10 page report with an amazing new concept of Officer J. D. Tippit's role.
- (3) This is a 10 page report with factual details that show Lee Harvey Oswald was NOT shot in the Dallas police basement as shown so dramatically on television.

The original book, **THE QUEST FOR TRUTH**, is still available for \$2.00.

Very truly yours,

George C. Thomson
George C. Thomson

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : HEADS OF ALL DIVISIONS,
BUREAUS AND SERVICES

DATE: June 16, 1966

FROM : *HEA* Herbert E. Hoffman, Chief,
Legislative and Legal Section

SUBJECT: Expiring Statutes

The Bureau of the Budget has requested a list of statutes or provisions in statutes which, by their terms, will terminate within the next several years unless extended by legislation.

May I please have a listing of those statutes or provisions of interest to your Division which fall within the scope of the Bureau of the Budget inquiry. Also, may I have your recommendations as to whether the expiring legislation should be extended.

It would be most helpful if you would advise me of any other provisions affecting the Department which come to your attention even though they might not involve the operations of your Division.

The Bureau of the Budget has requested this information be submitted as soon as possible. If your recommendations with respect to extension will delay the submission of the list, may I have the list immediately and the recommendations thereafter.

NOT RECORDED
199 JUN 22 1966

4 JUN 21 1966

*Memo to [unclear] [unclear]
6/22/66 JAH/juc/pal
Let H.E. Hoffman (illegible)
6/22/66 JAH/juc/pal*

TWO

Mr. Herbert E. Hoffman
Chief, Legislative and Legal Section

June 22, 1966

Director, FBI 62-109060 -

7/11 EXPIRING STATUTES

Your memorandum of June 16, 1966, requested a listing of those statutes or provisions of interest to this Bureau which, by their terms, will terminate within the next several years unless extended by legislation.

Except for appropriation bills, only one statute in which this Bureau has a direct interest appears to be pertinent. Public Law 89-312, passed November 2, 1965, authorized the Attorney General to determine which items pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy should be acquired and preserved by the United States.

John F. /

62-109060-22
JUN 23 2 42 PM '66
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Your attention is directed to my letter to the Attorney General, dated June 16, 1966, captioned "Letter of Enquiry from Mark Lane, Dated June 8, 1966," copies of which were furnished to the Deputy Attorney General and to Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Lane desired to examine certain items in our custody that pertained to the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. In this letter, we called to the attention of the Attorney General the fact that we are most desirous of disposing of certain items relating to the assassination which are being held temporarily in our custody and that further, legislation enacted on November 2, 1965, under which these items could be permanently retained expires on November 2, 1966. We are in no position to make recommendations as to this statute as we have had no information from the Department in regard to disposition of those items being temporarily retained by this Bureau.

- 1 - Department File
1 - Legislative and Legal Section, Office of the Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Trotter
JAM/irw:pal
(18)

NOTE: Based on memo Casper to Mohr, dated 6/22/66,
Re: Expiring Statutes, JAM/irw:pal

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 6/22/66

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: EXPIRING STATUTES

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Department asked for our views concerning a request from the Bureau of the Budget to list statutes and provisions in statutes which, by their terms, will terminate within the next several years unless extended by legislation. The Department asked also for recommendations as to whether the expiring legislation should be extended.

Except for appropriation bills, only one statute in which the Bureau has a direct interest appears to be pertinent. Public Law 89-318, passed November 2, 1965, authorized the Attorney General to determine which items pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy should be acquired and preserved by the United States. Under this statute, when the Attorney General made such a determination all rights, title, and interest in and to that item was to be vested in the United States upon publication of that fact in the Federal Register.

The statute, by its terms, declared that the authority granted was to expire one year from the date of enactment. Therefore, the provisions of this law will remain in effect until November 2, 1966, unless extended.

We can make no recommendations concerning this statute at this time because we have received no information from the Department as to what action has been taken concerning the items being temporarily retained by this Bureau. We have pointed this out in several communications to the Department, the last of which was addressed to the Attorney General on June 16, 1966, and was captioned "Letter of Inquiry from Mark Lane Dated June 8, 1966."

Enclosure *sent 6-23-66*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Casper
- 1 - Mr. Callahan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Felt
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Tavel
- 56 Mr. Trotter

JAM/frw:pal
(14) *Gal*

NOT RECORDED

196 JUN 22 1966

JUN 21 1966

4.22

TWO

"CONTINUED - OVER"

Memo Casper to Mohr
Re: Expiring Statutes

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the Department advising that we can make no recommendations at this time concerning this statute because we have received no information from the Department as to what action has been taken concerning the items being temporarily retained by this Bureau.

J. H. W.

P

R. H. M.

V. J. M. F. M.
G. H. D.
W. E. L.

J. H.

4734

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany
☐ Albuquerque
☒ Anchorage
☐ Atlanta
☐ Baltimore
☐ Birmingham
☐ Boston
☐ Buffalo
☐ Butte
☐ Charlotte
☐ Chicago
☐ Cincinnati
☐ Cleveland
☐ Dallas
☐ Denver
☐ Detroit
☐ El Paso
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston
☐ Indianapolis
☐ Jackson
☐ Jacksonville
☐ Kansas City
☐ Knoxville
☐ Las Vegas
☐ Little Rock
☐ Los Angeles
☐ Louisville
☐ Memphis
☐ Miami
☐ Milwaukee
☐ Minneapolis
☐ Mobile
☐ Newark
☐ New Haven
☐ New Orleans

☐ New York City
☐ Norfolk
☐ Oklahoma City
☐ Omaha
☐ Philadelphia
☐ Phoenix
☐ Pittsburgh
☐ Portland
☐ Richmond
☐ St. Louis
☐ Salt Lake City
☐ San Antonio
☐ San Diego
☐ San Francisco
☐ San Juan
☐ Savannah
☐ Seattle
☐ Springfield

☐ Tampa
☐ Washington Field
☐ Quantico

TO LEGATS:

☐ Bern
☐ Bonn
☐ Buenos Aires
☐ London
☐ Manila
☐ Mexico, D.F.
☐ Ottawa
☐ Paris
☐ Rome
☐ Rio de Janeiro
☐ Santo Domingo
☐ Tokyo

Date June 26, 1966

RE: **WILLIAM J. MONTGOMERY**
POST OFFICE BOX 1254
KODIAK, ALASKA
RESEARCH (CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS)

☒ For information ☐ Retention optional ☐ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by _____

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA _____ dated _____

Remarks: Attached for your information are two copies of a letter from captioned individual. This communication has not been acknowledged by the Bureau.

MHB:emm

(5)

FILE COPY

Enc.
 Bufile
 File

FOUNDA

Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy

Postmark
P.O. Box 12540
Kodiak, Alaska
6/23/66
Dear Mr. Moore, William J. Montgomery

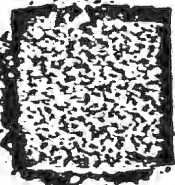
I would appreciate the opportunity
of discussing certain matters
regarding an unusual number of
Coincidences that could possibly
be related to the death of President
Kennedy with one of your agents.

I am not in a financial position
to go to Anchorage or even to meet
Anchorage
I should advise you beforehand that
I have been a patient in the Alaska
Psychiatric Institute from November
1964 to March, 1965, so that you
might check their records before
proceeding to contact me.

REC-96 12-109060 - CORRESPONDENCE

JUN 29 1966

57 JUL 12 1966



genuinely,
William J. Montgomery

REC'D
FBI
JUN 28 4 33 PM '66

COMMUNICATIONS

REC 28

JUN 27 9 10 AM '66

FBI

REC'D

JUN 28

JUN 27 '66



June 28, 1966

Mr. Paul L. Hoch
Apartment 304
2701 Ridge Road
Berkeley, California 94709

Dear Mr. Hoch:

I have been advised of your visit to FBI Headquarters on June 21, 1966, and your inquiries on June 23, 1966, concerning this Bureau's investigation into the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

You may be assured that during the entire investigation this Bureau enjoyed excellent relations with the United States Secret Service.

Inasmuch as all information in the possession of the FBI has been made available to the President's Commission, I am sure you will understand that it is not possible for me to furnish any additional information to you in this matter.

REC-94
Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

62-155840-4130
JUN 30 1966

MAILED 4

JUN 29 1966

COMM-FBI

NOTE: See Jones to Wick Memo, 6-27-66, captioned "Paul L. Hoch, Apartment 304, 2701 Ridge Road, Berkeley, California, Request for Information Concerning Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy."

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Wick (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (sent with cover memo)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent with cover memo)

TBC:bel/jah (8)

54 JUL 5 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 6/15/66

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Wick
Mr. M.A. Jones

SUBJECT: BOOK ENTITLED
"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"
by Mark Lane, former counsel
for mother of Lee Harvey Oswald

The Director approved a recommendation that I discuss with Mr. Frank Close, Sales Manager of Holt, Rinehart & Winston publishing firm in New York City, an indication in a New York Times article of 6/5/66 that his publishing firm planned to publish the captioned book.

Close was out of the city until today, 6/15/66. Upon mentioning the reference in the New York Times article he admitted that his company had contracted to publish this book. The contract was arranged by Al Edwards, Editor in Chief, who has taken over most of the old duties of Ed Rigg. Edwards approved the manuscript and later had Close also read this manuscript.

Close told me that neither he nor Edwards knew of Mark Lane's background. He added that the manuscript clearly reflected praise for the FBI, rather than criticism. The author does take the Warren Commission to task in numerous instances. The basis for such criticism is that the Warren Commission did not follow the FBI investigation as closely as it should have.

Frank Close told me that Lane reaches no conclusions in his book. He does raise a number of questions with respect to the administrative handling of the investigation by the Warren Commission.

I told Close that we, of course, had no doubts concerning Lane's feelings toward the FBI, and it would indeed be surprising if he praised us at any time. Close told me he would definitely bring our opinion to the attention of Al Edwards, and Edwards would no doubt call us in the next day or two.

I see no further action to be taken in view of the fact that the book has already been contracted for. It would seem that Holt, Rinehart & Winston would have checked on the author prior to signing a contract.

CLOSURE

CDD:CSH (6)

NOT RECORDED

199 JUL 7 1966

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-409763-184



Co. d'On Farm

HYATTSTOWN, MARYLAND 2073

PHEASANT-CHICKENS

ROCK-CORNISH GAME

May 23, 1966

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

by Harold Weisberg

Enclosed is a copy of my book WHITENASH - THE REPORT ON THE MURDER REPORT. In it you will find quotations from your testimony and that of FBI Agents that I believe require immediate and unequivocal explanations and from the FBI's report to the Commission. Of the many things requiring explanation, I would like in particular to direct your attention to these three, in which it would seem no question of national security can be involved:

- 1) In your brief discussion of the assassination in the report to the Commission you say that three shots were fired, of which two hit the President and one the governor. This does not account for the bullet that hit the curbstone on Commerce Street, which you told the Commission you could not associate with the President's car or any of its occupants. In another part of this report, dealing with Oswald, you told the Commission that the bullet that did not kill the President struck him in the back - not the neck - and did not go through his body. Here you seem to fail to account for the well-known wound in the front of the President's neck. And thus, were there not at least five bullets, the three you accounted for and the two you did not account for? The Commission itself considered the curbstone strike a separate bullet, and the President most certainly was wounded in the front of the neck.
- 2) In his testimony before the Commission, FBI Agent Robert A. Frazier did not offer into evidence the spectrographic analysis of this bullet and that of the various bullet fragments. Neither did FBI Agent John F. Gallagher, the spectrographer. Agent Frazier's testimony is merely that the bullets were lead, which would seem to be considerable less information than spectrographic analysis could reveal. The custodian of this archive at the National Archives informs me this analysis is not included in his archive but is in the possession of the FBI. I call upon you to make it immediately available.
- 3) In his testimony before the Commission, FBI Agent Frazier said that when the whole bullet was received by the FBI, it had been wiped clean. He does not reveal any FBI interest in this unusual destruction of evidence. He also testified that the cleansing of the bullet was not complete, that foreign matter remained in the grooves in the bullet. Yet his testimony does not show any FBI interest in learning what the nature of the residue was. Did the FBI make the appropriate tests? Could the residue be associated with either the President's body or the governor's? What effort, if any, was made to learn? And if no effort was made, why not?

JUL 1 1966

Sincerely yours

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

John F. Kennedy

RECORDED

ENCLOSURE

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 101

COPY 2

WEC 335p
1/18

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: June 6, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

SYNOPSIS:

A letter was received from Harold Weisberg of Hyattstown, Maryland enclosing his book, entitled "Whitewash - the report on the Warren Report." He believed that immediate and unequivocal explanations are required from the FBI in connection with the FBI's report to the President's Commission. He specifically demanded answers to three items.

(1) Relating to the number of bullets which were involved in the assassination he suggests five were fired. The Commission's report concludes three shots were fired.

(2) He states that in testimony before the President's Commission evidence was not introduced as to the spectographic analyses of a bullet and fragments. This is absolutely incorrect, since the testimony of a FBI Laboratory expert concerning spectographic analyses is set forth in the Commission's report.

EX-103 REC 53 62-109060-4132

(3) Weisberg alleges the whole bullet (located on Governor Connally's stretcher) had been wiped clean and that the FBI Laboratory expert testified that the cleansing of the bullet was not complete and that foreign matter remained in the grooves of the bullet. This is inaccurate since our Laboratory expert testified the bullet was clean when he received it and that there was no blood or tissue present.

JUL 1 1966

Weisberg formed his opinions after reading the FBI reports to the President's Commission dated 12/9/63 and 1/13/64. Both of these are located in the National Archives and are available to the public.

KMR:me:eem

Enclosures

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

In connection with our original report to the Commission on 12/9/63, the Commission credited the Bureau by saying this report was of principal importance to them. Weisberg, in his book, describes this report in part as "neat, clean, colorful and optically attractive rendition of such tenuous content that a self-respecting undergraduate lawyer would hesitate to take it into an uncorrupted court."

His 208-page book has been reviewed. It is a vitriolic and diabolical criticism of the President's Commission, the FBI, the Secret Service, police agencies and other branches of the Government relating to the assassination investigation. Weisberg attempted to have his book published by 103 different publishers both in the United States and Europe, all of whom refused. He thereafter personally published a limited number and had it copyrighted in August, 1965. Weisberg, in his own comments stated, "In writing this book the author has had but one purpose. That was to show that the job assigned to and expected of the President's Commission on the assassination of John F. Kennedy has not been done." Weisberg has distorted the truth regarding the investigation of the assassination and has set forth his own theories and deductions of what should have been done. Illustrative of this, he contends the President was shot from both the front and back, and that another conspirator was therefore involved with Oswald. His book is full of errors and inconsistencies.

Due to the inaccuracies, falsehoods and deliberate slanting of facts to fit his own purpose, coupled with Weisberg's subversive background (memorandum Mr. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach, 6/1/66, attached) it is not felt the Bureau should add dignity or credibility to him by acknowledging his communication.

ACTION:

That Weisberg's communication not be acknowledged.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "P", "V", "L", "JAN 7", "K", "AID", "65", "GRC"]

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DETAILS:

A letter was received from Harold Weisberg enclosing his book entitled "Whitewash - the report on the Warren Report." He stated, in the book will be found quotations from the Director's testimony and that of FBI Agents that he believes require immediate and unequivocal explanations. He specifically pointed to three items which, in his opinion, "It would seem no question of National security can be involved." Weisberg indicated that in the brief discussion of the assassination in the report to the commission it was said that three shots were fired, of which two hit the President and one the Governor. Weisberg is referring to our initial report of December 9, 1963, furnished to the Commission. He read into this comment that this report did not account for the bullet that hit the curbstone and that the bullet that did not kill the President struck him in the back, not the neck and did not go through his body. He said this did not account for the wound in the front of the President's neck and therefore theorized at least five bullets were fired.

This matter has been thoroughly covered by separate memorandum as it relates to the article published in "The Washington Post" dated May 29, 1966. Weisberg's theory is completely in error as it is obvious he has not conducted thorough research into this matter as all pertinent information is available in the "President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report."

In Weisberg's second point he states that in testimony before the Commission, evidence was not introduced as to the spectrographic analysis of a bullet and various bullet fragments. This is not correct since the Laboratory examiner's testimony to the Commission indicates that these items were examined spectrographically and were found to be similar in composition. The Laboratory examiner further pointed out that such similarity of composition does not necessarily mean that the fragments came from a particular bullet. Testimony as to the spectrographic comparison appears in Volume V, pages 67, 69, 73, 74 and in Volume XV, page 700.

In Weisberg's third point he states that the Laboratory expert testified that the bullet from Governor Connally's stretcher had been wiped clean. This is not

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

true. The expert testified the bullet was clean when he received it and that no blood or tissue which would interfere with the firearms examination was present. (Volume III, pages 428 and 429). With regard to Weisberg's further inquiry as to whether the bullet could be associated through residues with either the President's body or the Governor's body, there was, in fact, no blood or tissue on the bullet for such an examination when the evidence was received in the FBI Laboratory.

The bullets, one from Governor Connally's stretcher and the two bullet fragments from the front seat area of the limousine were identified with Oswald's rifle and were found to be physically the same as Western 6.5 mm Mannlicher-Carcano ammunition components. The other possible bullet fragments from the limousine, the President's head and the Governor's wrist, were only pieces of lead, similar in metallic composition to the lead core portion of Western 6.5 mm ammunition. These lead fragments and the lead smears on the windshield of the limousine and the lead residue found on the curbing at the scene, which the Commission thoroughly investigated, do not possess characteristic compositions or shapes which would permit their positive identification as fragments or smears of specific bullets.

In connection with the background of Weisberg himself, he was the subject of a separate memorandum, a copy of which is attached.

Weisberg's book has been reviewed. It is a 6" by 9" paperbound book, obviously cheaply prepared and its selling price is indicated as \$4.95. The book was copyrighted by Weisberg in 1965, and on the cover it states "The book that couldn't be printed." In this respect it is of importance to note in the preface Weisberg stated the book was offered to 63 United States book publishers during a 14-month period and of these 63 publishers, 21 had so little interest they declined even to read the book. In addition, 11 offers were made by Weisberg to publishers in 8 foreign countries, none of whom accepted his offer. In all Weisberg stated 103 offers of this book were made, not counting repeaters. He indicated following refusals of publishers to print his book he prepared a limited edition and copyrighted it in August, 1965.

- 4 -
CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

In Weisberg's own words he says his book is more than an analysis of the investigation of the assassination of the late President. "It is a commentary of the freedom of the press, the underpinning of the democratic society, and a measure of the state of that society."

Following a review of this book it was determined it is nothing more than a vitriolic and diabolical criticism of the President's Commission and the FBI relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. He indicated the superficial and superficial manner in which the report deals with the possibility of a conspiracy or of a different assassin is only one of the ways in which the Commission may have crippled itself. He contended it would have been better if the Commission had had its own staff of investigators and restricted the use of the FBI and Secret Service to technical services.

Weisberg indicated his book is an attempt to "analyse the report itself exclusively on the basis of the Commission's own information." It is noted that of the 13 chapters in this book he quotes the Commission's findings extensively but thereafter inserts his own comments and theories as to what should have been done. In every instance concerning all phases of the investigation and the findings, he was critical. In Chapter 9 where he discusses the witnesses and their treatment he stated there are always those people who suddenly see a chance to become important, to themselves, to those for whom they will testify, to their circle of friends and to the world at large. He also said that there are nervous people and neurotics inevitably there are those who have axes to grind, hatreds or dislikes to be indulged, and political objectives to be attained. From these comments it would appear that Weisberg is adequately describing himself.

Weisberg said in respect to the Commission's report, "What is most lacking in this report is analysis." He has delved into the scientific findings and arrived at his own conclusions without apparent background relating to scientific research.

Weisberg claimed the Commission's report was abundantly clear that it distorts and misrepresents the Commission's information on Oswald's politics. He claims when the Commission did this, "Can there be any reason for this except a desire to fool the public?" He also contended whenever possible the Commission's report infers inefficiency of the Federal bureaucracy.

MEMORANDUM to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Weisberg referred to the "Investigation of a Possible Conspiracy" involving Oswald. The Commission concluded there is no credible evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Weisberg said "On both counts the report is wrong. First, it had more than evidence of a conspiracy; it had irrefutable proof. Second, the Commission had highly credible evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was, in fact, part of this conspiracy." Weisberg continues page after page in this particular vein of thinking. He criticized the Secret Service, the results of the autopsy examination and the bullet and fragments recovered, and the nature of the wounds of President Kennedy. It is quite obvious he has failed miserably in attempting to reconstruct the facts in their proper light.

In the author's conclusion he indicated in writing this book, the author has had but one purpose. That was to show that the job assigned and expected of the President's Commission on the assassination of John F. Kennedy has not been done. He then continues can the job really be done regardless of the consequences. Weisberg said, "Who can solve this crime?" Not the courts, for there is no question which can be taken to court. Not the Commission, for it has already both failed and closed up, its work unfinished." Therefore he said "Only Congress remains."

Based on Weisberg's inadequate research he contends the President was shot from both front and back. "Nothing else makes sense. Nothing else is possible." He stated "There was not a single assassin, Oswald or any other. Thus, there was at least one conspiracy - to kill the President."

Weisberg referred to an FBI report he observed in the National Archives which was carefully prepared document and one of the initial reports furnished to the President's Commission which the Commission commended us for. Weisberg described this report as "a tissue so thin and a polemic so undisguised that it would demean labors of a hick police force investigating the purloining of a desiccated flounder." He further described this report as a "Neat, clean, colorful and optically attractive rendition of such tenuous content that a self-respecting undergraduate would hesitate to take it into an uncorrupted court."

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

It appears Weisberg, by publishing his book, is attempting to establish controversy and to expound his personal theories and deductions concerning the assassination investigation. This book is full of errors and inconsistencies and Weisberg has distorted the truth relating to the assassination investigation. Due to information contained in his book and Weisberg's background, the Bureau should not add dignity or credibility to him by answering his communication.

Ad

Jan *Kml*

The Attorney General
Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

June 27, 1966

**PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF WARREN
COMMISSION RECORDS**

Reference is made to Public Law 89-312 passed November 2, 1965, which gave you the authority to determine which items of evidence pertaining to the assassination of President Kennedy should be acquired and preserved by the U. S. Government.

As you are aware, this Statute declared that the authority granted was to expire one year from the date of enactment. As pointed out in my memorandum to you of June 16, 1966, captioned, "Letter of Inquiry from Mark Lane dated June 8, 1966," I have not received any information as to what action is being taken relative to determining what items among the exhibits will be retained by the U. S. Government.

Since completion of the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, this Bureau has been the temporary depository for approximately one thousand exhibits. With increasing frequency, letters are being received requesting permission to examine these exhibits.

This Bureau would like to turn over this material to the National Archives and Records Service, or whatever agency you select as the permanent depository for these exhibits, at the earliest possible time. It is believed that an early determination concerning the disposition of these exhibits is most important in that it would remove any veil of secrecy the public might attach to any material presently being retained by the Federal Government.

1 - The Deputy Attorney General
1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 13 1966

NOTE: See Memo Sullivan from Branigan 6/23/66 re
LEE HARVEY OSWALD; IS-Russia - Cuba; REL:kas

57 AUG 1 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. L. [unclear] (Encls)
1 - Mr. Wick (Encls)
1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: June 16, 1966

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Bland
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SECURITY MATTER - C

[Handwritten initials and marks]
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Belmont ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Casper ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. Felt ☒
Mr. Gale ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Mark Lane is an attorney who has maintained legal offices in New York City since 1952. On December 30, 1964, he married a Danish national and has been residing abroad since that time. He frequently returns to the United States where he professes to be conducting his own investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

Lane received considerable publicity during the period the Warren Commission was in existence since he was continually taking issue with the Warren Commission concerning evidence developed surrounding the assassination. At one point, Lane was retained by Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to represent her son posthumously.

Lane has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party front groups. In 1952 he was Administrative Secretary of the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.



6 JUL 6 1966

We have received information that Lane plans to publish a book in the immediate future entitled "Rush to Judgment." Reportedly, this book will be an attack upon the findings of the Warren Commission. Since Lane has previously been critical of the Bureau's investigation regarding the assassination, it is contemplated that his book will also contain unfavorable criticism of the FBI.

Enclosures

100-409763

REL:kas

(7)

25 JUL 10 1966

62-109060
ENCLOSURE
absent

NOT RECORDED

167 JUL 7 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

510

Wick to [unclear] 7/1/66
Rel: dce

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum Bran n to Sullivan
RE: MARK LANE
100-409763

OBSERVATIONS:

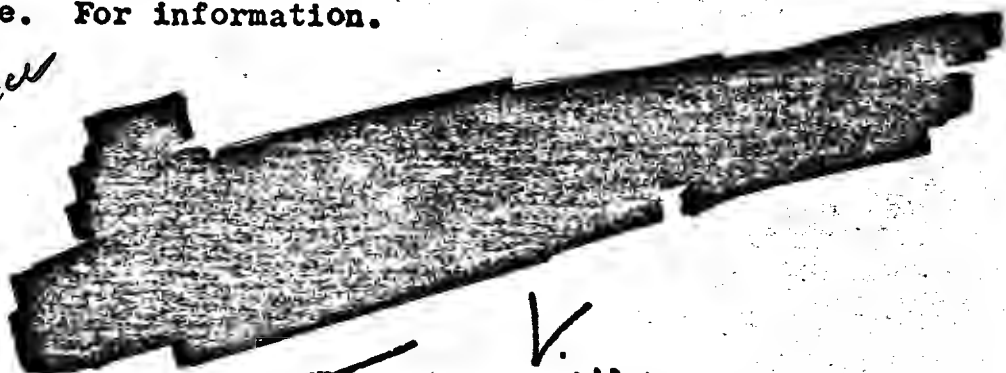
It appears probable that if Lane's book is published and contains unfavorable criticism of the FBI, the Bureau may be contacted by friendly newspaper representatives to get the true facts.



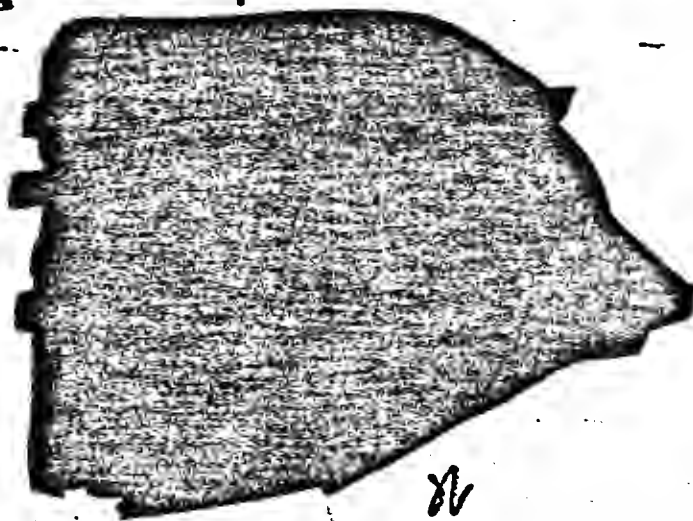
ACTION:

None. For information.

*Rec
WJL*



*2
V
2/20*



*86
6-22-66*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: June 23, 1966

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

On June 22, 1966, Mr. S. Douglass Cater, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, contacted Mr. Donahoe in Mr. DeLoach's office and indicated that the publisher of Reporter magazine, described by Cater as a friend of the President, is planning to write a responsible article on the assassination of President Kennedy to rebut some of the more sensational books recently published which have taken issue with the Warren Commission report. Mr. Cater specifically made reference to a small portable radio which was found in Oswald's effects by the Dallas Police Department and which is now in custody of the FBI Laboratory until disposition is made of all evidence in this case.

Mr. Cater indicated that the article for Reporter magazine is being prepared by one Al Newman who has developed a theory that Oswald may have been influenced by listening to inflammatory remarks by Fidel Castro on the radio found in Oswald's possession. Cater requested that he be furnished all data in our possession regarding the radio, its capability to receive Cuban broadcasts and any data we may have received as to its use in this regard.

A small, brown, plastic, Russian-made radio commonly known as the "Tourist" was found in Oswald's effects after his arrest. This radio was designed for use on standard broadcast frequencies and is similar in this respect to American-made radios commonly found in the American home. The radio could be used with dry cell batteries or with a small power supply unit which would enable the radio to be operated on ordinary house current. Someone living in the Southeastern section of the United States could listen to Cuban broadcasts with this radio, particularly at night when reception would be better, if radio operating properly.

The radio was not in operating condition when it was received by the FBI Laboratory from the Dallas Police Department. The battery terminals were badly rusted and one terminal was missing. No effort was made by the FBI Laboratory to repair the radio since to have done so would have changed the physical

105-82555

Enclosures

REL:kas

ENCLOSURE 36

105-82555-28-6

(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
105-S2555

condition of the radio from that in which it was received. Obviously, from an evidentiary standpoint, it was essential no steps be taken to alter the radio.

The Warren Commission was furnished data by this Bureau concerning the radio since it was listed in an inventory of all evidence obtained. The Commission did not assign an exhibit number to the radio and no mention of it was made by the Commission in its "Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." During our investigation of Oswald, we developed no information indicating Oswald used this radio to listen to Cuban radio broadcasts.

Copies of photographs of the radio (FBI identification number A-2) and the power supply unit (FBI identification number A-6) are attached as enclosures to this memorandum.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. Cater furnishing him the information concerning the radio as set forth herein in accordance with his request. We are suggesting that Mr. Cater not release the data furnished him concerning the radio to any publication without clearing such release with the Attorney General. We are pointing out to Mr. Cater that under Public Law 89-318, which was enacted on November 2, 1965, the Attorney General was authorized to choose any item of evidence for retention by the Government as it relates to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Rec

10/11/65

*V. Kennedy's Dept
to make sure other
reporting for all
items in the case other
than the radio
like to be able to say
we have nothing*

Mr. Conrad

R. H. Jevons

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

- 1 - Mr. Conrad - Enc.
- 1 - Office, 7133 - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Baker, Attn: Mr. Walter - Enc.
- June 24, 1966
- 1 - Mr. Frazier

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

On 6/22/66, Supervisor Robert Lenihan, Domestic Intelligence Division, called to inquire whether the brown plastic portable radio among Lee Harvey Oswald's effects was a standard broadcast band receiver or a short-wave receiver and whether it was in operating condition. He desired this information so he would be in a position to answer an inquiry from S. Douglas Cater, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, the details of which are set out in a memorandum of 6/22/66, from Mr. Donahoe to Mr. DeLoach.

SA Robert A. Frazier, Firearms Unit, advised Mr. Lenihan that the radio, called the "Tourist," Item A2 in our inventory of evidence being maintained in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, was still in the custody of the Laboratory and had never been made an exhibit by the President's Commission. He further advised that Item A6 in our inventory is the power supply for the radio and is designed to permit use of the radio from house current, rather than from its own dry cell batteries. Incidentally, no batteries were in the radio when it was received and, in fact, one battery terminal was missing which would greatly reduce the length of time the radio could be operated on battery power. Further, one of the battery contacts and its mounting bracket was severely rusted.

The radio and power supply are of Russian manufacture and the Russian language markings on it were translated into English by SA Joseph Laverin, Washington Field Office. The translation is enclosed along with certain work notes and diagrams.

An examination of the radio and power supply was

105-82333

Enclosure

2 ENCLOSURE

- ① - 62-109080 - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Mohr - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Rosen, Attn: Mr. Raupach - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan, Attn: Mr. Lenihan - Enc.
- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enc.

62-109080-

NOT RECORDED

46 JUL 13 1966

362
69 JUL 15 1966
RAF:BMS (11)

(CONTINUED-OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA
105-82555

made by SA Winton P. Walter, Electronics, who determined that the radio was not in operating condition. No attempt was made to repair the radio since to do so would have changed its physical condition from that in which it was received.

The dial of the radio is marked "DB" (Long wave) and "CB" (Medium wave). The radio, therefore, will tune through and slightly beyond the broadcast band as used on the common household radio in the United States. The radio will not receive short-wave broadcasts; however, there is no reason to believe this radio would not be capable of receiving stations in Cuba, particularly at night, when located in the southern United States.

Mr. DeLoach's office was advised telephonically of the nature and condition of the radio on 6/22/66.

ACTION: None. For information.

TRANSLATION OF RUSSIAN LANGUAGE INFORMATION

ON ITEM A2

BATTERY: Anodic battery Model 75 AM -22 E.M.F.
1.65 VOLTS. WORKING LIFE 8-10 DAYS AT 3 HRS.
PER DAY.

WORK FROM BATTERY: Set the volume control on nearest _____.
Connect contact buttons to one battery and place in holder with contacts downward. Place filament battery in position "new." Place filament cells head upwards (according to diagram in the instructions). Approximately after 10 hours of use transfer cells _____ set in position "old."

WORK FROM LINE: Place fuse in rectifier unit in position to correspond with line voltage available at place of reception. Adjust receiver for unit-rectifier. Place cord in line plug (only alternating current).

RECEIVING: Set key according to band desired "DB" (Long waves) or "CB" (Medium waves). Rotate knob of volume controls. Turning rotating disc pointer on scale marking corresponding to wave length of station being received. If turning the receiver on a vertical axis, it is necessary to slowly turn the turning disc to the point of maximum loudness. Adjust the volume control by hand to the desired loudness.

CLOSURE

62-109060-

(1)

ВЫКЛЮЧЕНИЕ

TURNING OFF

Turn off key

Нажмите клавишу ВКЛ

Medium Wave Range
СВ ДИАПАЗОН

Long wave range
ДВ ДИАПАЗОН

ОБЪЕДИНИТЕЛЬ
ПИТАНИЯ

РЕГУЛЯТОР ^{power}
ГРОМКОСТИ

variable
charging condenser unit
БЛОК ПЕРЕМЕННЫХ
КОНДЕНСАТОРОВ

"B" Vol
БАТЕРЕЯ анода
ANODNA BATTERY

film
ЭЛЕМЕНТЫ НАКАЛА Unit ("A" Vol)

62-109860-
ENCLOSURE

June 30, 1966

1 - Mr. Raupach

Airtel

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for Dallas is one Xerox copy of a telegram to the Bureau from Marguerite C. Oswald.

In view of previous dealings with Mrs. Oswald, her telegram is not being acknowledged.

Enclosure

KMR:rk
(4) *ck*

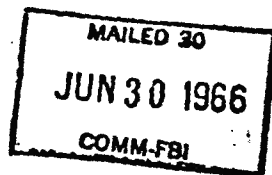
NOTE: Marguerite Oswald is the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Since Oswald's death, Mrs. Oswald has been conducting an independent investigation attempting to exonerate him. She has appeared on television and been interviewed by various members of the press in an attempt to achieve notoriety and monetary gain for her cause. Indications are she is mentally unstable and her telegram is not being acknowledged.

EX-103
REC- 66-109060-4133

NOT RECORDED

19 JUL 1 1966

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



63 JUL 7 1966 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

F B I

Date: JUNE 28, 1966

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT : ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith are four copies of a letterhead memorandum setting forth results of interview with BERNARD ALFRED TREGLE at New Orleans, La., on 11/29/63.

On 6/27/66 SA JESSE F. MC GAHA, US Secret Service, New Orleans, La., advised his office is in receipt of a copy of a letterhead memorandum from Philadelphia, Penn., dated 11/29/63, regarding BEN TRAEGEL, Traegel's Bar, Airline Hwy., New Orleans, La., setting forth information that a source had advised that TRAEGEL had seen an advertisement in a magazine and stated "This would be a nice rifle to buy to get the President" MC GAHA inquired if the FBI had interviewed BERNARD ALFRED TREGLE concerning this, and, if so, requested results of the interview be furnished to his office. Two copies of instant letterhead memorandum are being furnished to US Secret Service, New Orleans, La.

For information of the Bureau, above-mentioned letterhead memorandum was enclosed to Philadelphia airtel to Bureau dated 11/29/63, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, AFO," sub-captioned "BEN TRAEGEL, Traegel's Bar, Airline Highway, New Orleans, La."

93 - Bureau (Encs. 4) ENCLOSURE
1 - New Orleans

JLC/mwb
(4)

REC-62-109060-4134

12 JUN 30 1966

1cc mem to US Secret Service
by 0-146 7/5/66

55 JUL 13 1966
Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
June 28, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On November 29, 1963, Bernard Alfred Tregle, 6115 Airline Highway, New Orleans, Louisiana, was interviewed at his place of business, a horse book, located at his residence, and he furnished the following information:

He said that a Norman Le Blanc is a professional horse trainer who had worked for Tregle during the early part of 1963 when Tregle had race horses. He said that Le Blanc was presently a horse trainer for a Emil Marchend. He said that Le Blanc spends all of his spare time at Tregle's horse book or the Lounnor Restaurant, 6115 Airline Highway, which is located in front of the horse book. Tregle stated that he recalls November 22, 1963, and all during that day he was around his place of business, and it is his recollection that Norman Joseph Le Blanc was either at the horse barns at Jefferson Downs Race Track or at 6115 Airline Highway that day. Tregle said he has never known anyone frequenting Tregle's Bar (now called the Lounnor Restaurant) called the "Professor."

According to Tregle he believes in segregation and as a result has never agreed with President John F. Kennedy's Civil Rights Program, and in connection with this, he feels that it is his prerogative to do so and express himself accordingly. He stated, however, that he can never recall at any time making any comments which could be construed as a threat on his part to kill the President of the United States or anyone else. He could not recall any incident in which

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

62-109060-4134

ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

he was looking at a rifle advertisement and then commenting that this rifle could be used to harm anyone, and further, he could not recall ever saying that the President of the United States would be shot if he made a visit to the Southern area of the country.

Tregle stated that although he did not like President Kennedy as a President, he has never been associated with any organization of a political nature that had a specific purpose of "fighting" the current administration's Civil Rights Program. He stated he would never stoop to violence of any kind against anyone, and he has never been associated with anyone to his knowledge who advocates violence to promote their aims and purposes. He said he considers himself a patriotic American and he is appalled at anyone who would kill an official of the United States Government, particularly the President of the country.

FBI

Date: 6/29/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (C)

RE : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau, 3/30 and 31/66, and Dallas
letter to Bureau, 4/26/66.

Enclosed for Bureau are 12 copies, New York three
copies, of an LHM relating to captioned matter, which is being
furnished the Bureau and New York for information, and the Bureau
may desire to make dissemination if deemed appropriate.

The information contained in the LHM was received by
Field Supervisor ROBERT P. GEMBERLING.

No investigation being conducted, UACB, and the original
letter referred to in the LHM has been returned to Mrs. HILL.

- 2 Encls. filed
with copy
- ENCLOSURE
- 10 ⑥ - Bureau (encls-12) (RM)
(2 - 62-109060)
(2 - 100-409763 - MARK LANE)
(2 - Legat, London - MARK LANE (100-3247)
3 - New York (encls-3) (RM)
(1 - 89-75)
(2 - 100-117844 (MARK LANE))
2 - Dallas (1 - 89-43)
(1 - 100-10970 - MARK LANE)

RPG:jeg
(11)

1 cc of airtel & LHM
Rm 5716

REC-21

EX-103

cc of LHM to Gungley + Vinson
Sept. by 0-6
to USSS by 0-14i
to CIA by 0-14E
to State by 0-14B
7/5/66 6-Sub

62-109060-4135

4 JUL 2 1966

Approved: _____

53 JUL 31 1966
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas

June 29, 1966

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

The following information supplements that contained in memoranda dated March 30, 1966, March 31, 1966, and April 26, 1966, at Dallas, Texas, captioned as above.

On June 28, 1966, Jean Lollis Hill, 9402 Bluff Creek, Dallas, Texas, telephone EV 1-2271, made available for copying the following letter which she had received from Emile de Antonio:

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-4135

ENCLOSURE

Emile de Antonio

box 1567, N. Y. 10017

6/27/66

Dear Mr. Hill,

The whole issue of half-truth and distortion which have characterized the Warren Report is about to be permanently ended. Epstein's book is a giggling thing but nonetheless effective. Lerner's book will be out in a few weeks. Someone named Weisberg has published one of his own in the Washington Post. Tom Jones in London has a very creditable book and the press. Leo Savage will be published in September.

Before you read another word you can easily guess my aim. I do want you and feel you might like being in my film. We have one of the most complete film and we have many citizens of Dallas on film and in my as well as thousands of feet of stock footage bought from hundreds of stations in their newspaper here.

To answer this. Will you come up and let us film you here? We are a small and unattached little company but we are interested in one aspect of the case. The facts. As I said earlier, I'm perfectly willing to give you a list of questions and not deviate from that list, I don't want you to invent anything. I simply WANT YOUR VERSION OF the events of 1/22/63. History will write that you told the commission and will our film.

Will you call Maxcollect? CI6-4460.

Best wishes,

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Memorandum

TO : Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

June 29, 1966

DATE:
FMV:CMB:pem
129-11

FROM: *FV* Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant
Attorney General, Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Assassination Weapons

Attached is a copy of a telegram signed "Marguerite C. Oswald" received in the Criminal Division on June 28, 1966.

This Division would appreciate receiving information relevant to the subject of this communication.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE

REC 30

62-109060-4136

14 JUL 6 1966

let to Vinson
7/5/66
Kun: 97 M

Let to Vinson
7/5/66
KMC: ELM

6-
Rampin

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
ADMIN. RECORDS BRANCH
TELEGRAPH OFFICE

TELEGRAM
SPECIAL

1966 JUN 28 PM 3:32

JUN 28 3 07 PM '66
DEPT. OF JUSTICE

VWUB207 (50)NSA192 DC164

D FWA328 PD FORT WORTH TEX 28 1130A CST

ATTORNEY GENERAL NICHOLAS KATZENBACH

CARE JUSTICE DEPT WASHDC

CAN SHOW VISUAL EVIDENCE ERROR PERTAINING TO GUNS

MARGUERITE C OSWALD 4029 BYERS

(58).

315P EDT JUN 28 66

XERO
JUL 6 1966

129-11	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
10	JUN 28 1966
Mr. Ross	
R.A.O.	
CRIMINAL-GEN. CRIME SEC.	

62-109060-4136
ENCLOSURE

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

July 5, 1966

Director, FBI

REC 38

ASSASSINATION WEAPONS

62-109060-4136
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Reference is made to your letter captioned as above, dated June 29, 1966, "FMV:CWB:pem, 129-IL."

Marguerite C. Oswald is the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. Mrs. Oswald has been conducting an independent investigation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy in an effort to exonerate her son, the accused assassin. In this respect, Mrs. Oswald has in the past been interviewed by various members of the press and also has appeared on television.

Since the publishing of "The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report," there have been several publications printed which have criticized the conclusions and findings of the President's Commission, particularly with reference to the number of shots fired.

For your information, this Bureau received a telegram containing the identical text as revealed in the telegram addressed to the Attorney General. Due to previous contacts with Mrs. Oswald by representatives of this Bureau, at which times she has furnished no information of value, she is not being contacted nor is her communication being acknowledged.

KMR:eem

(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

52
Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

56 JUL 14 1966
FBI
TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 2
JUL 5 1966
COMM-FBI

JUL 5 11 00 AM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.

NOTE:

Marguerite Oswald sent a telegram to the Attorney General which stated "Can show visual evidence error pertaining to guns." The Bureau received an identical telegram and these communications were dated 6/28/66. Mrs. Oswald has been conducting an independent investigation relating to the assassination in an effort to exonerate her son, the accused assassin. Mrs. Oswald has appeared before members of the press and on television attempting to achieve notoriety and monetary gain to further her cause. There have been indications that Mrs. Oswald is mentally unstable. The letter from the Department indicated they would appreciate information relevant to the subject of Mrs. Oswald's communication, and we are pointing out that her communication is not being acknowledged due to previous contacts with her wherein she has attempted to establish that individuals other than her son were responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy.

*Assassination
of President
17 July*

Date: July 1, 1966
To: Director, United States Secret Service
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: CORRESPONDENCE FROM
DR. JOHN NICHOLS
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

There is enclosed a copy of a letter from captioned individual dated June 27th together with a copy of a letter from him to the Registrar of Vital Statistics, Dallas, Texas, dated June 21, 1966.

Dr. Nichols has been notified of this referral to your Agency and of the fact that the FBI did not issue any instructions prohibiting the release of the death certificate of President Kennedy.

For your information, inquiry on July 1, 1966, by our Dallas Office determined that in August, 1965, Secret Service representatives had noted copies of the death certificate of President Kennedy were being requested in great volume and some were subsequently sold on a commercial basis. By mutual agreement with the state and local authorities, the file containing the certificate was flagged with a notation that requests be screened so that copies would be furnished only to the family or an authorized representative of the family.

Wick

Enclosures (2)



REC-47 62-109060-467

4 JUL 6 1966

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Acknowledgment to Dr. Nichols made separately.
DCM:cao (4)

57 JUL 15 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER

RAINBOW BOULEVARD AT 39TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103 • AREA CODE 913 • ADams 6-525

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

June 27, 1966

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. DeLoach ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

John Edgar Hoover, Esq., Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I am preparing for publication an article on forensic medicine which will, in part, deal with jurisdiction of the coroner. The Registrar of Vital Statistics in Dallas, Texas, has advised me that you have prohibited her from issuing certified copies of the death certificate of the late President John F. Kennedy as you can see from the enclosed Xerox copy.

Now, I should like to ask that you make an exception in my case and allow her to issue the requested certificate.

Shall look forward to a speedy reply,

sincerely,

REC-47

John Nichols
John Nichols, M. D.
Associate Professor of Pathology

62-109060 - 4138

JUN 29 1966

*Let to Dean's Bureau
7-1-66*

*ack 7-1-66
GEM:md*

Refer to Secret Service

ENCLOSURE

CORRECTION



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

June 21, 1966

Registrar of Vital Statistics
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find American Express Money Order number
01-705,265,823 payable in the amount of \$1.00 for which I
should like to receive a photostatic copy of the death cer-
tificate of:

KENNEDY, (President) John F.

filed on or

about November 22, 1963.

If this is not the correct amount please go ahead and
send the certificate to me and I will remit the correct
University of Kansas Medical Center
Rainbow Blvd. at 39th St.
Kansas City, Kansas 66103

We cannot issue a copy of the death certificate of John F. Kennedy.
The F. B. I. has instructed that certified copies of this record
cannot be issued.

Laurino Lann
Registrar of Vital Statistics
City of Dallas

CITY OF DALLAS
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
1936 AMELIA
DALLAS, TEXAS 75235

V S



SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

June 21, 1966

Registrar of Vital Statistics
Dallas, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find American Express Money Order number
01-706,265,823 payable in the amount of \$1.00 for which I
should like to receive a photostatic copy of the death cer-
tificate of:

KENNEDY, (President) John F.

filed on or

about November 22, 1963.

If this is not the correct amount please go ahead and
forward the certificate to me and I will remit the correct
amount by return post. Also, if this is not the correct
place from which to obtain a copy of this public document please
forward this letter with remittance to the correct place and/or
advise me. Shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

John Nichols
John Nichols, M.D.

Associate Professor of Pathology

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-4138

July 1, 1966

REC-42 62-109060-4138

SI-123

Dr. John Nichols
Associate Professor of Pathology
University of Kansas Medical Center
Rainbow Boulevard at 39th Street
Kansas City, Kansas 66103

Dear Dr. Nichols:

In response to your letter of June 27th, with enclosure, I can assure you that the FBI has not issued either an instruction or a request that certified copies of the death certificate of President John F. Kennedy not be released.

Since another Government agency may be able to be of assistance to you, I am referring your communication to the Director, United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John F.

MAILED 4

JUL 1 1966

COMM-FBI

1 - Dallas - Enclosures (2)

Reur telephone call 7-1-66 advising that by mutual agreement between the Secret Service, the State Department of Health and the Public Health Department of the City of Dallas the file containing the death certificate of President Kennedy has been flagged with an instruction that all requests should be screened so that copies of the death certificate will be issued only to the family or an authorized representative of the family. This confirms the above information and the fact that Mrs. Maurine Hamm, Registrar of Vital Statistics, City of Dallas, has assured you that she will not indicate in the future that the FBI had requested this document not be released.

See Note next page.

57 JUL 15 1966

GEM:mel (4)

55 JUL 15 1966

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Dr. John Nichols

Texas

NOTE: Correspondent and Mrs. Lamm are not identifiable in Bufiles. In order to resolve the question as to the authenticity of the statement made by Mrs. Maurine Lamm, Registrar of Vital Statistics for the City of Dallas, to the effect that the FBI had instructed that certified copies of the death certificate not be issued, the Dallas Office was telephonically contacted. SAC J. Gordon Shanklin telephonically advised 7-1-66 that the FBI definitely had not made any such request, but that the Secret Service in Dallas had suggested that a more restrictive policy be adopted since a great number of copies of the death certificate had been issued to people who were in turn selling them. This was in August, 1965. On August 17, 1965, Secret Service Agent Kenneth J. Wiseman at Austin, Texas, contacted W. D. Carroll, State Registrar of Vital Statistics, State Department of Health, concerning this matter. Subsequently, by mutual agreement between state and city authorities and the Secret Service, the file was flagged with a notation that all requests should be screened so that the death certificate would be issued only to the family or an authorized representative of the family. A memorandum concerning this matter was prepared by Dr. Hal J. Dewlett, Director of Public Health, City of Dallas. Mrs. Lamm, Registrar of Vital Statistics, was on leave when the Secret Service Agents came around and when she saw the notation flagging the file she erroneously assumed that the FBI had made the request. She advised the Dallas Office yesterday that she definitely will not make such an assumption in the future concerning this matter. Copy of incoming referred to Secret Service, ~~by source~~.

Texas

UNITED STATES

MENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosen

DATE: July 6, 1966

FROM: R. I. Shroder

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Frankenfield

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

At 10:40 p. m. on 7/6/66, John Mede, 310 E. 44th Street, New York City, telephone MU9-3996, called the Bureau concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Mede appeared to be under the influence of intoxicating liquor and spoke in a rambling and incoherent manner.

He repeated constantly that the FBI was responsible for the death of President Kennedy due to its "inadequacy" by permitting Lee Harvey Oswald to leave the United States for Russia and later return. He repeatedly asked what the FBI did with Oswald. Mede continued to ramble on and would not pause in his discussion to permit an explanation of the Bureau's position in this matter. He did remark that he was sitting around with a group of friends drinking and on the spur of the moment decided to call the FBI to find out what we did with Oswald.

Bureau files contain no identifiable information on Mede.

ACTION:

Submitted for record purposes.

WAF:me
(6)

EX-113

14 JUL 8 1966

6-10-66

waf

362 1-2-66
55 JUL 12 1966

ROBERT W. BLAKE
TELEPHONE SERVICE BUREAU
CANTON, OHIO 44702
412. 612-2074

July 7, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I understand that the F. B. I. report on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy has been released. If available, please send me a copy of said report. You may bill me for any expense involved.

If not available, please advise where I might get said report.

Very truly yours,

Robert W. Blake

Robert W. Blake

Robert W. Blake
RWB:cah

BLAKE
720 Peoples-Merchants Trust Building
CANTON, OHIO 44702

REC 36 62-109060-4140

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

E JUL 11 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

July 13, 1966

REC 36

62-109060-4140
EX-108

JUL 13 10 18 AM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. Robert W. Blake
720 Peoples-Merchants Trust Building
Canton, Ohio 44702

Dear Mr. Blake:

This is in reply to your letter of July 7, 1966,
requesting a copy of the FBI report on the Assassination of
President Kennedy.

John F.

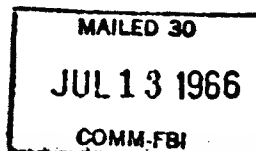
The results of the FBI's investigation into the assas-
sination were transmitted to the President's Commission on the
Assassination of President Kennedy. This Commission has since
furnished all data in its possession to the National Archives,
Washington, D. C. Certain material in possession of the Archives
is now available for public inspection and for legitimate research
purposes.

The FBI has no authority to independently release
any information contained in these reports; however, since certain
material is available for inspection, I suggest you communicate
with the Archivist, National Archives, 8th Street and Pennsylvania
Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you desire.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing derogatory regarding Mr. Blake and we have
had prior cordial correspondence with him, last outgoing was dated 12/10/64
in response to his comments regarding the Director's press conference in
connection with Martin Luther King. Above procedures for obtaining data
from National Archives coordinated with SA John Stokes, Dom. Intell. Div. It
should be noted that those FBI reports and communications which are still
classified, in the possession of Archives, are not available for public
inspection.

ED:kph (3)



MAIL ROOM TELETYPE 1966
57 JUL 21 1966



UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS MEDICAL CENTER

RAINBOW BOULEVARD AT 39TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103 • AREA CODE 913 • ADams 6-5252

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY AND ONCOLOGY

July 7, 1966

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please allow me to thank you for your letter of July 1, 1966, advising that you did not issue instructions that certified copies of the death certificate of the late President John F. Kennedy not be issued. Have since learned that this order was issued by

J. E. Peavy, M. D., Commissioner of Health
Texas State Department of Health, Austin.

Am sorry for the trouble I have caused you and am enclosing a copy of this so you may forward it to the Secret Service and thereby stop unnecessary work on their part.

Sincerely,

John Nichols
John Nichols, M. D.
Associate Professor of Pathology

JN:lc
Enclosure

*copy of letter sent to
Secret Service by form
7/14/66
EFT: Jph
see 234 to Dr. Nichols
7/1/66*

REC-82
62-109060-4141
4 JUL 11 1966

57 JUL 25 1968

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *JD*

DATE: July 1, 1966

FROM : R. E. Wick *WIK*

SUBJECT: MARK LANE
SECURITY MATTER - C

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to the June 16, 1966, memorandum from Mr. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan in captioned matter. It was pointed out therein that Lane is author of a book on the Kennedy assassination entitled "Rush to Judgment," which is being published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. [It was approved by the Director that Frank Close of the book firm be confidentially briefed on background of Lane.]

For record purposes, on June 24, 1966, SAC Donald E. Roney of the New York Office and Supervisor Ed Grigalus of the New York Office talked with Close.

When Mr. Roney first called to make an appointment on the matter, Close said he preferred to come to the New York Office, which he did. He was highly complimentary of the Bureau, the Director and Mr. DeLoach.

He said [redacted] indicates that Lane is the type of man whose veracity is always subject to question. He said he is looking ahead to a stormy period for Holt, Rinehart and Winston because of possible critical attacks on Lane's book. He said it was virtually impossible to withdraw publishing because they have a firm contract to publish. He said also that pre-publication advertising material is being currently distributed and all he could do now was to try to soften the impact by not pushing the book. Mr. Close told our Agents he intended to brief the President of his firm and his immediate superior, Mr. William Tribe, Secretary and Legal Advisor of his company.

- 1 - Mr. Tolson
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Jones

62-109060-
NOT RECORDED
199 JUL 11 1966

—CONTINUED-OVER—

56 JUL 15 1966
(6)

Wick to DeLoach Memo
RE: Mark Lane
Security Matter - C

He again wanted his best regards and thanks given to Mr. Hoover for the latter's thoughtfulness in having him briefed on this matter. He said he wished fervently he had checked with the Director or us before embarking on this venture with such a disreputable man as Lane.

RECOMMENDATION:

For record purposes.

[Handwritten: P] *[Handwritten: V W GRC ds]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATT : SUPERVISOR DON HANNING (CRIME RECORDS DIVISION)
FROM : *Jmf* SAC, NEW YORK (66-847)

DATE: 6/8/66

SUBJECT: *B 1935 11/11*
"INQUEST" by J. EPSTEIN
PUBLISHED BY VIKING PRESS
BOOK REVIEW *Edward Jay Epstein*

ReBu telephone call by Supervisor HANNING to SA
RAYMOND H. GEISEN, NY, on 5/26/66.

Enclosed is one copy of "Inquest" as requested
by the Bureau.

*Recommended by
John F. Kennedy*

*See memo. Kenneth DeLoach
7/8/66 "Assassination of President
Kennedy" - Info concerning
the book "Inquest" by
J. Epstein.*

EX-103

REC-13

62-109060-4142

10 JUL 18 1966

7/19/66
JUL 19 1966

2-Bureau (Encl 1)
1-New York
MA:sme
(3)

ENCLOSURE

22 REC-13

53 JUL 28 1966

"ENCL BEHIND FILE"

CRIME RESEARCH

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *DL*

DATE: July 1, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen *AR*

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Shroder

1 - Mr. Raupach

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To set forth analysis of article appearing in 7/12/66 edition of "Look" magazine concerning the article written by Fletcher Knebel, reviewing the recently published book "Inquest" authored by Edward Jay Epstein, a candidate for a doctorate degree at Harvard University.

Knebel's article derides Epstein for his superficial investigation and for distorting the facts to fit his theories and assumptions. Article mentions the Director's testimony before Warren Commission concerning the fact Oswald was never a paid informant for the FBI but contains no derogatory statements concerning the Bureau.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS:

Knebel, in 1955, wrote an irresponsible magazine article for "Look" concerning the Director. Since that time our contacts with him have been on a most circumspect basis and while he is treated civilly he is not trusted and is not considered to be friendly toward the Bureau.

EX-103

REC-13 62-109060 - 4143

ANALYSIS OF KNEBEL'S ARTICLE "A NEW WAVE OF DOUBT"

13 JUL 18 1966

The estimate of Epstein's book can be summed up by Knebel's statements: "On first reading and even second and third, Epstein's book appears impressive . . . but I started to check some of Epstein's statements . . . and I soon became convinced Epstein was guilty of the very sins of which he accused the Warren Commission: distortion,

221
50
RIS:mpd (8)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. DeLoach from A. Rosen
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy

ignoring testimony, sifting the evidence and adroitly selecting it to fit his theories and assumptions."

The article analyzes a number of statements contained in Epstein's book on which Epstein hypothecates much was left undone by the Commission in resolving what he termed to be significant discrepancies or unresolved findings.

TWO ASSASSINS INVOLVED:

The article highlights Epstein's theory that two assassins were involved in the shooting of President Kennedy. Epstein bases this on the official U. S. Navy autopsy report which states that the bullet which entered President Kennedy's back exited from the front of his throat. Epstein cites two FBI reports available to him in the National Archives, one dated 12/9/63 and the other 1/13/64, which "contradict" the autopsy report by saying that the bullet entered Kennedy's back, did not exit from his body, and thus could not have struck Governor Connally. On this basis Epstein feels the time sequence of the shots fired would have precluded one bullet from hitting both the President and Connally, thus showing that a second assassin would have to be involved.

AUTOPSY REPORT:

The facts in this matter are that the Agents who attended the autopsy at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, were advised by the examining physicians they could not locate an exit hole for the bullet entering the President's back. The doctors subsequently determined that the exit hole had been obliterated by a tracheotomy performed on the President by doctors at Parkland Hospital, Dallas. The information obtained from the autopsy physicians was furnished to the Bureau and thereafter set forth in our 12/9/63 report. This information was repeated in our 1/13/64 report, along with a statement to the effect that a bullet exit hole had been located in the shirt worn by the President. The autopsy report, as furnished orally to our Agents, was repeated in the 1/13/64 report in order to emphasize the apparent discrepancy between the oral autopsy report and our examination of the clothing without our making such a conclusion.

Memo to Mr. DeLoach from A. Rosen
Re: Assassination of President Kennedy

In commenting on the matter of the autopsy report, Knebel states: "Epstein may well be within scholarly bounds in doubting the conclusions of the autopsy physicians, but to leap to the assumption that the findings were later falsified to match a theory of the assassination that proved politically appealing is quite a leap for an academician."

Knebel concludes his article by stating it is doubtful that flashing a caution light on Epstein's book will have much effect in staying the new clamor over the Warren Commission report and he quotes Allen Dulles as saying: "If they found another assassin, let them name names and produce their evidence."

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

L. J. H. - ON *12* *JS*
1/10/64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 8, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE BOOK "INQUEST"
BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick

Tele. Room
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

SYNOPSIS:

To advise the book entitled, "Inquest," written by Edward Jay Epstein has been reviewed. Epstein, a candidate for a Doctorate degree at Harvard University, said "The primary subject of this book is the Warren Commission, not the assassination itself." He claims his book attempts to answer the question: "How did the Commission go about searching for such an illusive and many-faced quarry as the truth?" Epstein indicated the research for his book was based on four main sources: the Commission's report and the 25 volumes of testimony and exhibits: the investigative reports in the U. S. National Archives: the working papers of the Commission supplied by the staff: and last, and according to Epstein, the most important, were the interviews conducted with members of the Commission and staff. Epstein criticized the President's Commission severely, contending it did an inadequate job of investigating the assassination. He points out, based on his interview with Commission members, the internal strife which existed with the Commission and staff.

Epstein makes no direct derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau, but quotes members of the staff interviewed who expressed some dissatisfaction in dealing with the Bureau. For example, Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel, commented rather than having direct access to FBI Agents, his requests for assistance had to come from FBI headquarters in Washington, D. C. Ball was quoted as saying the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic." Other staff members, according to Epstein, believed FBI Agents were initially resentful of "amateurs" doing what they considered to be their job. However, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, was quoted as saying that, although there were some "communication" problems between the staff and the FBI, there was a liaison officer with the FBI on whom he could call "any time of the day or night." Epstein continues that the staff had "virtually all of its questions

KMR:eem:rk
(8)

REC-13

CONTINUED - OVER

10 JUL 18 1966

79 JUL 28 1966

Deleted Copy Sent Field Division
by Letter 5-24-76
Per FOIA Request

JUL 19 1966

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

answered by the FBI."

Epstein reported a number of prominent persons, such as the Director, testified and gave stature to the Commission's investigation; however, such did not serve to reveal any new facts about the assassination.

"Inquest" attempts to establish a second assassin was involved, basing this premise on the time sequence of shots fired and the official autopsy report. Epstein's inquiries were obviously superficial since it is reported he spent only two days in the National Archives reviewing papers which totaled over 63,000 pages. Epstein distorted facts to fit his designed theories and is guilty of the very thing he accuses the Commission of - - inadequate research.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

V. ✓
JRM - JH
H
GRC
Tul

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

DETAILS:

Edward Jay Epstein, a candidate for a doctorate degree at Harvard University, has written a book entitled "Inquest," "The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth." It was originally written as a thesis for a master's degree at Cornell University. The book contains a laudatory introduction by Richard H. Rovere, Washington correspondent for "The New Yorker." The book contains a preface and ten chapters which are broken down into three parts. Epstein copyrighted his book in 1966 and it was published by the Viking Press, New York, New York, and was simultaneously published in Canada by the MacMillan Company of Canada Limited.

Epstein said "the primary subject of this book is the Warren Commission, not the assassination itself." It attempts to answer the question, "How did the Commission go about searching for such illusive and many-faced quarry as the truth?" He pointed out the Commission had to do an exhaustive investigation, evaluate and weigh all the facts, and arrive at an answer. Epstein's study dealt with four central questions arising out of the Commission's work: how did the Commission initiate, organize and direct a full-scale investigation; the general problem of truth-finding in a political environment; the problem of the investigation itself; and finally the question how the Commission's report was written.

Epstein stated the research for his book was based on four sources. The first, the Commission's report and the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits; the second, the investigative reports in the United States National Archives; and the third, the working papers of the Commission supplied by a member of the staff. Epstein points out this material and especially his chronological file were of particular importance in understanding the mechanics of the Commission. Epstein is specifically referring to Assistant Counsel Wesley J. Liebeler. The fourth point, and most important according to Epstein, was the interviews conducted between March 23, 1965, and September 25, 1965, among five of the seven members of the Commission; J. Lee Rankin, the Commission's General Counsel; Norman Redlich, Rankin's Special Assistant; Howard P. Willens, the Administrative Assistant; and Alfred Goldberg, who with Redlich had editorial responsibility for writing the report. In addition, six Assistant Counsels who conducted investigation were also interviewed.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In criticizing the President's Commission, Epstein pointed out the internal strife which existed between staff members and Commission members. He said there were actually two separate investigations, the Commission's hearings and the staff investigation. Opinions differed as to what the Commission actually did, and staff members, according to Epstein, were of the opinion they did all the investigating, lined up the witnesses, solved the problems, and wrote the report. Wesley J. Liebeler, when asked what the Commission did, replied "nothing." The Commission was compared to a corporation's board of directors with Rankin as president and the staff members as the officers. He also said there was little direct contact between the Commission members and the staff lawyers and to most of the lawyers "Warren was the Commission."

Epstein said there was a restriction in communication with the FBI. Wesley J. Liebeler was quoted as saying that although the FBI was extremely efficient in answering questions submitted in writing, the Agents did not develop any information that was not specifically requested of them. This is a false statement as hundreds of independent investigations were conducted by us to resolve any questions and the results were all furnished to the President's Commission. In Epstein's book he clearly points out that the Commission did not read all of the material that was furnished to them. He also indicated other staff members were not satisfied with FBI cooperation. However, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, was quoted as saying that although there was some "communication" problems between the staff and the FBI there was a liaison officer in the FBI on whom he could call at "any time of the day or night" to expedite important problems.

Epstein indicated the Commission spent considerable time on other peripheral problems such as the methods of the Dallas Police, the activities of Jack Ruby, and anti-Kennedy advertisements. He conceded the Commission was obliged to explore these matters because they might possibly have been connected with the assassination. However, these explorations left little time for testimony concerning the assassination itself. In addition, he pointed out a number of prominent witnesses such as the Director, Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency testified on procedures of their

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

individual agencies. Although, according to Epstein, these notable witnesses gave stature and importance to the Commission's investigation, it did not serve to reveal any new facts about the assassination itself.

Epstein has attempted to establish that two assassins were involved in the shooting of President Kennedy. He bases his theory on the U. S. Navy autopsy report which states that a bullet which entered President Kennedy's back exited through the front of his throat. He cited two FBI reports which were made available to him in the National Archives, one dated 12/9/63 and the other 1/13/64, which he contended contradicted the autopsy report by saying the bullet entered Kennedy's back, did not exit from his body, and thus could not have struck Governor Connally. Further, in attempting to establish his theory, he indicated the Zapruder film shows that the assassination could have been committed by one man alone only under one condition; that Kennedy and Connally were hit by the same bullet. He doubles back and says that the previous mentioned summary and supplemental report of ours precluded this condition. He, therefore, said unless the basic facts and assumption established by the Commission are incorrect, there is a strong case that Oswald could not have acted alone.

The facts are our Agents who attended the autopsy at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, were advised by examining physicians that they could not locate an exit hole for the bullet which entered the President's back. Subsequently, they determined the exit hole had been obliterated by a tracheotomy performed on the President by doctors at Parkland Hospital, Dallas. The information we obtained from the physicians conducting the autopsy was furnished to the Bureau and set forth in our 12/9/63 report. This information was repeated in our 1/13/64 report along with a statement to the effect that a bullet exit hole had been located in the shirt worn by the President. The autopsy report as furnished orally to our Agents was repeated in the 1/13/64 report in order to emphasize the apparent discrepancy between the oral autopsy report and our examination of the clothing without making such a conclusion.

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Without fully taking into consideration pertinent details Epstein then raises the question: Why did the Commission fail to take cognizance in its conclusions of this evidence of a second assassin? He said a serious discussion of this problem would in itself have undermined the dominant purpose of the Commission, namely the settling of doubts and suspicions. He said if the Commission had made it clear that very substantial evidence indicated the presence of a second assassin, it would have opened a Pandora's box of doubts and suspicions. In establishing the Commission's version of the truth, according to Epstein, the Warren Commission acted to reassure the Nation and protect the National interest.

Epstein's approach to writing his book was scholarly, however, in contending that the Commission's investigation was in essence superficial and inadequate he immediately fell into the same trap. He shifted the attention from various studies of the assassination itself to a study of the Warren Commission and its staff. By taking certain information and twisting the facts he prepared them in such a manner that to the reader they would appear to substantiate his own theories and conclusions. He purposely failed to include pertinent information in many instances which would have clearly defined either why the Commission did or did not pursue certain avenues of investigation.

On page 211 under notes Epstein indicated that he interviewed Dr. James Rhodes, Civil Archivist of the National Archives, as well as conducting limited examination and "spot check" of the investigative reports contained in the National Archives. It is noted that 28 Government agencies furnished information to the President's Commission relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. During July, 1965, based on a request of the White House, the Attorney General requested that a review of pertinent documents in possession of the National Archives relating to the assassination of President Kennedy be made for the purpose of public disclosure of information on file which had not previously been disclosed. The Bureau and other Government agencies complied with the Attorney General's request. The results of our review of those documents which we considered suitable for public disclosure was furnished to the Attorney General by letter dated August 25,

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1955. Subsequently, the Attorney General directed a memorandum to Mr. McGeorge Bundy in which he indicated that 75% of approximately 75,000 pages of documents contained in the National Archives were reviewed and open for public use; therefore, approximately 63,831 pages are currently available in the National Archives for review by the public.

An article appeared in "The New York Times" by Mr. Fred Graham, a lawyer and the Supreme Court correspondent for "The New York Times." Mr. Graham reviewed Epstein's book and was critical of it. He mentioned that the book jacket described Mr. Epstein as "a young scholar" and makes much of the academic genius of the book. The United States National Archives is given as a major research source and the impression is created that this is a definitive scholarly study of the Commission. However, he pointed out that Epstein considered the available papers and investigative reports submitted to the Commission by the FBI and other agencies of so little value that he spent only two days in the National Archives making a "spot check" on their contents.

Although Epstein did not make any direct derogatory remarks against the Bureau, he did quote several Commission staff members who were primarily dissatisfied with communications with the Bureau. He quoted Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel, who said that on his first trip to Dallas he called the FBI Field Office for assistance in a problem. Ball was told the request must come from FBI Headquarters, Washington. Thereafter, Ball had to telephone Mr. Howard P. Willens, Assistant Counsel, who prepared a formal request which was forwarded to the Bureau. Ball said three days later he was notified that this request had been approved, but by this time Ball had resolved his problem. Ball was quoted as saying the FBI was "exasperatingly bureaucratic." Epstein said that other lawyers on the Commission staff were less satisfied with FBI cooperation. Mr. Melvin Eisenberg, Assistant Counsel, said that although relations gradually improved, FBI Agents were resentful of "amateurs" doing what they considered to be their job. Joseph Ball was again quoted as saying that FBI Agents cooperated only on "express orders" from "Hoover." J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel, said, however, that although there were some "communication problems" between the staff and the FBI there was a liaison officer with the Bureau on whom he could call at "any time of the day or night" to expedite important problems.

Since Epstein did not conduct adequate research of facts available and, further, that his book was based

Rosen to DeLoach Memorandum
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

mostly on interviews he conducted, Epstein has exercised literary license in arriving at his conclusions and theories. His book and the manner in which it was prepared indicates there are many discrepancies existing in the Commission's investigation of the assassination. However, the discrepancies appeared not within the Commission itself but with the interpretation given by the writer. In the future, this book will no doubt cause considerable consternation with the findings of the President's Commission. However, the deception utilized by Epstein can be immediately revealed by making comparisons of those things he has written with the findings of the President's Commission.

JKM

AN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : *Jmc*
for SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)(RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 7/15/66

Re San Antonio airtel to Bureau dated 5/25/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of an LHM captioned and dated as above. Also, enclosed for the Dallas Division are three copies of the same LHM.

Referenced airtel indicates that one [REDACTED] Texas (protect identity), indicated that in [REDACTED] a person now identified as Mrs. DOROTHY MC MICHAELS, aka Mrs. MIKE MC MICHAELS, formerly of 1505 Avenue C, Del Rio, Texas, and presently living at 608 East Tenth Street, Del Rio, Texas, had in conversation indicated that her brother, name unknown, did not want to get out of prison because he knew something about the assassination of President KENNEDY and was in fear for his life.

Enclosed LHM sets out interview with Mrs. DOROTHY MC MICHAELS in which she denies making any statement of this type or of knowing anything that would indicate her brother had information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

As indicated in LHM, the brother of Mrs. MC MICHAELS is WILFORD HAROLD MC KINZIE, Linda Lane, Arlington, Texas. The Dallas Division should decide what action, if any, should be taken concerning this matter. No further investigation in this regard is being conducted by the San Antonio Division.

- ENCLOSURE
- (3) - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 3)(RM)
2 - San Antonio
FTL/kfh
(7)
- ICELH M &*
Johnson
4-2-66
SS
CTA
7/26/66

REC-51

62-109060-4145
JUL 20 1966



53 JUL 27 1966

Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Antonio, Texas
July 15, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
November 22, 1963,
Dallas, Texas

On July 7, 1966, Mrs. Dorothy McMichaels, 608 East Tenth Street, Del Rio, Texas, advised that she has a brother by the name of Wilford Harold McKinzie, age 50, who lives on Linda Lane in Arlington, Texas. Mrs. McMichaels advised that in about 1963 her brother, McKinzie, served a sentence of approximately six months at some Federal prison. Mrs. McMichaels indicated she did not know any details concerning the violation for which her brother was convicted, but in any event he had apparently been released on parole as she recalls other members of the family telling her that her brother could not travel without the permission of a parole officer.

Mrs. McMichaels advised that, to her recollection, she had never said anything to anyone that would indicate her brother, Wilford Harold McKinzie, had any information concerning the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Mrs. McMichaels further advised that she has no reason to believe that her brother did not leave prison at the earliest possible time and that she, Mrs. McMichaels, positively does not know anything that would indicate her brother could furnish any pertinent information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 1* -

DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

62-109060-4145

ENCLOSURE

7/1966

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY; DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63; MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReNoteletype 7/18/66.

For the information of New Orleans, the telegram referred to by Mrs. Oswald in referenced teletype was received at the Bureau; however, due to previous dealings with Mrs. Oswald, this communication was not acknowledged. In addition, the Department was advised her communication was not being acknowledged.

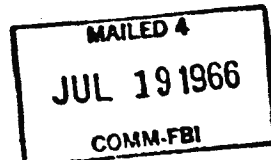
New Orleans is instructed to expeditiously prepare a letterhead memorandum, concerning Mrs. Oswald's contact, suitable for dissemination to the Department and United States Secret Service.

EX-103

1 - Dallas (Info)

REC-50

62-109060-4146



16 JUL 20 1966

NOTE: New Orleans advised Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, the accused assassin of President Kennedy, contacted the New Orleans Office. She referred to telegrams she sent on 6/28/66 to the Director and the AG concerning an error pertaining to the guns and claimed she received no acknowledgment. Mrs. Oswald claims that from a review of the Warren Commission Report she found many errors and discrepancies which she feels obligated to correct and has been working at it for the past two and one-half years. Mrs. Oswald alleged her telephone was being tapped and she was being watched constantly, and her television appearances have been cancelled.

NOTE CONTINUED - PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-147305-115

Airtel to New Orleans

Re: Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy
62-109060

She felt some Dallas police officer was responsible for this. There are indications Mrs. Oswald is mentally unstable, and we advised the Department on 7/5/66 that, due to previous contacts with Mrs. Oswald, at which time she furnished no information of value, she was not being contacted, nor was her communication being acknowledged. U. S. Secret Service, New Orleans, was advised of Mrs. Oswald's presence in New Orleans in view of the visit of the vice-president to New Orleans on 7/18/66, and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters was telephonically advised 7/18/66 at 10:07 p.m. New Orleans letterhead memorandum will be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service and the Department.

Wm. Williamson Jr. Sec'y
Advised by SA D.C. 08663
7-18-66 10:17 PM.

U. S. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 18 1966

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

628 PM CST URGENT 7-18-66 PHJ 4P

TO DIRECTOR 62/109060/

FROM NEW ORLEANS /89/69/

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE,

MISCELLANEOUS- INFORMATION CONCERNING.

MRS. MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, FOUR ZERO TWO NINE BYERS,
FORT WORTH, TEXAS, NEW ORLEANS, ADDRESS ROOM FOUR SEVEN FOUR
ROYAL ORLEANS HOTEL, MOTHER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, APPEARED
THIS OFFICE TODAY, ADVISING SHE SENT SEPARATE TELEGRAMS ON
JUNE TWENTY EIGHT LAST TO AUSA TIM TIMMONS, CARE FIFTH
CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, ATTORNEY GENERAL NICHOLAS KATZENBACH,
AND JOHN EDGAR HOOVER, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, READING "CAN
SHOW VISUAL EVIDENCE ERROR PERTAINING TO GUNS," BUT TO DATE
HAS NOT RECEIVED ACKNOWLEDGMENT FROM ANY OF THESE PERSONS.

STATES ALSO SENT TELEGRAM ON SAME DATE TO CHIEF JUSTICE EARL
WARREN RELATIVE TO ERROR PERTAINING TO GUNS AND RECEIVED
LETTER OF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FROM HIS OFFICE ADVISING WARREN
WAS OUT OF TOWN AND TO FURNISH INFORMATION TO LOCAL FBI
OFFICE.

END PAGE ONE

61 JUL 28 1966

EX 108
MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

JUL 20 1966

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-441555-100

PAGE TWO

MRS, OSWALD ALLEGED THAT FROM REVIEW OF REPORT OF WARREN COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, SHE HAS FOUND MANY ERRORS AND DISCREPANCIES WHICH SHE FEELS OBLIGATED TO CORRECT AND HAS BEEN WORKING TOWARD THAT END FOR ~~THE~~ PAST TWO AND ONE HALF YEARS. STATED HER PURPOSE IN CONTACTING THIS OFFICE WAS TO FURNISH STATEMENT REGARDING A SERIOUS ERROR RELATIVE TO GUN USED IN ASSASSINATION WHICH SHE DID NOT DESIRE TO FURNISH DALLAS ^{Police Department} PD OR FBI, DALLAS. FURNISHED STATEMENT ALLEGING IT HAS BEEN DOCUMENTED THAT A. J. WIDELL, AKA LEE HARVEY OSWALD, FILLED OUT AND-MAILED A KLEINS SPORTING GOODS COUPON, DEPARTMENT THREE FIVE EIGHT FOR PURCHASE OF GUN USED IN ASSASSINATION WHICH IS IN POSSESSION OF GOVERNMENT. CLAIMS GUN DESCRIBED IN WARREN COMMISSION REPORT AND BY ALL NEWS MEDIA AS SIX POINT FIVE ITALIAN CARBINE, FORTY INCHES OVERALL LENGTH, AND WEIGHING SEVEN POUNDS. CLAIMS ADVERTISEMENT OF KLEINS SPORTING GOODS DEPARTMENT THREE EIGHT FIVE DESCRIBES WEAPON AS SIX POINT FIVE ITALIAN CARBINE, THIRTY SIX INCHES OVERALL LENGTH, WEIGHING FIVE AND ONE HALF POUNDS. SHE

END PAGE TWO

(2)

PAGE THREE

CONTENDS SIX POINT FIVE ITALIAN CARBINE, FORTY INCHES OVERALL LENGTH, WEIGHING SEVEN POUNDS, KLEINS DEPARTMENT FOUR EIGHT SIX WAS NOT ADVERTISED BY KLEINS UNTIL APRIL, SIXTY THREE WHICH WAS AFTER GUN WAS PURCHASED BY OSWALD. SHE FURNISHED COPIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS TO SUPPORT THIS CONTENTION.

STATES PHOTOGRAPH OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD TAKEN WITH GUNS USED IN SHOOTING OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND OFFICER TIPPITT, IN FRONT OF DALLAS RESIDENCE COULD NOT HAVE BEEN TAKEN AT TIME GOVERNMENT CLAIMS IT WAS TAKEN AND BELIEVES PHOTOGRAPHS ARE "FAKE."

MRS. OSWALD ALLEGED HER TELEPHONE IS TAPPED, SHE IS WATCHED CONSTANTLY AND TELEVISION APPEARANCES HAVE BEEN CANCELLED. SHE FEELS THAT SOME DALLAS POLICE OFFICER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS AND IS DOING THIS ^{TEXAS} WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE AND CONSENT OF HIS AGENCY. SUSPECTS PAT HOWARD, SGT., FIRST POLICE DEPARTMENT, WHO IS BROTHER OF SECRET SERVICE AGENT MIKE HOWARD. MRS. OSWALD CLAIMS THE DALLAS POLICE LIEUTENANT TO WHOM OSWALD WAS HANDCUFFED AT TIME HE WAS SHOT HAS BEEN DEMOTED AND FBI AGENTS ^{FIRST NAME UNKNOWN} FNU BARRETT AND (FNU) LEE OF FBI DALLAS

END PAGE THREE

(3)

PAGE FOUR

WHO WERE INVOLVED IN INVESTIGATION IN OSWALD CASE HAVE BEEN
SUSPENDED BECAUSE OF THIS CASE.

SECRET SERVICE, NEW ORLEANS, NOTIFIED OF PRESENCE OF
MRS. OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS AND HER LOCAL ADDRESS IN VIEW OF
VISIT OF VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT H. HUMPHREY TO NEW ORLEANS
TODAY.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
LHM FOLLOWS.

AIRMAIL COPY TO DALLAS.

END.

WA...GJG

FBI WASH DC

THKS

CC-MR. ROSEN

July 19, 1966
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached reveals Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, contacted our New Orleans Office. She refers to a telegram sent to the Bureau and the Attorney General which indicated there was an error pertaining to the guns. This telegram was received and was not acknowledged due to our previous dealings with Mrs. Oswald who has been conducting an independent investigation relating to the assassination in an effort to exonerate her son, the accused assassin. Our letter 7/5/66 to the Assistant Attorney General advised her telegram was not being acknowledged due to previous contacts with Mrs. Oswald when she has furnished no information of value. Indications are that Mrs. Oswald is mentally unstable. Our investigation established Oswald purchased the weapon used in the assassination. The Department is being advised.

KMR:pah

For R/2111

PH

62-109060

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
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Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 7-19-66

FROM : M. A. Jones *M. A. Jones*

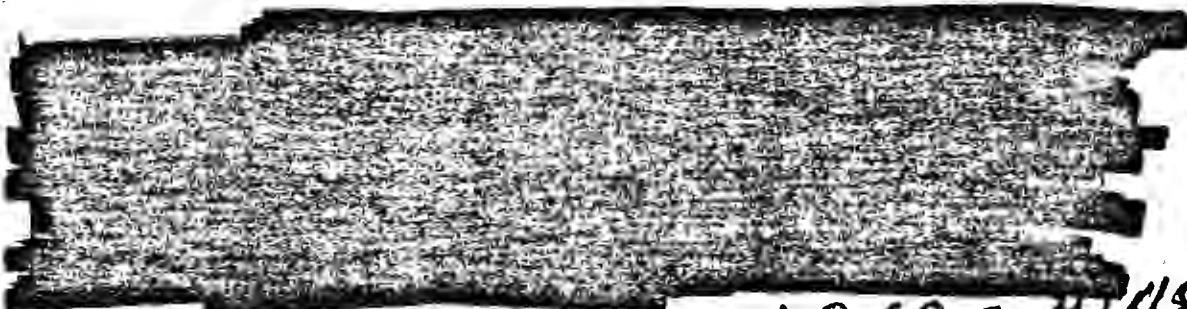
SUBJECT: RICHARD H. POPKIN, PROFESSOR,
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA AT
SAN DIEGO, ALLEGES LEE HARVEY
OSWALD WAS PART OF A CONSPIRACY

12674 Costebelle Drive, La Jolla, Calif

"The Washington Post," 7-18-66 issue, contained an article titled "Professor Feels Oswald Had a Double." Article alleged a California educator, Professor Richard H. Popkin, University of California at San Diego, writing in the New York Review of Books, contended that an analysis of the Warren Commission Report and two new books on the Kennedy Assassination, provide "compelling" substantiation of the theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a conspiracy. Popkin demanded the investigation be reopened. Popkin's own theory is that a man who looked like Oswald and often posed as Oswald was the actual assassin, while Oswald was used to create the illusion that a lonely, alienated man with pro-Castro leanings was the sole perpetrator of the crime.

Popkin used a review of Edward J. Epstein's "Inquest" and Harold Weisberg's "Whitewash," both of which take issue with the Warren Report, as a forum for his own speculation.

Mr. Hoover asked "What do we know of Popkin?"



- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

BMS:jkb(6)

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EX 110

REC-50

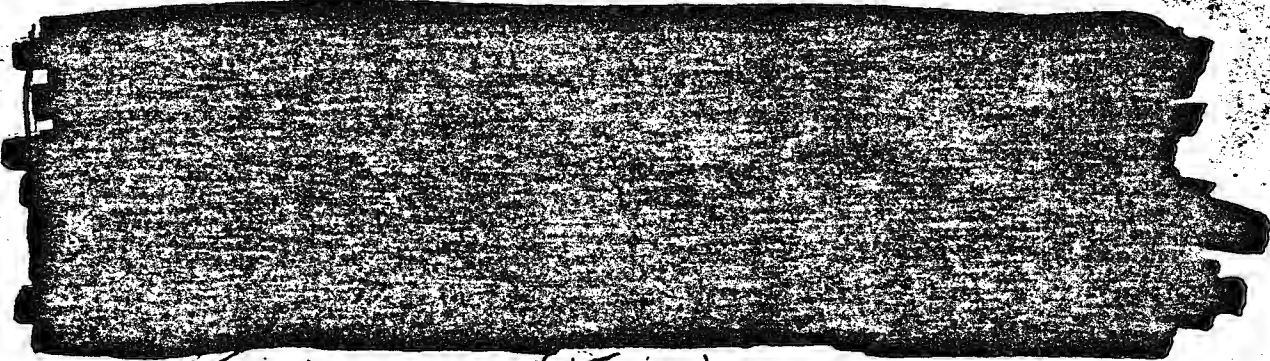
62-109060-4148

3 JUL 22 1966

(Continued on next page)

CRIME RESEARCH

Jones to Mr. Wick memo
Re: Richard H. Popkin



Popkin Biographical data in "Who's Who In America" reflects that Richard H. Popkin was born 12-27-23, New York City, the son of Louis and Zelda (Feinberg). Received B.A. at Columbia, 1943, M.A., 1945, and Ph.D., 1950. Married Juliet Greenstone 6-9-44 and they have three children. Instructor, University of Connecticut, 1946-47; Assistant Professor, State University of Iowa, 1947-53, Associate Professor, 1953-56; Visiting Professor, University of California at Berkeley, 1953-54; Professor, Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, 1960-63; Professor and Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, University of California, San Diego, since 1963. Co-Director, International Archives of History of Ideas. President, Jewish Committee of LaJolla. Recipient of many honors such as Fullbright Research Scholar, Paris, 1952-53, and others. He won Phi Beta Kappa and other honors in school and has contributed numerous articles, reviews and monographs to a variety of publications. His home is 2674 Costebelle Drive, LaJolla, California 92307. His office is the University of California, San Diego.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.

W72B *W72B* *W72B* *W72B*

FBI

Date: 7/20/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

Via _____

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New Orleans teletype 7/18/66 and Bureau
airtel 7/19/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a
letterhead memorandum covering an interview with MARGUERITE C.
OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, who voluntarily
appeared at the New Orleans Office on July 18, 1966.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is being
disseminated to Secret Service, New Orleans, La., and
one copy is being disseminated for the Dallas Division. *ck*

Mrs. OSWALD advised that she had contacted the
New Orleans Office of the FBI for the specific purpose of
furnishing the information contained in the enclosed letter-
head memorandum because she did not desire to furnish
this information to the Dallas Police Department or the
FBI, Dallas, Texas. She stated that she did not desire
this information be furnished to the Dallas Police Depart-
ment under any circumstances and would prefer that the
information not be furnished to the FBI in Dallas; however,
if it was necessary, she would agree to the information
being furnished to the FBI Office in Dallas, Texas.

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 1)
 - 1 - Dallas (Encls. 1)
 - 2 - New Orleans

ECW:sab
(6)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY AND COPY OF ENCL. FILED IN

607-13

10 JUL 23 1966

NO 89-69/sab

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of the statement made by Mrs. OSWALD on July 18, 1966. Also enclosed for the Bureau are three copies each of an advertisement by Klein's Sporting Goods, 227 West Washington, Chicago, Ill., which appeared in the Field and Stream magazine November, 1963 issue, as well as three copies of an advertisement by Klein's Sporting Goods which appeared in the American Rifleman magazine, February, 1963 issue, which Mrs. OSWALD exhibited to support her beliefs concerning the error she had detected regarding the gun used in the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 20, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, 4029 Byers, Fort Worth, Texas, New Orleans address Room 474, Royal Orleans Hotel, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, appeared at the New Orleans of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on July 18, 1966. Mrs. Oswald advised she sent separate telegrams on June 28, 1966, to Assistant United States Attorney Tim Timmons, care of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals; Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach; and John Edgar Hoover, Department of Justice, reading "Can show visual evidence error pertaining to guns." Mrs. Oswald said to date she has not received any acknowledgment of the receipt of these telegrams from any of the above-mentioned officials. She also informed that she sent a telegram on the same date to Chief Justice Earl Warren, which read: "Error about guns important I show evidence to other officials along with FBI and Secret Service Agent, etc." Mrs. Oswald said that she received a letter of acknowledgment from Chief Justice Earl Warren's Office advising that Chief Justice Earl Warren was out of the country and that she should furnish any information to the local FBI Office.

Mrs. Oswald alleged that from a review of the report of the Warren Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, she has found many errors and discrepancies which she feels obligated to correct and has been working toward that end for the past two and a half years. She said that most of these errors have been in the testimony of various witnesses before the Warren Commission. She attributed these discrepancies to the fact that numerous investigative agencies, both Federal and state, had conducted investigation in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy and had interviewed numerous witnesses and had submitted reports containing the results of interviews with these witnesses. She said that undoubtedly

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ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

these discrepancies occurred as a result of the witnesses being interviewed by representatives of so many different agencies. Mrs. Oswald stated her purpose in contacting the FBI was to furnish a statement regarding a serious error she had discovered relative to the gun used in the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, which she did not desire to furnish to the Dallas Police Department or to the FBI in Dallas. Mrs. Oswald furnished the following statement regarding this error:

"New Orleans, Louisiana
"July 18, 1966

"I, Marguerite C. Oswald, 4029 Byers, Fort Worth, Texas, am in the New Orleans Office of the FBI making a statement that I have in my possession proof of an error that was carried from the very beginning and I now give details of such proof.

"Approximately six months ago I was given information of a very serious error and I now have the error in my possession. When we found the error we realized that we had to prove said error, so at great expense and great research, we have now what we consider proof of the error.

"When I say 'we', I am speaking of myself and the American people who are interested in the case.

"It has been documented that A. J. Hidell, also known as Lee Harvey Oswald, filled out a Klein's Sporting Goods coupon, Department 358, and sent in for the gun, now in possession of the Government, claiming to be the gun that killed President Kennedy.

"The error started with Postal Inspector Harry Holmes, whose testimony is in Volume 7, page 294, of the Hearings Before the President's Commission. He had his secretary go out the day of the assassination and pick up a gun magazine to see if he could locate

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

"an advertisement of the gun used in the assassination, which he did, and he testified to that fact. The magazine was Field and Stream of November, 1963.

"That magazine is Department 486 and shows a 6.5 Italian carbine, 40 inch overall, weighs seven pounds, the exact gun that is documented as the gun used to kill President Kennedy.

"This is the error I wish to bring to your attention. Department 358, which Lee Harvey Oswald filled out on his envelope addressed to 358, as proof of documentary evidence, shows a 6.5 Italian carbine, only 36 inches overall, weighing five and one-half pounds.

"I do not at this time know how I can go any further to prove what I am saying but I have in my possession hundreds of back magazines to prove this error and also can prove that Holmes' mistake, under Department 486, the 40 inch gun, was an error because that gun was not advertised at the time of purchase of gun by Hidell from ad 358.-----

"A study of Klein's advertisements shows that the longer, heavier model was not advertised until April, 1963, and that Department number in the ad is 405.

"No where in any of the twenty-six volumes, exhibits and testimony does the complete ad of Klein's Department Number 358 that A. J. Hidell was supposed to have ordered the gun, appear.

"The only time it appeared was in the August 27, 1965, issue of Life magazine when the reporter, Mr. Keith Wheeler, for the first time published the correct ad of Klein's Department 358 for the gun. This issue of Life magazine for the first time described the 6.5 Italian 36 inch gun advertised by Department 358, and this is when we caught the error. I would like to state

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

"to my knowledge, much investigative work, all newspapers, magazines, AP, UPI stories, carried Inspector Holmes' error.

"I think as an American citizen, and as the mother of the man accused of this crime, that I should be given some satisfaction because as far as I know, we found an error as above specified and we have proof of the error.

"I sincerely hope that you will honor my request."

"/s/ Marguerite C. Oswald"

Mrs. Oswald also made available an advertisement of Klein's Sporting Goods, 227 West Washington Street, Chicago 6, Illinois, which appeared in the Field and Stream magazine issue of November, 1963, copies of which were obtained and the original document returned to Mrs. Oswald. She also made available an advertisement of Klein's Sporting Goods, which appeared in the American Rifleman issue of February, 1963, copies of which were obtained and the original document returned to Mrs. Oswald.

Mrs. Oswald alleged her telephone is tapped, she is watched constantly, and numerous television appearances which she has been scheduled to make have been cancelled without explanation. Mrs. Oswald said she feels that some Dallas police officer is responsible for these activities and that this officer is doing these things without the knowledge and consent of his agency. Mrs. Oswald said she suspects Pat Howard, a sergeant on the Hurst Police Department, who is a brother of Secret Service Agent Nike Howard. Mrs. Oswald claims that the Dallas police lieutenant to whom Lee Harvey Oswald was handcuffed at the time he was shot has been demoted by the Dallas Police Department. She also advised that she has been under surveillance during

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

May, 1965, when Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey appeared in Dallas, Texas. Recently she was under surveillance when Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was in Fort Worth, Texas. Mrs. Oswald advised that she detected these surveillances and after making certain that she was being followed in each instance, she telephonically contacted the Chief of Police of the Dallas Police Department, who informed her that the representatives of his Department were following her but would never explain to her why she was being followed, other than to say that it was partly local and partly at the request of Washington.

Mrs. Oswald said that based on information developed during the course of the investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, she is convinced that Lee Harvey Oswald was acting as an agent of the United States Government when he went to Russia immediately after his discharge from the Marine Corps. She said that Lee Harvey Oswald had been discharged from the Marine Corps because of a dependency hardship. She alleged that prior to the time he was discharged from the Marine Corps, he filed an application with the U. S. State Department for a passport. Mrs. Oswald said that it was necessary for a Marine Corps officer to certify that he would be discharged from the Marine Corps in the near future for Lee Harvey Oswald to obtain a passport while in the service. She said that as a result of this she believes that Lee Harvey Oswald went to the Soviet Union with the knowledge of both the U. S. State Department and the U. S. Marine Corps and was, therefore, operating as an Agent of the United States Government. Mrs. Oswald said that if this is true, it would logically explain all of Lee Harvey Oswald's subsequent actions.

Mrs. Oswald also stated that the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald taken with the gun used in the shooting of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and Officer Tippitt in front of the Dallas residence of Lee Harvey Oswald could not have been taken at the time of year the Government claims it was taken, and she believes the photograph is "fake."

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

Mrs. Oswald claimed that she has taken pictures from all angles at this address at the time of year the Government alleges the photograph was taken and, in addition, has had a commercial photographer take pictures at this location at the time of year it was alleged the picture was taken and in each instance due to foliage on bushes in the yard it would have been impossible to obtain a clear photograph such as appears in the photograph taken of Lee Harvey Oswald. She stated that she, therefore, believes that the photograph had to be taken prior to the time of year the Government alleges the photograph was taken because of the lack of foliage on the bushes in the yard of the residence, which would have been prior to the time Lee Harvey Oswald purchased the 6.5 Italian carbine from Klein's Sporting Goods in Chicago.

The Secret Service Office, New Orleans, Louisiana, was notified during the time Mrs. Oswald was being interviewed of her presence in New Orleans and her local address in view of the fact that Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was in New Orleans on that date.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 18, 1966

I, Marguerite C. Oswald, 4029 Byers, Fort Worth, Texas, am in the New Orleans Office of the FBI making a statement that I have in my possession proof of an error that was carried from the very beginning and I now give details of such proof.

Approximately six months ago I was given information of a very serious error and I now have the error in my possession. When we found the error we realized that we had to prove said error, so at great expense and great research, we have now what we consider proof of the error.

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A study of Klein's advertisements shows that the longer, heavier model was not advertised until April, 1963, and that Department number in the ad is 405.

No where in any of the twenty-six volumes, exhibits and testimony does the complete ad of Klein's Department Number 358 that A. J. Hidell was supposed to have ordered the gun, appear.

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I think as an American citizen, and as the mother of the man accused of this crime, that I should be given some satisfaction because as far as I know, we found an error as above specified and we have proof of the error.

I sincerely hope that you will honor my request.

Marguerite C. Oswald
Marguerite C. Oswald

U.S. MODEL 1917 R.F.
36-66 CALIF.

NEW FILMED FIREARMS INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Famed Firearms International MATADOR! 20 Gauge Magnum Double

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51-9770

AAA Very Good or Better[illegible]

Parkside at KILPAT'S Absolutely Brand New! Factory period drive-in motor
 with warranty. Famous Martin fast food throw away service. Tubular suspension frame.
 Famous Martin Micro-ventilation. Heated carpet floor, adjustable steel seat and
 drilled and tapped for all popular scope mounting, 2nd barrel, 2nd receiver, etc. 12
 inch wheel. 1200 cc. 4 cylinder engine. 1200 cc. 4 cylinder engine. 1200 cc. 4 cylinder engine.
 time. Kneel's changed the market to offer this great job.
 C20-1484. Carbine without scope. Nice choice of 30-30 or 35 cal.
 C20-774. Martin 22cal with large 1 x 4 Power Taper scope mounted and ready to shoot.
 complete second barrel. 1200 cc. 4 cylinder engine. 1200 cc. 4 cylinder engine. 1200 cc. 4 cylinder engine.
 C20-1191. Martin 22cal with 21/2 x 4.55 power variable Taper scope mounted and ready to
 with manual steel pad, carrying strap and pin. At Kneel's Very, Very Low Price.
 Above Carbinas available in 30/30 or 35 cal. scope choice.

The only U.S. military small arms made with the laser and work of a modern optics. Weighs only 21 lbs. 15" high, 36" overall. Gas operated. 15 shot magazine. \$1,495.00. **\$795**

C20-T:41 Wheel Plated .. \$119.85
 C20-1635. 15 and 16 inch
 used .. \$1.00 ea. New .. \$1.50 ea

[illegible]

100. Certified perfect.....\$41.78

Military model and cover featured.
 12" x 18" hard cover, 200 pgs. 3000
 copies in limited edition in the hands
 of dealers and libraries. Item of high
 interest. 12" x 18" hard cover. \$5.95
 per copy.
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C-20-1253
C-20-1598. INFIRM. REVE. with
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New production of the very rarest of all the M-1 "Tommy" Gasquet Carbine. The shooter barrel on this carbine automatically shifts the center of gravity back to mid-receiver, making it the fastest handling semi-automatic carbine ever developed. 16" barrel. Reminds only of the carbine.

C20-1637.....
C20-1636. "Fanner".....

late military issue. Only 40" over
all. Worn as is. Shows only slight
use, scratched and head cracked, ready
for shooting. Turned down tail, to
show, rim fed, rear sight.
Thru's ready. \$275
620-1106

E20-750. Corbates with herring bone 4X
herring bone 4" dia. illustrated: \$19.95
E20-751. 6.3mm Italian military am-

Single large, medium chambered for
the stage 22 - medium shell
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model. Broad new factory \$9770

[illegible][illegible]

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It is the Garsa kit with 2 special pre-mixed with plastic liner, 4 Garsa spinning wheels, reel line, 12 snap switches, 100 ft. of 1/2" line, 100 ft. of 1/4" line, 100 ft. of 1/8" line, 100 ft. of 1/16" line, 100 ft. of 1/32" line, 100 ft. of 1/64" line, 100 ft. of 1/128" line, 100 ft. of 1/256" line, 100 ft. of 1/512" line, 100 ft. of 1/1024" line, 100 ft. of 1/2048" line, 100 ft. of 1/4096" line, 100 ft. of 1/8192" line, 100 ft. of 1/16384" line, 100 ft. of 1/32768" line, 100 ft. of 1/65536" line, 100 ft. of 1/131072" line, 100 ft. of 1/262144" line, 100 ft. of 1/524288" line, 100 ft. of 1/1048576" line, 100 ft. of 1/2097152" line, 100 ft. of 1/4194304" line, 100 ft. of 1/8388608" line, 100 ft. of 1/16777216" line, 100 ft. of 1/33554432" line, 100 ft. of 1/67108864" line, 100 ft. of 1/134217728" line, 100 ft. of 1/268435456" line, 100 ft. of 1/536870912" line, 100 ft. of 1/1073741824" line, 100 ft. of 1/2147483648" line, 100 ft. of 1/4294967296" line, 100 ft. of 1/8589934592" line, 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KENNEDY MURDER MYSTERY

Thomson
Civil Engineer
ada Blvd., Suite #208
California 91208

July 21, 1966 (Revised)

To Whom It May Concern:

Since writing the book, THE QUEST FOR TRUTH, in January 1965, my office has developed additional material in unpublished form. This work is being made available in the unbound condition due to the author's conviction that time is of the essence. I have been advised that millions of dollars are being spent to suppress it.

Following is a list of work and their prices:

TITLE	TRANSCRIPT	1/2 HR. TAPE
#1 THE WINDSHIELD BULLET	\$1.00	\$7.00
#2 THE STRANGE DEATH OF OFFICER TIPPIT	\$1.00	\$7.00
#3 THE STRANGE "DEATH" OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD	\$1.00	\$7.00
#4 THE STRANGER IN ARLINGTON CEMETERY	\$1.00	\$7.00
#5 THE THIRD MAN IN THE CAR	\$1.00	\$7.00
#6 THE WALL OF SILENCE	\$1.00	\$7.00
#7 THE REAL REASON FOR THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY ***	\$1.00	\$7.00
#8 THE TALE OF THE THERAPEUTIC TAPE RECORDER	\$1.00	\$7.00
#9 DALLAS AMBUSH	\$1.00	\$7.00
#10 DALLAS CROSS FIRE	\$1.00	\$7.00
#11 CONSPIRACY - U.S.A.	\$1.00	\$7.00
#12 MUNICH	\$1.00	\$7.00
#13 TRIGGERMAN - Identifies by name the real suspect.	\$1.00	\$7.00

For your information, a series of thirteen (13) one-half hour programs, including the above, is currently being broadcast over KFOX-FM, Long Beach, California, Sunday, 7:30 - 8:00 P.M.

All work will be mailed "Third Class, Postage Prepaid," unless additional postage is included to cover First Class mailing cost.

Tapes are one-half hour - 3 3/4 speed - single track with theme music suitable for mass playing to private groups.

- (2) This is a 10 page report with an amazing new concept of Officer J. D. Tippit's role.
- (3) This is a 10 page report with factual details that show Lee Harvey Oswald was NOT shot in the Dallas police basement as shown so dramatically on television.

The original book, THE QUEST FOR TRUTH, is still available for \$2.00.

For those desiring the 13 transcripts plus the book "THE QUEST FOR TRUTH", All are available for \$10.00 including postage.

Very truly yours,

George C. Thomson

*** Contrary to reports President Kennedy was not in the Dallas Police basement.

FBI

Date: 7/22/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

(Priority)

To: Director, FBI

ATTENTION:

From: SAC, CINCINNATI (157-0)

☐ CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION

GENERAL INVEST. DIV.

☒ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.Subject: CYRUS THE PROPHET
2196 East 69th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

INFORMATION CONCERNING

☐ CR ☐ EL ☐ VRA-65 ☐ CRA-64☐ PA ☐ PE ☐ PF☐ BM ☐ BM-Threats ☒ Racial Matters☐ Klan ☐ Organization

Summary of Complaint:

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of LHM and
for Cleveland two copies of LHM.One copy of LHM is being disseminated to U. S.
Secret Service, Cleveland, Ohio.

Copy to

by routing slip for

☐ info☐ action

date

by

SS
7/26/66
DOR/mak

REC-38

EX-104

ACTION: UACB:

☒ No further action being taken and

3-Bureau (RM)

(Enc. 8) ENCL

☒ LHM enclosed ☐ Copy furnished to USA☐ LHM being submitted1-Cleveland (RM) ☐ Report being submitted

(Enc. 2)

☐ Preliminary investigation instituted1-Cincinnati ☐ Limited investigation instituted

WG/mau:mak

(5) 7 AUG 5 1966

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

14 JUL 25 1966

H. G. R. N. C.
SUBV. CONTROL

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21 JAN 12 1973

2 LHM, FD376 With end.

Assassination of
John F. Kennedy

62-109060-4150

B



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

July 22, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☒ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☒ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (1)
U. S. Secret Service, Cleveland, Ohio

Enclosure(s)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

62-109060 - 4150



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Cincinnati, Ohio
July 22, 1966

CYRUS THE PROPHET
2196 East 69th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

An envelope postmarked July 19, 1966, at Cleveland, Ohio, and addressed to "The Dispatch; Newspaper, Columbus, Ohio," was received this date by the paper. The envelope bore the return address, "Cyrus The Prophet, 2196 East 69th Street, Cleveland, Ohio." Mr. Jay Gibbian of the staff of "The Columbus Dispatch," a daily newspaper in Columbus, Ohio, made available the contents of the envelope, which was a single sheet bearing in large letters the wording "LEE OSWALD IS INNOCENT" among other inscriptions. Attached is a copy of this item.

THIS IS LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI,
AND NEITHER IT NOR ITS CONTENTS
ARE TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE THE
AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED.

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21 JAN 12 1973

- * - 62-109060 - 4150

ENCLOSURE

REI

THE World Mourns World Aroused Over
 Johnson Kennedy Story of Great Dep
REMEMBER GAIN Blood Brother Murder Kill Broth
 Biblical Records Recorded.

ROMANS AND REUS. TESTIMONY FROM THE
 BIBLE MR. JOHNSON DID NOT LIE

Lee Oswald Is

Johnson Is Charged **WITH** Mystery

YOU ARE WITH YOU. AND WITH THE STORY OF Chief Justice Earl Warren ROMANS 2:17 FOR THE EIGHTH

Words OF the Lord your God.

God Reveals AT LAST... The Amazing Secrets of the 35

Laws Not Made by Man

Citizens be calm! Citizens be calm! You will only be able to hear

The Fights for Power Well Told by the Author

God SPEAKS 2 ESDRUS 12:11 to 13:10 THE WORD OF GOD: AND HADAM THINGS.

- Washington (D.C.)
- 1. J. Adams (D)
- 2. Jefferson (D)
- 3. Madison (D)
- 4. Monroe (D)
- 5. J. Q. Adams (D)
- 6. Jackson (D)
- 7. Van Buren (D)
- 8. W. H. Harrison (U)
- 9. Polk (D)
- 10. Fillmore (U)
- 11. Fremont (R)
- 12. Pierce (D)
- 13. Buchanan (D)
- 14. Lincoln (R)

- 17. A. Johnson (U)
- 18. Grant (U)
- 19. Hayes (R)
- 20. Garfield (U)
- 21. Arthur (U)
- 22. Cleveland (D)
- 23. B. Harrison (U)
- 24. Cleveland (U)
- 25. McKinley (U)
- 26. Roosevelt (U)
- 27. Taft (U)
- 28. Wilson (D)
- 29. Harding (U)
- 30. Coolidge (U)
- 31. Hoover (R)
- 32. F. D. Roosevelt (D)

- 33. Truman (D)
- 34. Eisenhower (R)
- 35. Kennedy (D)
- 36. L. B. Johnson (D)

NO. 11 & 13 THE U.S.A.
 NO. 14 FIRST TWELVE KINGS, PRESIDENTS.
 NO. 15 THE SECOND LIVED 90 YEARS HIS
 NAME WAS JOHN ADAMS.
 NO. 16 TWELVE WINGS; SECOND 12 PRES-
 IDENTS.
 NO. 18 AFTER THE 24th PRESIDENT QUOTE
 IS A GREAT WAR. THE GOVERNMENT STAND
 IN PERIL OF FALLING. PRESIDENT WM
 McKINLEY. END OF 1897
 NO. 19 EIGHT PRESIDENTS.
 NO. 20 TIME SMALL, YEARS AWIFT.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (66-3476)

SUBJECT: HAROLD WEISBERG
AUTHOR OF "WHITEWASH"
COOPERATION WITH NEWS MEDIA
WNEW-TV

DATE: 7/20/66

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

On 7/13/66, PAUL NOBLE, Producer of the Alan Burke television show, seen on Saturday nights on WNEW-TV, telephonically advised that ALAN BURKE's guest for the 7/23/66 show would be HAROLD WEISBERG, the author of the book "Whitewash." According to PAUL NOBLE, this program would be taped on 7/14/66. His purpose in calling was to furnish us this information, and he requested any information in possession of the FBI which could refute WEISBERG's book.

Mr. NOBLE was furnished all public source data and material which refuted criticism placed on the FBI or the Warren Commission for their investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY. Arrangements were made so that the audio portion of the tape could be reviewed by the NYO.

On 7/19/66, the audio portion of the Alan Burke Show was reviewed by Special Agents of the NYO, a summary of which follows:

Mr. WEISBERG advised that he had problems in having his book published as there was a self-imposed embargo by the publishing firms that this was not a good topic for their business. He stated that no one in government entered into this embargo and that it was entirely self-imposed by the publisher.

He stated he did not agree with the Warren Commission's report on the assassination of President KENNEDY, nor of the two FBI reports on President KENNEDY's death. However, he did not go into detail of why he did not agree with the FBI reports.

2 - Bureau
1 - New York

FJI:jaw
(3)

OCT 21 1966

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62-109060-4151

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CRIME RESEARCH

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NY 66-3476

He advised that both the Warren Commission and the FBI were government agencies that were in some way involved either directly or indirectly with the President; such as the Secret Service protecting the President, and LEE OSWALD involved in assignments with the FBI.

He spoke of the autopsy performed by the Naval doctors in Washington, D.C., and how some of the first reports were destroyed by the Chief Examiner. He also stated that the Naval examinations did not wholly agree with the findings of the doctors in Dallas who tried to save the President's life on the day he was assassinated. He explained that the doctors in Dallas had stated in their reports that there was a wound in the neck area of the President indicating a possibility of a person firing from another position other than that position of OSWALD's.

WEISBERG stated that it was his opinion that OSWALD was a fall guy, that there was someone else involved but that he did not know who, how many, or what their reasons were for killing President KENNEDY. He further stated that he could not name any organization or give any opinion of who might have taken part in this assassination.

He stated that the FBI reports were different from the Commission's report and that he did not hold the FBI responsible for the Commission's report, but that the Commission's staff was responsible and not the men on the Commission.

WEISBERG then went on to explain that each member of the Commission was a dedicated man, fair, and put out his best work. However, they erred in their findings. He also stated that he was not challenging the integrity of Chief Justice WARREN.

WEISBERG stated that he could not accept the Warren report in any form and set forth the conclusions of his book as follows:

- 1) The investigation was not done well.
- 2) The investigation must be done by Congress and must be public.

NY 66-3476

3) For him to succeed in bringing about the above second step, he must destroy, by means of his book, the findings of the Warren report or leave a very great doubt in everyone's mind.

He stated he did not feel the Commission proved that OSWALD could kill the President alone or that he must have had the help of another person. He further stated that OSWALD could not have killed police officer TIBETT. He stated he believed that the man who killed officer TIBETT bore a very close resemblance to OSWALD. At this point in his interview, he stated he believed the Commission bent evidence to their own thinking and should have investigated the death of officer TIBETT. He stated, based on the Commission's own investigation of OSWALD's movements, he could not have been in the area where TIBETT had been killed. He further stated that nowhere in the Commission's report is there any information on TIBETT's death.

In the discussion of the Warren Commission's report, WEISBERG stated that a number of problems confronted the government at the time of President KENNEDY's assassination; such as the public tranquility, was this assassination a conspiracy or a plot by a foreign government, and would it lead to war. All these thoughts lead to extremely difficult problems in conducting such an investigation.

He stated that in speaking of the men on the Commission, that they were loyal, dedicated and trustworthy citizens. However, because of their high position in public office and not being able to delegate these powers, they in turn delegated the investigation to staff members and this is the area in which they failed.

WEISBERG spoke about an unknown witness who was interviewed in Dallas, Texas, by a staff member and who was accused by this staff member of perjury and that the Commission never followed this up. He stated the Commission set about to prove a case against OSWALD, who was a person accused, rather than to obtain the truth.

NY 66-3476

He further pointed out that a man was arrested in a building across Houston Street in Dallas, Texas, for no other reason than for being unable to explain what he was doing there. This was just before Dallas Police had picked up OSWALD. He stated the Commission did not interview this person.

Several times during the interview, WEISBERG stated he doubted the accuracy of the Warren report but went out of his way to state he did not doubt the intent of the members of the Commission.

WEISBERG also spoke of finding a rifle in the Book Depository and three shells, that no one saw OSWALD carry the gun into the building, that the proof that OSWALD had bought such a gun was based on handwriting, and that no one had ever seen OSWALD with this rifle in his possession.

He also discussed, at some length, the autopsies performed on TIBETT, OSWALD, and President KENNEDY, and that in the report, only President KENNEDY is mentioned, and this is for the first time.

WEISBERG was very critical of the Dallas Police Department and stated "they were directly responsible for OSWALD's murder."

He then went on to explain that 70 Dallas Police officers were used to protect OSWALD and against the advice of the Sheriff's Office of Dallas and the FBI, they would not remove OSWALD on the night of February 23rd. He stated the reason the Dallas Police Department would not remove him was the Dallas Police Chief had told the Press the exact time he was planning to move him and that he wanted to keep this appointed time. He stated that he felt the Commission should have looked into the Dallas Police Department activities.

WEISBERG put great emphasis on the three shells found in the Book Depository. He stated that these shells, after examination, were found to have been in another rifle, other than the one found on the 6th floor. WEISBERG stated

NY 66-3476

he was using as his authority Mr. HOOVER, Director of the FBI. He stated that although they had markings on them from the rifle found on the 6th floor, they were not able to say when they had been fired. He also stated that only one of OSWALD's palm prints was found on the rifle, in a position under the barrel of the gun, and that various prints of OSWALD's were found on the 6th floor, but these were of no value in the investigation because OSWALD worked on that floor in his every day duties at the Depository.

WEISBERG further stated that a bullet, described by the Commission as hitting President KENNEDY and Governor CONNELLY, could do all the things that it did and not be deformed. He described three bullets, the above mentioned one, the missed bullet, and the one in President KENNEDY's head. He pointed out that OSWALD was a rather poor shot, having scored a 191 in the Marine Corps and that a 190 was the qualifying score for a marksman.

WEISBERG discussed ballistics during the discussion and divided this into two parts:

- 1) concerning the President.
- 2) concerning officer TIBETT.

WEISBERG stated that with regards to the President, some fragments can be identified and some cannot. He stated the FBI made a spectrographic analysis and a Special Agent GALLAGHER of the FBI, who made the analysis, was called as a witness only as the hearing concluded around September 15th, and that he was never asked for a spectrographic analysis nor is this analysis part of the record. Mr. WEISBERG stated even Mr. HOOVER said that the curbstone fragments were not associated with other bullet fragments.

With regard to officer TIBETT, WEISBERG stated that the FBI took his pistol to its laboratory in Washington, D.C., fired it 100 times, and could not associate the bullets with the pistol that they knew it was fired from.

NY 66-3476

In answer to a question about the speed of firing the rifle, WEISBERG stated that without regard to accuracy, and with a bullet in the breach, the most competent men in the FBI, "the fastest drawer in Washington" took 2.3 seconds just to reload.

A person by the name of GEORGE ABBOTT asked Mr. WEISBERG about the question of a person masquerading as OSWALD. Mr. WEISBERG replied that he denoted a whole chapter in the book to this. Another person made the allegation that there was a man using the name OSWALD around September 15th. The FBI was asked to look into this and located three Cuban refugees, one of whom bore the resemblance of OSWALD. WEISBERG stated the Commission got around this by stating that OSWALD was in Mexico at the time.

This program is two hours in length and because of the great expense involved in taping this program, no extra copies of the tape could be made and none are available.

FBI

Date: 7/25/66

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY; DALLAS, TEXAS;
11/22/63; MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 7/20/66 and
 letterhead memo of same date.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a
 letterhead memorandum containing information furnished
 telephonically by MARGUERITE C. OSWALD, mother of LEE HARVEY
 OSWALD. One copy of this letterhead memo is being designated
 for the Dallas Division and one copy is being designated
 to Secret Service, New Orleans, La.

In view of the Bureau's previous dealings with
 Mrs. OSWALD as mentioned in Bureau airtel of 7/19/66, no
 action is being taken by this office to interview Mrs. THELMA
 WILLOZ unless specifically instructed to do so by the Bureau.

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 8) ENCLOSURE
 1 - Dallas (Encl. 1)
 2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
 (6)

REC-59

14 JUL 28 1966

Approved: *R.R.*

61 AUG 10 1966

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

CSL



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
July 25, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Mrs. Marguerite C. Oswald, 4029 Byers, Fort Worth, Texas, New Orleans address Room 474, Royal Orleans Hotel, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, telephonically contacted the New Orleans Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, on July 21, 1966. Mrs. Oswald advised that she had discovered that Mrs. ~~Thelma~~ Willoz who resides on Louisiana Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, and who is employed as a beauty operator at Harold Method, New Orleans, has never been interviewed by any of the investigating agencies concerning her knowledge of Lee Harvey Oswald and herself. Mrs. Oswald stated that Mrs. Willoz is a long time friend of hers and knew both Lee Harvey and herself intimately.

Willoz
Mrs. Oswald advised that Mrs. Willoz has a daughter named Anna May, who is married to a Cuban National. Mrs. Oswald related that Anna May's husband was from a very prominent and wealthy family in Cuba and after Fidel Castro assumed power in Cuba, Anna May's husband and his family were stripped of all their wealth and property by the Castro Government. Mrs. Oswald stated that Mrs. Willoz may have discussed Lee Harvey Oswald with Anna May who in turn may have related the information to her husband. Mrs. Oswald stated that this may have had some connection with the assassination case and felt that Mrs. Willoz should be interviewed in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

1*

2:1 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

62-107060 - 1152

UNITED STATES

MENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

DATE: 7/27/66

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS BY GOVERNMENT FOR ASSASSINATION RIFLE AND REVOLVER

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/8/66.

On 7/26/66, Mr. BARNEY H. TIMMINS, JR., Assistant U. S. Attorney, Dallas, Texas, advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that he had appeared before the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at Atlanta, Georgia, with respect to captioned matter and that as of 7/26/66 he had not received the results of the hearing before such court. ...

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau

LEAD

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS:

Will maintain liaison with AUSA BARNEY H. TIMMINS, JR., in order to be kept apprised of developments concerning forfeiture proceedings.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
RECEIVED
JUL 29 1966
2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(3)

REC-67

EX 109

62-109060-4153

AUG 1 1966

57 AUG 9 1966

1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

August 1, 1966

**JAMES MILTON PARROTT
PROTECTION OF THE PRESIDENT**

Accusation of President John F. Kennedy

James Milton Parrott voluntarily appeared at FBI Headquarters, Washington, D. C., on the afternoon of July 29, 1966, for the purpose of soliciting information concerning a security clearance for himself. Parrott stated that he had invented a new anti-missile system which he hoped to interest some private contractor in developing for the United States Government. He spoke of the communist menace to the United States and implied that certain government officials were not properly aware of this threat. Although he made no threats concerning any United States Government official, he remarked several times that he does not "regard many of them highly."

AUG 2 11 17 AM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
m

During the course of his interview, Parrott noted that he had been interviewed by representatives of the Secret Service concerning the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy on the day of that assassination. He claimed this interview was prompted by a false accusation by an aide of former Vice President Richard M. Nixon, that he had made remarks threatening the life of the President. Parrott advised that he was a former member of the Young Republicans and described himself as politically conservative.

REC-38 62-109060-4154

Parrott continued that he came to Washington, D. C., about three weeks ago from Houston, Texas, where he resided at 1115 Waugh Drive. He claimed to be presently associated with the Gospel Mission, 810 5th Street, Washington, D. C., where he resides in Room 805.

This will confirm the above information which was telephonically furnished to Assistant Special Agent in Charge Kenneth Balge of the Secret Service Washington Field Office on July 29, 1966.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

(See note next page)

File
8 - JHC

BY COURIER SVC
58 AUG 2
COMM-FBI

place _____
eLoach _____
ohr _____
ick _____
esper _____
allison _____
oared _____
elt _____
ale _____
oan _____
ullivan _____
evel _____
rotter _____

810 Fifth St.
Phoenix, AZ

TCAS

NOTE: Parrott is identified in Bufiles as born 4-16-39, at Raton, New Mexico.

[REDACTED] In 1961 he was reported to Secret Service as having made remarks threatening the life of former President John F. Kennedy.

[REDACTED] Parrott was interviewed by the FBI on 11-22-63 in connection with former President Kennedy's assassination that day. He denied any knowledge of the assassination or having made any threats against the President. (62-109060-819, 2009, P 7) During interview, 7-29-66, Parrott gave the appearance of an emotionally, if not mentally, disturbed person.

Two copies of the LHM furnished by R/S to Secret Service 8-1-66, per item #3 of fd 376.

FBI

Date: 8/4/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD-KENNEDY
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS -
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

**FORFEITURE PROCEEDINGS BY
 GOVERNMENT FOR ASSASSINATION
 RIFLE AND REVOLVER**

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 7/27/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a newspaper article from the "Dallas Morning News" of 8/3/66 reflecting that the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals had reversed a ruling by the U. S. District Court Judge that the guns used to kill President KENNEDY and Patrolman J. D. TIPPIT are government property.

The article stated the reversal opens the way for Colorado gun collector JOHN J. KING to sue the government for compensation as rightful owner of the guns. The article continues that AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR., Dallas, Texas, had sent copies of the appellate court decision to the Attorney General who would make the decision as to whether the ruling by the Circuit Court should be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau

D. E. WICK

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

REC-24

62-109060-4155

③ - Bureau (encl-1)

2 - Dallas

RPG:jeg

ENCLOSURE

4 AUG 6 1966

(5)

Approved: **51 AUG 11 1966**
Special Agent in Charge

Sent

DL 100-10461

LEAD

DALLAS

At Dallas, Texas: Will maintain liaison with AUSA B. H. TIMMINS, JR., in order to be dept apprised of developments concerning forfeiture proceedings.

Gun Ruling Reversed By Court

The U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals has reversed a ruling by a federal judge here that the guns used to kill President Kennedy and Patrolman J. D. Tippit are government property.

The reversal opens the way for Colorado collector John J. King to sue the government for compensation as rightful owner of the guns.

King already has said the guns are of "inestimable value." Cost to the government to assume ownership by eminent domain thus might run to several hundred thousand dollars.

Assistant U.S. Atty. Tim Timmins, who argued the case here before U.S. Dist. Judge Joe E. Estes and then again when Estes' ruling was appealed by King, said Tuesday he was "surprised and disappointed" at the reversal.

In the reversal opinion, Chief Judge Elbert Tuttle said:

"There is no provision in the Federal Firearms Act requiring a purchaser to use his true name.

The trial court's finding that

(Lee Harvey) Oswald intended to make it appear that a person separate and apart from Oswald was the person to whom the firearms were sold' is a fair inference from the facts in the record.

"But such a finding will not support the conclusion that he willfully caused the making of a false entry, absent any evidence that he knew that an entry would be made.

"Since no violation of the act was proved, the weapons are not subject to forfeiture and the judgment of the district court must be reversed."

The government had indicated it will maintain possession of the firearms by eminent domain if it could not do so otherwise.

Property owners may sue for compensation if property is taken by eminent domain.

King paid Oswald's widow \$18,000 for the guns.

The government contends that in future years, theories and allegations concerning President Kennedy's assassination will abound and therefore physical evidence regarding the event should be preserved.

Timmins said he has sent copies of the appellate court decision to the attorney general, who will make the decision on whether to appeal the ruling to the U.S. Supreme Court.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

5D

"The Dallas
Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

Date: 8-3-66

Edition:

Author:

Editor: Jack B. Kruger

Title:

Character:
or

Classification:

Submitting Office: Dallas

☐ Being Investigated

32-109061-41

FBI

Date: 8/4/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) (ATTN: Cryptanalysis
and Translation Section)
FROM LEGAT, BERN (62-43) (RUC)ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO. CONCERNING

Re Berncab 8/4/66.

On 8/3/66 a hectographed press release in English dated 7/25/66 over the name of JOACHIM JOESTEN, 7891 Gurtweil, Germany, and two hectographed accompanying sheets in German entitled "Ein Buch, das die Welt erregen wird" (A book which will arouse the world) were made available by HENRY J. KELLER-MANN, Deputy Chief of Mission, American Embassy, Bern. Photostats of these items, which had been sent special delivery addressed to the Press Attache at the Embassy are enclosed.

Bureau is requested to have the German material translated verbatim into English; retain the originals, and furnish copies of the translation to Dallas, Bern and Bonn.

Legat Paris is requested to furnish a copy of enclosed photostats to the Secret Service representative.

It will be noted that in the press release JOESTEN charges President JOHNSON "of having usurped presidential power in November 1963 by backing the conspiracy to assassinate his predecessor, President JOHN F. KENNEDY."

④ - Bureau (2 encls) ENCLOSURE
(1 Dallas) (1 encl)

- 1 - Liaison (direct)
- 1 - Legat, Paris (2 encls)
- 1 - Legat, Bonn (1 encl)
- 1 - Bern

HDG:rn
(8)

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB

Approved: FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

Sent _____ M Per _____

51 AUG 10 1966 Sent in Charge

RECEIVED

IN

BUREAU

Let to Legat BER

IN/ENCLOSURE (4)

1 M L H F

8-5-66 JOESTEN charges President JOHNSON "of having usurped presidential

power in November 1963 by backing the conspiracy to assassinate

his predecessor, President JOHN F. KENNEDY."

1 - D-1 M L S (2) (2 to rsc - incanal)

1 - BON - ENCL 5 (3)

④ - Bureau (2 encls) ENCLOSURE

(1 Dallas) (1 encl)

1 - Liaison (direct)

1 - Legat, Paris (2 encls)

1 - Legat, Bonn (1 encl)

1 - Bern

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

C. G. WICK

REC-6 62-109060-4156

EX-103

AUG 9 1966

SEVEN

SIX

JOACHIM JOESTEN
7891 Gurtweil, Germany

July 25, 1966

For immediate release

I, Joachim Joesten, hereby publicly accuse

Lyndon B. Johnson
The White House, Washington, D.C.

of having usurped presidential power in November 1963
by backing the conspiracy to assassinate his predecessor,
President John F. Kennedy.

I challenge Lyndon B. Johnson to bring action
for criminal libel against me before any court of law of
his choosing, either in the United States or in Europe.

And I declare that I have the evidence to prove
the truthfulness of my charges.

Joachim Joesten

ENCLOSURE

DIE WAHRHEIT ÜBER DEN KENNEDY-MORD
Wie und warum der Warren-Richtertourt
von Joachim Joosten

[illegible]

In einer überzeugenden Untersuchung weist er dem Warren Report nach, dass sein Ergebnis bereits feststand, als die Kommission ihre Arbeit aufnahm. Der Präsident war erschossen worden, und Lee Oswald, ein Kommunist, ein Kommunist, war sein Mörder. In diesem Bild, das der Öffentlichkeit bekannt war, durfte sich nichts mehr ändern.

Als Held in England
weiter ist als ein glänzender Forscher: Er
Erforschung von Bakterien und Protozoen zur Histologie.
In einem Vortrag an dem auch teilnahm von dem
Herrn Bakteri: Josephin Goethe, der Vorleser dieses Buches. Ich
als der Herr: Goethe werden. Ich an dem in die Welt: 7. 1. 1890.

[illegible]

Die Wahrheit über den Mord an Edward von ...

Inhaltsangabe

Einleitung (Ernst Ruland): Sagen was ist... damit die Unwahrheit nicht zur Geschichte wird

- I. Teil - Das Mischen des Warren-Berichtes: 1. Vorbild der Staatserben - 2. Ein "Mord aus grünem Mäusen" - 3. Kreislauf des Bildes - 4. Vor einmal lügt...

II. Teil - Der wahre Oswald und sein falsches Gesicht
In 10 Kapiteln wird ... der Falschstellung und Protokolle der Warren-Kommission, sowie von Oswalds Töchter, nachgewiesen, dass Joe H. Oswald niemals ein amerikanischer Agent war, sondern ein Agent der amerikanischen Regierung, der CIA. Oswald war als verkappter Spion in die Sowjetunion geschickt worden, wurde aber nach Entdeckung und nachweislich gemacht, so dass er als Spion nach seiner Rückkehr in die Heimat festgesetzt und als Spion Spitzel und Agent provocateur für das FBI, zeigte sich aber dabei ebenso unfähig wie vorher in der Fälschung. Als dann im Oktober 1963 von dem Verschwörer gegen das Leben Kennedys ein ges. ... Oswald als hoch gesucht wurde, erschien der zweimalige Verschwörer Oswald als der richtige Mann. Hatte er sich doch selbst in jeder Weise zur wilden "Haut" ... den alles zusammen war!

III. Teil - Der falsche Oswald und sein Gesicht (6. Teil)
Der Warren-Bericht hat das schiere Unbegreifliche, was man schon vorher vermutete, in allen Einzelheiten bestätigt. ... nach aus dem eigenen Feststellungen die unannehmlichen Schlussfolgerungen zu ziehen: es gab einen "falschen Oswald", einen Doppelgänger, der Lee Harvey zum Verschwörer ähnlich sah und der mit der Verschwörung in Verbindung stand. Dieser Mann, ein Angestellter ... sollte alles daran, um Oswald seinen mehrere Wochen vor dem Mord durch kunstvoll geschulte ... zu belasten. ... Oswald in Oswalds Namen ein ... bei einem ... in Dallas und ... in auffälliger Weise im Schaufenster auf einem Schiessstand in der Nähe der Stadt!

IV. Teil - Wie die Wahrheit auf den Kopf gestellt wurde
In 10 Kapiteln wird - immer anhand des Warren-Berichtes und der damit verbundenen Protokolle - der unüberlegbare Nachweis erbracht, dass die Kommission betäubt und systematisch die Wahrheit in ihr Gegenteil verkehrte. Tausende von Zeugen, die ... liches Aussagen hatten - wurden ignoriert oder ... die falschen Schlüsse kamen - wurden ignoriert oder ... der ganze ... der ... von Dallas ... duction (Anrede) ... Pläter und ...

V. Teil - Das Mischen des ...
Mindestens 15 Menschen, die ... über die ... Gründe der Tragödie von Dallas ... sind ... des werden oder ...

BY LIAISON

Date: August 10, 1966

To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING JOACHIM JOESTEN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. C. Cooke
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

For your information I have attached hereto a self-explanatory memorandum in connection with a letter written by Joachim Joesten which was recently received at the United States Embassy in Bern, Switzerland. That letter set forth some statements pertaining to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Enclosure

CWC:me
(10)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach dated August 9, 1966, captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning Joachim Joesten," CWC:pah.

Olson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Tavel _____
Wick _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

56 AUG 17 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-61

EX-102

100-10

10 AUG 11 1966

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JUL 19 3 07 PM '66

to Col. Terrence
C. in
8/11/66
PST

M

62-109060-4157

FBI

Date: 8/2/66

Transmit the following in (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)
RE : THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION--
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM for possible dissemination by the Bureau, together with one Xerox copy of a rough draft of Chapter 6 of a forthcoming book entitled "The Kennedy Case" by ALBERT H. NEWMAN, consisting of 49 pages. Also enclosed is one Xerox copy of 18 pages concerning "The Militant's" letters referred to by NEWMAN.

NEWMAN was interviewed by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING. At the outset of the interview, he was advised that no comments whatsoever would be made concerning the President's Commission Report or concerning his observations, but that any information he desired to furnish would be made a matter of record. He requested to be advised whether investigation would be conducted and he was advised that in the event investigation was warranted same would be conducted and the results made known to the appropriate government officials but that such results could not and would not be made available to him. He stated that he did not want to make any inquiries that might interfere with any investigation contemplated by this bureau and he was advised that any investigation he desired to conduct was strictly up to him and that he was free to interview anyone he desired.

ENCLOSURE The first source referred to in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA GEORGE P. BAXTRUM, JR., of the New York Office. 62-109060

The second source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished information to SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.

3 - Bureau (encls-12)
1 - Dallas

RPG:jeg
(4)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

NO DISSEMINATION OF LHM - SEE REVISION, DL ATEL 8/10/66

DL 62-3588

The third source mentioned in the LHM is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Dallas.

The information concerning THELMA LUCIO was taken from Dallas file 100-11042.

It is felt that NEWMAN's visit had a two-fold purpose.

1. He was endeavoring to obtain additional information for his forthcoming book; and 2. when this failed he was endeavoring to furnish information which he felt required additional investigation which, if conducted, would permit him to take credit for having such investigation conducted.

It is recommended that no investigation be conducted into NEWMAN's allegations as it is felt any investigation conducted could possibly result in future embarrassment to the Bureau.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 2, 1966

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY**

On July 27, 1966, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 75th, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He presented identification reflecting his affiliation as indicated above, and stated he had been sent to Dallas by the McGraw-Hill Book Company as they were considering publishing a book written by Newman entitled "The Kennedy Case." He stated he would be staying in Dallas for three or four days and could be contacted at Room 20, Dallas Park Motel, Dallas, Texas, telephone DA 1-6478.

Mr. Newman stated that the theme of his book was that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Trotskyite and a follower of Fidel Castro, and that Oswald committed the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy as an act of fanaticism and that he committed this act without any accomplice.

Mr. Newman stated the reason for his desiring an interview with a representative of the FBI was to bring to the FBI's attention certain information which he believed warranted additional investigation. He was advised that any information he desired to furnish would be accepted but that no comment with respect to the President's Commission's report on the assassination would be made.

Mr. Newman made available for review a rough draft copy of Chapter 6 of his forthcoming book. This chapter is captioned "Loose Ends and Unturned Stones." A review of this material reflects that Mr. Newman raises the following points, among others, which he states were not considered by the President's Commission during their investigation:

62-109060 -

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

**Re: The President's Commission
on the Assassination of
President Kennedy**

1. What happened to the parcel referred to in the Notice Card of attempt to deliver mail dated November 20, 1963, addressed to Mr. Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, reflecting a parcel to be picked up?

According to Newman, this Notice Card is listed in Exhibit No. 2003 as part of Oswald's effects and documents seized by the Dallas Police Department at the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

2. What happened to the Dallas Public Library's copy of the book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines" by Juan Jose Arevalo, which according to a delinquent notice was charged out on November 6, 1963, by Oswald and never returned?

The delinquent notice is mentioned in Exhibit No. 2642.

3. Newman suggests that there is far more likelihood that Oswald had a confederate of some sort in his attempt on the controversial General Edwin Walker than in the assassination of a popular President and states the attempt on Walker's life deserved more attention by the President's Commission. Newman then sets forth his beliefs compared to what was set forth by the President's Commission.
4. Newman points out that the March 11, 1963 issue of "The Militant" depicted in the photograph of Oswald (exhibit No. 133-A), on page 7, contains in the "Letters from our Readers" column a letter from "L. H.", and that this letter has some connection with Oswald because "L. H." are the first two initials of Oswald. He suggests that the contents of this letter are well beyond the limits of Oswald's ability to write and that Oswald asked a friend to write this letter. He relates that in the five years, beginning January 1, 1959, and ending December 31, 1963, "The Militant" printed at least 15 letters from Dallas, 14 of which were from one person, referred by Newman as "X", and that the 15th letter was the "L. H." letter. Newman identified "X" on

**Re: The President's Commission
on the Assassination of
President Kennedy**

July 27, 1966, to a Special Agent of the FBI as Thelma Lucio, and suggested that Oswald had her write the "L.H." letter. He also suggests that the missing book from the Dallas Public Library, "The Shark and the Sardines" may have found its way to Thelma Lucio's book shelf.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

5. Newman pointed out what he calls a conflict in the testimony of George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt with that of Marina Oswald concerning occurrences on April 13, 1963, at the Oswald apartment on Keely Street, with respect to the rifle.
6. Newman pointed out what he considers a conflict of testimony concerning the circumstances under which Marina Oswald left Lee Harvey Oswald on November 8, 1962, citing statements by George De Mohrenschildt and the testimony of Marina Oswald and Anne Meller.
7. Newman suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald and George De Mohrenschildt agreed in certain areas with respect to their political outlooks and that De Mohrenschildt could very well have been Oswald's accomplice in the attempt on General Walker's life, and that De Mohrenschildt's car could have been used. In this connection, Newman suggests that De Mohrenschildt could have been responsible for the fire death of William Thomas Wolf, 32-year old history professor who lived near De Mohrenschildt in Dallas on Dickens Street, and states that this would have been occasioned by the fact that Wolf may have seen something in connection with De Mohrenschildt's car being used on the night of the attempt on Walker's life.

**Re: The President's Commission
on the Assassination of
President Kennedy**

8. Newsum suggests that during the period October 9, 1962 to November 3, 1962, Lee Harvey Oswald could have spent time not accounted for at the residence of Thelma Lucio in Dallas.

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI reflect that on May 13, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma Lucio, 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, was a subscriber to "The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On July 23, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also advised that Thelma Lucio was a subscriber to "The Militant."

On September 10, 1964, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma L. Lucio, and her husband Eusebio Lucio, moved from 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, to 2719 Clymer, Dallas, about one year ago. This source advised that Eusebio Lucio was a Latin-American male, about 60 years of age, whose only source of income appeared to be a monthly pension check from the Veterans Administration (VA).

On October 27, 1964, records of the VA, El Paso, Texas, revealed that Eusebio Lucio served in the U. S. Army from December 14, 1942 to August 3, 1945. He was born March 4, 1903 at Matiguala, Mexico. He is 5'9" tall, weighs 140 pounds, has black hair, brown eyes, and an olive complexion.

On May 25, 1945, while attached to the Headquarters of the Quartermaster General Supply Company, APO 782, Eusebio Lucio was afforded a physical examination at which time the diagnosis was [REDACTED]. The medical report related that Lucio was a Mexican male who had been reared in Dallas as a member of a very poor family.

The VA file contained a letter from Terrell State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, dated July 23, 1945, which related that Eusebio Lucio had been admitted to that hospital on July 12, 1935, and was released to his stepfather June 13, 1936, on furlough, being discharged from that hospital on July 8, 1937, at which time the final diagnosis was [REDACTED].

**Re: The President's Commission
on the Assassination of
President Kennedy**

At the time of his discharge from the military service, Eusebio Lucio was awarded 100 per cent disability because of a nervous condition. He served two years in Italy in a non-combatant assignment.

On July 7, 1950, Eusebio Lucio was admitted to the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas, and was thought to have [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He dropped after the termination of a 90-day commitment to that institution. The VA file contained a copy of a judgment in case entitled "Thelma Lucio versus Eusebio Lucio Cause No. 19298-A in the 14th Judicial District of Dallas County," which was entered on March 22, 1948, in which a divorce was granted to Thelma Lucio and her name was restored as Thelma Smith.

A declaration of marital status of Eusebio Lucio, 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, Texas, dated October 11, 1953, listed his spouse as Thelma Harris Smith, whom he claimed he married on June 1, 1953. In this declaration, Eusebio Lucio related he was previously married to the same woman. This document is evidenced by a copy of a marriage license between Eusebio Lucio and Mrs. Thelma Marcita Smith, issued in Dallas County on June 1, 1953, and filed for record after the ceremony was performed.

Eusebio Lucio and his wife Thelma have been divorced from each other and remarried.

The last diagnosis for Eusebio Lucio was on March 28, 1962, by the VA Hospital in Dallas, Texas, and was as follows:

[REDACTED]

The current May, 1966, Greater Dallas Telephone Directory lists Eusebio Lucio at 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, telephone number FE 7-1729.

Mr. Newman, at the completion of furnishing the above information, requested to be advised as soon as possible whether investigation would be conducted concerning the points raised by him. He was advised that in the event additional investigation was warranted and was conducted, the results would be made

**Re: The President's Commission
on the Assassination of
President Kennedy**

available to the appropriate government officials but that the fact such investigation was or was not conducted, and the results of any investigation conducted, could not and would not be made available to him as a private citizen or as a writer. He stated that it was his desire not to interfere with any investigation which might be conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was advised that any inquiries and interviews he desired to make were strictly his decision to make and that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had no objection whatsoever to any interviews and inquiries he wished to make.

Mr. Newman stated he planned to interview Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to endeavor to determine what Captain Fritz considered motivated Oswald to commit the assassination and that he possibly would interview other persons, the identities of whom he did not reveal.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. C. Cooke
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

August 24, 1966

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

In my letter of August 10, 1966, information was set forth regarding a letter written by Mr. Joachim Joesten which was critical of President Lyndon B. Johnson.

I thought you would be interested in the following additional information pertaining to Mr. Joesten. Indications are the forthcoming 360-page book authored by Mr. Joesten is entitled "The Truth About the Kennedy Murder." The book is to be published in the beginning of September, 1966, by Schweizer Verlagshaus in Zurich, Switzerland.

Some information pertaining to the book "The Truth About the Kennedy Murder" was set forth in my letter of August 10, 1966. Additional information has been received indicating that the latter book sets forth conclusions by Joesten that there was a false Lee Harvey Oswald, a double, who looked like Oswald and was an employee of Jack L. Ruby. Allegedly that double did everything to implicate Oswald. Joesten also states that at least thirteen people who knew too much about the real reasons for the Dallas tragedy have been murdered or died under mysterious circumstances.

On August 6, 1966, Mr. Joesten was arrested by the Swiss authorities in Switzerland, Police and held for twenty-four hours in order that he be psychiatrically observed. On August 8, 1966, Mr. Joesten was released from Switzerland and authorities of that country have issued a ban against Mr. Joesten re-entering Switzerland.

Sincerely YNOT-RECORDED
199 AUG 25 1966

See note page 2...

CWC:pwl (9)
54 AUG 30 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach, "Assassination of
President John F. Kennedy, Miscellaneous - Information
Concerning Joachim Joesten," CWC:pwl, dated 8/23/66.

8/12/55

1 - Mr C. Cooke

NOTE: Albert H. Newman is currently preparing a book for publication to be entitled "The Kennedy Case." In conducting research he contacted the Dallas Office and raised a number of questions regarding the assassination which he felt were not considered by the President's Commission. Newman was advised that in the event additional investigation was warranted the results would be made available to the appropriate Government officials but whether such investigation was or was not conducted, the results would not be made available to him. Dallas furnished a LHM summarizing the interview of Newman and a rough draft copy of Chapter 6 of the book mentioned above. Some of the questions raised by Newman and set forth in the memorandum are left unanswered. Prior to dissemination to other Government agencies it is felt the answers to the questions should be incorporated into the memorandum.

FBI

Date: 8/11/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) (ATTN: Cryptanalysis
& Translation Section)

FROM ~~LEGAT~~ LEGAT, BERN (62-43) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO. CONCERNING

Re Berncab 8/11/66.

An article from the 8/11/66 issue of the German language newspaper "Blick", published in Zurich, Switzerland, is enclosed. This article concerns the arrest, detention and expulsion from Switzerland of JOACHIM JOESTEN by the Zurich Police.

Bureau is requested to have this article translated, retain the original and send copies of the translation to Dallas, Bonn and Bern for information.

2 cc detached in lab
8/16/66
psh

ENCLOSURE

- ④ - Bureau (1 encl)
(1 - Dallas (info))
1 - Legat, Bonn (info)
1 - Liaison (direct)
1 - Bern
HDG:rn
(7)

Let Z SAC, Washington field
dated 8/17/66
psh

62-109060 -
NOT RECORDED

16 AUG 16 1966

26

SEVEN

UNRECORDED COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

SAC, Washington Field

August 17, 1966

Director, FBI (62-109060)

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**REGISTERED MAIL

11/22/63

DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFO. CONCERNING

Enclosed is certain foreign language material:

An article from the 8/11/66 issue of the German language newspaper "Blick," as described in airtel from Legat, Bern, dated 8/11/66, copy of which is attached.

This material should be processed as indicated below:

Full translation expeditiously.

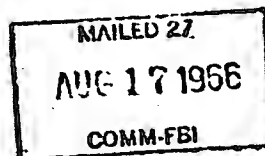
Following disposition should be made of enclosure and translation:

Both to the Bureau, attention FBI Annex.

If the results of your review are not furnished the Seat of Government, in accordance with instructions set forth above, then the office initiating the request, to which translation is made available by you, has the responsibility of appropriately notifying the Bureau of any pertinent information contained therein.

Enc. -2

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SDH per
(5)

7 SEP 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ROLANDER

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 Belmont _____
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 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

STATE 04

URGENT 8-4-66

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT BERN NO. 532

6 ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, MISC. INFO
 CONCERNING.

REBUAIRTEL DECEMBER 15, 1964 AND BERNLET NOVEMBER 20, 1964.

FOLLOWING ITEM RECEIVED BERN EMBASSY: "FOR IMMEDIATE
 RELEASE, I, JOACHIM JOESTEN, HEREBY PUBLICLY ACCUSE
 LYNDON B. JOHNSON THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C. OF HAVING
 USURPED PRESIDENTIAL POWER IN NOVEMBER 1963 BY BACKING THE
 CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE HIS PREDECESSOR, PRESIDENT JOHN F.
 KENNEDY. I CHALLENGE LYNDON B. JOHNSON TO BRING ACTION FOR
 CRIMINAL LIBEL AGAINST ME BEFORE ANY COURT OF LAW OF HIS
 CHOOSING, EITHER IN THE U.S. OR IN EUROPE. AND I DECLARE THAT
 I HAVE THE EVIDENCE TO PROVE THE TRUTHFULNESS OF MY CHARGES.
 SIGNED JOACHIM JOESTEN." LETTER ACCOMPANIED BY TWO PAGE
 DESCRIPTION IN GERMAN OF FORTHCOMING BOOK BY JOESTEN TO BE

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC-26

EX-102

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

ROSEN, DE LOACH, MOHR
 8-7-66, CWC: [initials]

Letter to MARTIN WATSON
 Spec. Asst. to President
 CWC: [initials]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☒ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LEGAT BERN NO. 532

PUBLISHED BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 1966 BY SCHWEIZER VERLAGSHAUS, ZURICH. ACCORDING TO THIS, OSWALD AGENT OF CIA AND LATER FBI INFORMER AND AGENT PROVOCATEUR AND ACCOUNT OF ASSASSINATION FALSIFIED BY FBI. LETTER ACCUSING PRESIDENT MAY BE CLEVER ATTEMPT TO GAIN PUBLICITY TO BOOST SALES OF BOOK. AIRTEL FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 10:03 AM MLT

cc-Mr. Rosen
 cc-Mr. Brennan

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. C. Cooke
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

August 10, 1966

BY LIAISON

REC 26
EX-102

62-109060-4158

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

I thought you would be interested in the following letter written by Mr. Joachim Joesten, which was recently received at the United States Embassy in Bern, Switzerland:

For immediate release, I, Joachim Joesten, hereby publicly accuse Lyndon B. Johnson, The White House, Washington, D. C., of having usurped Presidential power in November, 1963, by backing the conspiracy to assassinate his predecessor, President John F. Kennedy. I challenge Lyndon B. Johnson to bring action for criminal libel against me before any court of law of his choosing, either in the United States or in Europe, and I declare that I have the evidence to prove the truthfulness of my charges.

(Signed) Joachim Joesten

Accompanying this letter was a two-page report written in German describing a forthcoming book authored by Joesten, which is to be published in September, 1966, by Schweizer Verlagshaus in Zurich, Switzerland. In the report,

CWC:hw
(9)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning Joachim Joesten," CWC:pah, dated 8-9-66.

57 AUG 17 1966

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Delivered to Mildred Stegall
on 8-10-66

AUG 10 3 06 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Honorable Marvin Watson

Lee Harvey Oswald is referred to as an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency, an FBI informer, an agent provocateur, and it is indicated that the account of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy had been falsified by the FBI.

The "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," page 327, sets forth testimony by former Director John A. McCone of the Central Intelligence Agency who stated unequivocally that Oswald was not an agent, employee, or informant of that Agency, that the Agency never communicated with Oswald in any manner or furnished him any compensation, and that Oswald was never directly or indirectly associated with that Agency.

As Director of the FBI, I testified before the Commission declaring that Oswald at no time was an informant or Special Agent or Special Employee or working in any capacity for the FBI.

By way of background, Mr. Joesten was born in Germany in 1907 and was naturalized as an American citizen in 1948. At hearings for his naturalization in 1947, Joesten reportedly identified himself as a left-wing liberal and a free-lance writer.

Sincerely yours,

August 10, 1966

BY HAND

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

My dear Mr. Secretary:

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. C. Cooke
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

For your information I have enclosed a self-explanatory memorandum in connection with a letter written by Joachim Joesten which was recently received at the United States Embassy in Bern, Switzerland. That letter set forth some statements alleging President Lyndon B. Johnson had backed the conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

CWC:me
(9)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach dated August 9, 1966, captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Miscellaneous - Information - Concerning Joachim Joesten," CWC:pah.

62 - 109060

NOT RECORDED

145 AUG 15 1966

295
77 AUG 17 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 11 3 07 PM '66

Mr. Fred W. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Director, FBI

August 10, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. C. Cooke
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

~~CONFIDENTIAL - INFORMATION~~
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING JOACHIM JOESTER

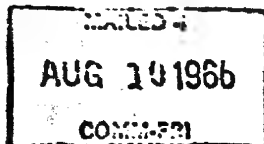
For your information I have attached hereto a self-explanatory memorandum regarding a letter written by Joachim Joester which was recently received at the United States Embassy in Bonn, West Germany. That letter contains statements alleging President Lyndon B. Johnson had backed the conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Walter A. Hargis
Assistant Attorney General (Enclosure)

CWC:me
(11)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach dated August 9, 1966, captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy - Miscellaneous - Information Concerning Joachim Joester".
CWC:pah.



295
77 AUG 17 1966

NOT RECORDED
145 AUG 15 1966

13 AUG 21 1966

100-441111-1000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 9, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. C. Cooke
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING JOACHIM JOESTEN

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

This is to advise a letter was recently received at the United States Embassy, Bern, Switzerland, written by Joachim Joesten alleging President Lyndon B. Johnson backed the conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

BACKGROUND:

Joachim Joesten was born in Germany in 1907 and naturalized as an American citizen in 1948. At hearings for his naturalization in 1947 Joesten reportedly identified himself as a "left-wing liberal" and a free-lance writer. He authored the book "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy"* and has had articles published in foreign and American newspapers.

In the mentioned book, Joesten indicated the FBI was attempting to cover up the facts surrounding the shooting of President Kennedy and the alleged guilt of Lee Harvey Oswald. He alleged the evidence did not establish the guilt of Oswald and identified Oswald as an FBI agent provocateur (secret agent) in the employ of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). That book was the subject of a prior Bureau memorandum.

The Legat, Bern, recently furnished information regarding a letter which was received at the United States Embassy, Bern, Switzerland, which read:

For immediate release, I, Joachim Joesten, hereby publicly accuse Lyndon B. Johnson, The White House, Washington, D. C., of having usurped Presidential power in November, 1963, by backing the conspiracy to assassinate his predecessor, President John F. Kennedy. I challenge Lyndon B. Johnson to bring action for criminal libel against me before any court of law of his choosing, either in the United States or in Europe. And I declare that I have the evidence to prove the truthfulness of my charges.

Enclosures (signed) Joachim Joesten

CWC:pah
58 AUG 23 1966

CONTINUED - OVER *published in July, 1964,

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Accompanying the letter was a two-page report written in German describing a forthcoming book authored by Joesten which is to be published in the beginning of September, 1966, by Schweizer Verlagshaus, Zurich, Switzerland. In the report, Oswald was referred to as an agent of CIA, an FBI informer, and agent provocateur, and indicated that the account of the assassination had been falsified by the FBI.

The "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," page 327, cites testimony given by representatives of CIA and the FBI completely refuting the allegation that Oswald was in any way connected with either of those agencies. Details of that testimony are set forth in Volume V of the publication "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," pages 105-106 and 120-123.

ACTION:

Attached for approval are a letter to the White House and letterhead memorandum with appropriate cover letters to United States Secret Service, Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department, and the Department, setting forth the information contained in the letter and the book description which were directed to the Embassy in Bern.

P *over* *R.S.*
9/21/66 *W. J. Hughes* *K*

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4160

PAGE NO. ALL

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

101

STATE

REFERRAL

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. C. Cooke
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick

Date: August 10, 1966

To: Director, U. S. Secret Service

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director.

BY LIAISON

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
JOACHIM JOESTEN

To L.B. 8/11/66

For your information I have enclosed a self-explanatory memorandum regarding a letter written by Joachim Joesten which was recently received at the United States Embassy in Bern, Switzerland, setting forth some statements pertaining to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Enclosure

CWC:me
(10)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach dated August 9, 1966, captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning Joachim Joesten," CWC:pah.

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
AUG 11 3 06 PM '66

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AUG 12 1966

ENCLOSURE

EX-102

REC-61

62-109060-4160

19 AUG 12 1966

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Mohr _____
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55 AUG 12 1966

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. C. Cooke
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

August 10, 1966

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
JOACHIM JOESTEN**

The following letter written by Joachim Joesten was recently received at the United States Embassy in Bern, Switzerland:

For immediate release, I, Joachim Joesten, hereby publicly accuse Lyndon B. Johnson, The White House, Washington, D. C., of having usurped Presidential power in November, 1963, by backing the conspiracy to assassinate his predecessor, President John F. Kennedy. I challenge Lyndon B. Johnson to bring action for criminal libel against me before any court of law of his choosing, either in the United States or in Europe. And I declare that I have the evidence to prove the truthfulness of my charges.

(Signed) Joachim Joesten

Accompanying this letter was a two-page report written in German describing a forthcoming book authored by Joachim Joesten which is to be published in September, 1966, by Schweizer Verlagshaus, in Zurich, Switzerland. In the report Oswald is referred to as an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), an FBI informer, an agent provocateur (secret agent), and indicated that the account of the assassination had been falsified by the FBI.

The "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," page 327, cites testimony given by representatives of CIA and the FBI, completely refuting the allegation that Oswald was in any way connected with either of those agencies. Details of that testimony are set forth in Volume V of the publication "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," pages 105-106 and 120-123.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

CWC:pah
(13)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-4160

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

By way of background, Joachim Joesten was born in Germany in 1907, and was naturalized as an American citizen in 1948. At the hearings for his naturalization in 1947, Joesten reportedly identified himself as a left-wing liberal and a free-lance writer.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 17, 1966

TO: A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To advise Penn Jones, Jr., editor, "Midlothian Mirror," Midlothian, Texas, appeared on KRLD Radio, Dallas, 8/4/66. He discussed his book, "Forgive My Grief," which was termed a critical review of the Warren Commission. Comments made by Jones were considered slanderous to the President. Attached letterhead memorandum is being disseminated to U. S. Secret Service and the Department. No further action required.

BACKGROUND:

Jones is the editor of the, "Midlothian Mirror," weekly newspaper published in Midlothian, Texas, a community located approximately 24 miles from Dallas, Texas.

On 8/4/66, Jones appeared on Dallas Radio Station KRLD on the program entitled, "Comment," and discussed Volume I of his book, "Forgive My Grief," which was termed a critical review of the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy. A complaint was received at our Dallas Office from a listener of this program who considered remarks made by Jones as slanderous towards the President and to a Special Agent of the FBI.

The tapes of this program were obtained. Jones said he had completed Volume I of his book and was contemplating writing additional volumes. During the program, listeners were permitted to telephonically contact the radio station and ask questions of Jones. A caller questioned Jones as to whether he had checked the allegation that President Johnson had in his pocket, immediately after the assassination, the oath of office which the President made available to U.S. District Court Judge Sarah Hughes for the purpose of her swearing him in as the President. Jones commented he would look into this particular point during his future endeavors with respect to additional volumes he planned to write. Another unidentified caller discussed controversial remarks which were attributed to

Enclosure
MR:pah

(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

SA James P. Hosty and Lieutenant Jack Revill of the Dallas Police Department. It concerns the alleged comment made by SA Hosty that Oswald was, "capable of committing this assassination." This was unequivocally denied by SA Hosty by affidavit and in his testimony before the President's Commission. This information appears on page 441 of the Warren Commission Report and is a matter of public record.

PENN JONES, JR.:



During May, 1965, Mr. John Russell Freeman, owner and editor of the, "Farmer and Miner," a weekly newspaper in Frederick, Colorado, alleged Jones had been conducting an investigation of the assassination. He had a theory Lee Harvey Oswald was paid a large sum of money by two brothers from Texas closely associated with President Johnson to assassinate President Kennedy. Freeman alleged Jones had discussed this matter with Theodore Sorenson, former Attorney General Robert Kennedy and Attorney General Katzenbach.

On May 28, 1965, Jones was thoroughly interviewed and denied he ever had such a theory and did not discuss any theory regarding the assassination with the previously-mentioned Government officials. He did visit Washington, D. C., in the Spring of 1964 and met Mr. Sorenson, Mr. Robert Kennedy and Mr. Katzenbach and had them autograph books, and at that time expressed his sorrow for the assassination. This information was disseminated to U. S. Secret Service and the Department.

Since it appears that Jones' appearance on radio station KRLD was for the purpose of publicizing his book, no further action is required.

ACTION:

The attached letterhead memorandum concerning comments made by Jones is being disseminated to U. S. Secret Service and the Department.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "P", "V", "F", "G", "018", "KRLD"]

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 8/11/66

FROM : LEGAT, LONDON (62-358) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed are two copies of a memorandum from the security officer, American Embassy, to this office re JASPER BLOOMFIELD. The contents of the enclosure are self-explanatory and in view of the indication that BLOOMFIELD is described as being somewhat unstable and needs money, UACB no action London.

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
1 - Liaison (direct)
1 - London

JTM:ec
(5)REC 54 62-109060-4161
EX-102

16 AUG 15 1966

5 AUG 23 1966 Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4167

PAGE NO. 2

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

101

STATE

REFERRAL

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosen

DATE: August 15, 1966

FROM: J. R. Malley

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Raupach

Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

On August 3, 1966, Mr. Frank M. Wozencraft, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel, wrote the Bureau recommending a conference to be held at 2 p.m. on August 17, 1966, for the purpose of discussing the disposition of exhibits presently in the custody of the FBI. In order to make certain whether there were any exhibits being held by the Dallas Office in the captioned matters over and above those being retained in the Laboratory, telephonic inquiry was made with SAC Shanklin at Dallas.

SAC Shanklin advised that a careful check had been made in the Dallas Office and there were no exhibits in either of the captioned cases relating to evidence as such. He stated the only material available was originals of signed statements which the Dallas Office would continue to retain. SAC Shanklin explained that there were two items; namely the assassination rifle and the pistol used in the killing of police officer Tippett which were being held by the Dallas Office pending litigation in Federal court in Dallas. It is noted that under the Federal Firearms Act the Government won a judgment of forfeiture of those weapons from the District Court, that judgment was appealed to the Fifth Circuit by Mr. King who claims to have purchased them from the Oswald estate. Arguments were heard on June 28, 1966, and a decision has been promised before the summer recess.

This is submitted for information.

JRM:pab

(7)

56 AUG 22 1966

EX-102

AUG 16 1966

August 16, 1966

REC 12

62-109060-4163

ST-105

AUG 16 11 11 AM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Miss Laura Kittrell
4529 Mockingbird Lane
Dallas, Texas 75205

Dear Miss Kittrell:

Your letter of August 10th was received during
Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be assured
your communication will be brought to his attention upon his
return.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

MAILED 30
AUG 16 1966
COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles disclose correspondent has sent letters to
Senator Robert F. Kennedy and the U. S. Attorney in Dallas, Texas,
concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Her letter
to Senator Kennedy was 14 pages in length and was considered rambling
in nature. Her letter to the U. S. Attorney was some 20 pages in length.
As of July, 1965, she was an employee of the Texas State Employment
Commission and her supervisor considered her to be in a state of
"emotional unbalance."

HRH:mel (3)

- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Wick
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

149
AUG 23 1966 TELETYPE UNIT

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

TRUE COPY

Dallas, Texas
August 10, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Director,

I am writing to ask that you request the U.S. Senate to reopen the investigation of the assassination. I have already written the proper authorities asking for another investigation, but they do nothing. It occurs to me that if you asked them to re-investigate the assassination, they would pay some attention to you, and that you might decide to ask for a new investigation, because it now appears that much of the excellent and conscientious work of the FBI which appears only in the 26-volume Warren Report, was wasted when the Warren Commission formed its hasty conclusions.

Time and again, the Warren Commission ignored the facts gathered by the FBI. I know that is not your fault, but don't say, "I can't do anything about that now," because you can do something. As a citizen, it is certainly just as much your responsibility as it is mine to ask that the Senate re-open the investigation.

It was wrong for the taxpayers money to be wasted in getting up reports which were not even looked at by the Warren Commission. The arrogance with which the findings of the FBI were pushed aside by the Warren Commission is intolerable to me. Is it not to you?

Please call the President, or Senator Yarborough of Texas, and ask for a re-investigation of the assassination.

Yours sincerely,

Laura Kittrell
(Laura Kittrell)
4529 Mockingbird Lane
Dallas, 75205, Texas

16
/mcl

AUGUST 11 1966

HA-15
MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR, FBI
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR MR. DIRECTOR,

I AM WRITING TO ASK THAT YOU REQUEST THE U.S. SENATE TO REOPEN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION. I HAVE ALREADY WRITTEN THE PROPER AUTHORITIES ASKING FOR ANOTHER INVESTIGATION, BUT THEY DO NOTHING. IT OCCURS TO ME THAT IF YOU ASKED THEM TO RE-INVESTIGATE THE ASSASSINATION, THEY WOULD PAY SOME ATTENTION TO YOU, AND THAT YOU MIGHT DECIDE TO ASK FOR A NEW INVESTIGATION, BECAUSE IT NOW APPEARS THAT MUCH OF THE EXCELLENT AND CONSCIENTIOUS WORK OF THE FBI WHICH APPEARS ONLY IN THE 26-VOLUME WARREN REPORT, WAS WASTED WHEN THE WARREN COMMISSION FORMED ITS HASTY CONCLUSIONS.

TIME AND AGAIN, THE WARREN COMMISSION IGNORED THE FACTS GATHERED BY THE FBI. I KNOW THAT IS NOT YOUR FAULT, BUT DON'T SAY "I CAN'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT THAT NOW," BECAUSE YOU CAN DO SOMETHING. AS A CITIZEN, IT IS CERTAINLY JUST AS MUCH YOUR RESPONSIBILITY AS IT IS MINE TO ASK THAT THE SENATE RE-OPEN THE INVESTIGATION.

IT WAS WRONG FOR THE TAXPAYERS MONEY TO BE WASTED IN GETTING UP REPORTS WHICH WERE NOT EVEN LOOKED AT BY THE WARREN COMMISSION. THE ARROGANCE WITH WHICH THE FINDINGS OF THE FBI WERE PUSHED ASIDE BY THE WARREN COMMISSION IS INTOLERABLE TO ME. IS IT NOT TO YOU?

PLEASE CALL THE PRESIDENT, OR SENATOR YARBOROUGH OF TEXAS, AND ASK FOR A RE-INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION.

REG 12 62-109060-4163

ST-103
B AUG 11 1966

SINCERELY,

Jane Mitchell
(Laura Mitchell)

4529 MOCKINGBIRD LANE

DALLAS, TEXAS 75205, TEXAS

CORRESPONDENCE

U
P
R
O
C
E
S
S
E
D
AUG 11 1966

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick *WRB*

DATE: August 11, 1966

FROM : D. C. Morrell *DCM*

SUBJECT: LETTER FROM JAMES E. SHOCK
ROUTE 1, BOX 110-A
HENSLEY, ARKANSAS

Wick
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

7/11/66 *1/1/66*

By letter of 8/5/66 (attached), Shock advises he is a field secretary for an organization known as "Anti-fraud Committee of Texas," which he describes as a sham organization with communist philosophy. He claims he became associated with this organization after seeking their assistance in the investigation of a violation of his civil rights. Shock thereafter proceeds to ramble on with ridiculous statements regarding the assassination of the late President Kennedy and at one point claims he had furnished information to Special Agent Vincent H. Lammers some two months before President Kennedy was killed. Shock states he has no respect for the FBI or the methods it employs.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles disclose Shock has previously made a civil rights complaint to this Bureau. He was interviewed by Special Agent Vincent H. Lammers of the Little Rock Office on 11/15/63, and a signed statement was obtained concerning this alleged civil rights violation, which supposedly occurred in Angleton, Texas. During the interview of Shock on 11/15/63, he admitted he had previously been in a hospital for treatment of bleeding ulcers and depression. He also admitted he had faked a suicide attempt while in jail in Angleton, Texas. A copy of the report setting forth his signed statement was disseminated to the Department and no further investigation was conducted. *B*

Bufiles also disclose Shock was interviewed on 11/29/63 by Special Agents of the Little Rock Office when he claimed to have information regarding the assassination of the late President Kennedy. The information he furnished at that time has been reported and is similar in nature to that which he alleges in his letter of 8/5/66. *J. L. F.*

Bufiles contain no record identifiable with an organization named "Anti-fraud Committee of Texas."

- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

REC-82bH 262-109060-4165
AUG 17 1966
EX 10
CONTINUED - OVER

53 AUG 23 1966 *V*

Morrell to Wick Memo
RE: Letter from James E. Shock

OBSERVATIONS:

It appears Shock is mentally unstable and is suffering from a persecution complex surrounding his alleged mistreatment and harassment by officials in Texas.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That no acknowledgment be made to Shock's letter of 8/5/66.

(2) That no further action be taken regarding his ridiculous statement that he furnished information concerning the assassination of President Kennedy to a Special Agent of the FBI some two months prior to 11/22/63.

Rpm WGB [Signature] [Signature]

RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

CERTIFIED

No. 864800

MAIL

rights by the Texas politico-crime machine which I consider possible assassians of our president John F. Kennedy, which belief preceded the assination and was reported to F. B. I. special agent Lammers more than two months before the assination, and which report your agents attempted to cover up after the assination by telling me of the many enemies and the many possible assisians who posed threats to President Kennedy, and special emphasis was placed on the great "southern hatred" of the assassinated President which was in fact non-existant as a regional truth.

I have reason to believe the "Anti-fraud committee of Texas" is associated with communism and give the following reasons for such belief: (1) On or about May 2, 1966 one H. Brent Davis, a college professor and former field secretary for the above mentioned organization, admitted knowing Gus Hall who you know to be head of the American Communist Party, and members of the W. E. B. Dubois clubs. (2) At the same meeting he admitted and bragged that he was a propogandist rather than a debater as he was considered. He spoke of a radio ship designed to send a radio beam to both North America and South America. I got the impression that such ship would be in operation at the approximate time he completes his doctorate at the Northwestern University in Illinois which he is scheduled to begin in September, 1966. I have heard Brent Davis speak spanish which he claims to do fluently although I do not know the language. Davis admitted visiting Cuba, and is an outspoken critic of the Vietnam war. (3) In the home of H. Brent Davis in Orange Texas, the home of his parents, on or about July 23, 1963, with only H. Brent Davis, H. B. Dodd and I present, Davis praised the negro uprisings and riots and said that he advocated their continueing a gurilla warfare in order to overthrow the power structure by means of armed force. He said he was scheduled to speak to a group of negroes that night in Orange, Texas.

I make this report because I believe it is necessary but explain that I have no respect for your organization nor the methods it employs. I lay partial blame for the presidential assination at the door of the F. B. I. which I believe to be the protector of the elite crowd of Texas' aristocracy.

I will verify each and every allegation contained herein, and much more, before either branch of the legislature and submit to polygraph, but I will give no cooperation to any member of the executive branch of government as they work directly or indirectly under a Texas politician who is entirely to close to the scene for working under...and his submitting to polygraph regarding the presidential assination which catapulted him to power would be in order.

I am of the opinion that if your organization will expend as much energy to investigate H, Brent Davis as was expended in comforting Walter Jenkins that America will be better served. It may also be advantagous to investigate the perjury charge against Texas' Frank Briscoe in Houston on July 28, 1964 and the appointment of unethical Woodrow Seals of Houston to a Federal Judge position.

Yours truly,

James E. Shook
James E. Shook

AUG 1966

9:40 AM

August 23, 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

MR. DE LOACH
MR. WICK
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

*Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy*

Honorable Bill Moyers, Press Secretary to the President, called and stated he was calling in connection with a story he had heard from a Mr. Holmes Alexander, a conservative columnist and friend of the President, who had been by to see him. Mr. Moyers advised that Mr. Alexander had seen the President's brother, Sam Houston Johnson, at a hotel here and that Sam Johnson told him the true story of the assassination had not been brought out. He said Mr. Johnson claims that shots were fired at the Vice President as well as at President Kennedy. Mr. Moyers stated that Mr. Alexander wanted to know if there was any way this could be confirmed as he was interested in writing a column regarding this. Mr. Moyers advised that he wanted to check this story out with me to see if there was some way this column could be avoided.

I advised Mr. Moyers that the Bureau had made a thorough investigation of the assassination and that although there have been several different stories concerning the shooting, the Bureau had been unable to find that any shots had been fired at the Vice President -- that there was no foundation to any of the stories which have been circulated.

Mr. Moyers thanked me and said that this statement from me was good enough for him; that he would advise Mr. Alexander that there was no basis to the story.

EX 110

Very truly yours,

REC-13

John Edgar Hoover, Director AUG 24 1966

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JEH:nm (9)

79 AUG 26 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SENT FROM D. 9
TIME 1155 AM
DATE 8/27/66
BY

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: August 21, 1966

FROM : R. L. Shroder

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

11/22/63

DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Bunker
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

(Attention Mr. Lenihan)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

At 5:50 p.m., 8/20/66, an individual who would only identify himself by the name Art, telephonically contacted the Bureau to advise that "A member of Mayor Wagner's staff, not Oswald, was responsible for the assassination of former President Kennedy."

The unknown informant, Art, stated he had been a Government informant for a number of years and had furnished the FBI information in the past. He would not identify the member of former New York City Mayor Wagner's staff that he had reference to stating that to do so would jeopardize him and anyway he was leaving it up to our office to find out who he had reference to. He did state that this individual had been in Dallas at the time of the shooting. He further stated that Oswald had binoculars (significance of this remark not explained) and that if we would check records we would see that there was a high wind on that day making it impossible for Oswald to have fired the fatal shot. According to Art, he has done considerable research in this matter and "believe me Oswald didn't do it."

Informant terminated the phone call abruptly. It was learned from the telephone company operator that the call had been made from a toll booth in Troy, New York, but she was not able to determine just where in the city the call had been made from.

ACTION:

For information. Since investigation has established the guilt of Oswald, no action recommended except that the substantive desk may desire to furnish information regarding "Art" to Albany and New York in the event he is known to them so that appropriate credence and caution can be given to any future information he may provide.

LHB:pwl (7)

REC 37 62-109060-4167

3 AUG 24 1966

SIX

SAC, Albany

August 23, 1966

Director, FBI 62-109060-4167 1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

allegation

For the information of Albany, and New York, a telephone call was received at the Bureau at 5:50 p.m., on August 20, 1966, from an individual who identified himself only as "Art." He stated that he contacted the Bureau to advise that "a member of Mayor Wagner's staff, not Oswald, was responsible for the assassination of former President Kennedy." N-1

Robert F.

This individual advised he had been a Government informant for a number of years and had furnished information to the FBI in the past. In connection with his allegation, he would not identify the member of former New York City Mayor Wagner's staff that he had reference to, stating that to do so would jeopardize him. He did indicate that the individual he was speaking about had been in Dallas, at the time of the assassination. "Art" also stated that Oswald had binoculars; however, the significance of his remark was not explained. He indicated that if the FBI would check records, we would see there was a high wind on the day the President was assassinated making it impossible for Oswald to have fired the fatal shot. According to "Art" he has conducted considerable research into this matter and said "believe me Oswald didn't do it."

The telephone call was terminated abruptly. However, it was determined through the telephone company operator the call had been made from a toll booth in Troy, New York, but she was unable to determine exactly where in the city the call originated.

In the event "Art" contacts the Albany or New York Offices and is identified, the Bureau is to be appropriately advised.

2 - New York (info)

56 AUG 31 1966
(6)

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 25

AUG 23 1966

COMM-FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 23, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen *W*

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. C. Cooke
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING JOACHIM JOESTEN

This is to advise of a forthcoming book entitled "The Truth About the Kennedy Murder" to be published in Switzerland and authored by Joachim Joesten. Joesten was arrested on August 6, 1966, held for psychiatric examination, and Switzerland authorities issued a ban against his re-entry into that country.

BACKGROUND:

Joesten was born in Germany in 1907 and naturalized as an American citizen in 1948. At hearing for his naturalization in 1947, Joesten reportedly identified himself as a left-wing liberal and a freelance writer.

Joesten authored the book "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy" published in July, 1964. In that book he alleged the assassination of President Kennedy was engineered by a conspiracy involving some official of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), the FBI, military figures, and reactionary oil millionaires who stood to benefit from the death of President Kennedy. Joesten identified Oswald as an FBI Agent provocateur and employed by CIA. Joesten also indicated the FBI attempted to cover up the facts surrounding the assassination. That book was the subject of a prior Bureau memorandum.

The Legat, Bern furnished copies of a letter and a book report recently received at the U. S. Embassy, Bern, Switzerland.* The letter alleged President Lyndon B. Johnson backed the conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy. The book report written in German described a forthcoming 360-page book, entitled "The Truth About the Kennedy Murder", authored by Joesten which is to be published in the beginning of September, 1966, by Schweizer Verlagshaus, Zurich, Switzerland.

Enclosures *256*

CWC:pwj (8)

REC-108

62-109060-4168

* from Joachim Joesten

(CONTINUED - OVER)

SIX

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

AUG 26 1966

55

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
Miscellaneous - Information Concerning Joachim Joesten

That report in describing Joesten's forthcoming book set forth some conclusions by Joesten which are similar to those made by Joesten in his other book "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy"; for example that Oswald was an Agent of CIA and an Agent provocateur for the FBI, that the President's Commission deliberately twisted the truth and the whole course of the assassination was falsified by the FBI. Joesten, in his new book, now concludes there was a "false Oswald", a double, who looked like Oswald and was an employee of Jack L. Ruby. Allegedly that double did everything to implicate Oswald. Joesten also claims at least 13 people who knew too much about the real reasons for the Dallas tragedy have been murdered or died of mysterious circumstances.

The "Report of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," page 327, cites testimony given by representative of CIA and the FBI completely refuting the allegation that Oswald was in any way connected with either of those Agencies.

The Legat, Bern advised Joesten was arrested by the Zurich, Switzerland, Police on August 6, 1966, and held for 24 hours for psychiatric observation. On August 8, 1966, Joesten left Switzerland and Switzerland authorities have issued a ban against Joesten re-entering Switzerland.

ACTION:

Attached for approval are a letter to the White House and letterhead memorandum with appropriate cover letters to the U. S. Secret Service, CIA, State Department and the Department of Justice, setting forth the information pertaining to Joesten's forthcoming book and his detention by Switzerland authorities for psychiatric examination.

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom of the page, including "JF", "GJ-R", "JAN", "IN", and "N". A small number "2" is also visible.

Aug 26 1966
10:34

August 24, 1966

BY LIAISON

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. C. Cooke
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C. 20520

My dear Mr. Secretary:

In my letter of August 10, 1966, information was set forth regarding Joachim Joesten. Attached is a self-explanatory memorandum which reveals additional information regarding Joachim Joesten.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

CWC:pah
(9)

NOTE: See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning Joachim Joesten," CWC:pwl, dated 8/24/66.

7 SEP 7 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

19 AUG 26 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-37944

REC-82

62-109060-4169
JRM
TWR
JL

BY LIAISON

Date: August 24, 1966
To: Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING JOACHIM JOESTEN

In my letter of August 10, 1966, information was furnished to your agency regarding Joachim Joesten. For your information I have enclosed herewith a self-explanatory memorandum setting forth additional information in connection with Joesten.

Enclosure

CWC:eem
(10)

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY; MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING JOACHIM JOESTEN," CWC:pwh dated 8/23/66.

REC-82

62-109060-4170

5 AUG 26 1966

56
AUG 21 1966
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

BY LIAISON

7/5

Date: August 24, 1966

To: Director, U. S. Secret Service *Del Mr. Wm. Byrne, USSS 8-26-66 WPM*

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING JOACHIM JOESTEN

In reference to my letter of August 10, 1966, captioned as above, I have enclosed a self-explanatory memorandum setting forth additional information regarding Joachim Joesten.

Enclosure

- CWC:eemf (10) *eehu*

W

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning Joachim Joesten," CWC:pw1, 8/23/66.

at

Final

From

W

EX-104

REC-16

62-109060

4171

19 AUG 30 1966

256

55 AUG 21 1966

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

KAC Legat, Bern (62-43)

August 29, 1966

Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO. CONCERNING

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 8/17/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained in Bufiles 100-11121

SEP 2 1966

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

1 - Bonn - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Branigan), sent direct with enclosure
1 - Foreign Liaison Unit, without enclosure, sent direct.
RAV:ehf
(7)

MAILED 2

AUG 30 1966

COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

54 SEP 2 1966

ROOM 100-11121 TYPE UNIT ☐

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Information

69/XXI/66

Joachim Franz Joesten, born June 29, 1907, at Cologne/Ehrenfeld, formerly a German citizen, a United States citizen since 1948, writer and journalist, believed to be married to May Joesten, Catholic, residing at Jamaica 32, New York City, 87-70 173rd Street;

Since 1965, he has been traveling in Europe with a VW bus, German Customs No. 243-Z-296, bearing the stamp of the Customs Office of Waldshut-Rheinbruecke;

Residence and mailing addresses:

Waldklaus Luebeck, 2401, Ratekau, German Federal Republic.

Gurtweil ueber Waldshut, 7891, c/o Reinmund.

General Delivery, Milan, Italy.

Since July 27 - 29, 1966, Joachim Franz Joesten has been residing with his Volkswagen bus on the Seebucht camping ground in Zurich. He indicated Geneva as his destination. In the meantime, it was learned that he visited Milan, Italy, where he stayed at the Hotel New York between August 1 and August 4, 1966. During this period of time, his VW bus remained in Zurich. Joesten himself called the attention of the police to his VW bus parked and locked in Zurich by sending two anonymous open letters to the Criminal Police of Zurich with the report that he had good reason to believe that a serious crime would be committed in the vehicle or in its vicinity. After uneventful surveillance, the vehicle was towed away on August 2-3, 1966, and placed in a secure spot. Joesten's present whereabouts are not known. He indicated to the Post Office in Zurich that his forwarding address would be "General Delivery, Milan, Italy."

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:ehf
August 25, 1966

XEROX

2 1966

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

As it was learned, Joesten, during his stay in Zurich, made several mentions of his copyright to the second volume of his set of books entitled "The Truth About Kennedy's Murder." He claims that President Johnson is responsible for J.F.K.'s assassination. Joesten further claims that he feels that because of the imminent publication of the book -- in which he accuses President Johnson of having collaborated with the conspirators -- he is in real physical jeopardy and his life may be threatened, possibly also by CIA agents. It should be noted in this connection that the VW bus contained among other things, the manuscript of the book in question and copies of short letters (dated July 25, 1966) to the Speaker of the "White House" and Senator Mike Mansfield in which Joesten publicly made his accusation against President Johnson. In another writing, Joesten has mentioned that 13 people have already been killed or died under suspicious circumstances because they had ventured to become involved in the matter.

It is our opinion that Joachim Franz Joesten is a "prevaricator." Nevertheless, may we be allowed to request a short comment about him? We extend kindest thanks in advance.

August 9, 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 17, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Crime Records
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

This is to advise that information has been received indicating that a book being written by William Manchester, who has been commissioned to do so by Mrs. John F. Kennedy, concerning the four days surrounding the assassination and funeral of the late President, is to be published in November, 1966.

DETAILS:

James J. Rowley, Director, U. S. Secret Service, advised that he had received information that the book being written by William Manchester concerning the four days surrounding the assassination and funeral of the late President, was to be published in November, 1966. Rowley advised he had no additional details concerning this matter other than the fact that Secret Service had, under instructions, cooperated with the author in furnishing material for this book.

The book in question is one which Mrs. John F. Kennedy commissioned the author, William Manchester, to write.

It is noted that in June, 1964, Manchester saw the Director and asked a number of questions relative to the Director's activities on November 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1963. The questions asked by Manchester were answered by the Director and detailed memorandum covering this interview, dated 6/4/64, was prepared by Mr. DeLoach. A copy of this memorandum is attached.

According to newspaper accounts, the book is to be published by Harper and Row at the request of Mrs. Kennedy.

ACTION:

ENCLOSURE If approved, contact will be had with Harper and Row Publishing Company to see if an advance copy of this book can be obtained.

Enclosure

JRM:eem (8)

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REC-52

62-109060-4172

4 AUG 30 1966

54 SEP 8 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: June 4, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: WILLIAM MANCHESTER
AUTHOR OF KENNEDY BOOK TO BE PUBLISHED IN 1969
APPOINTMENT WITH DIRECTOR, 10:10 A.M., 6-4-64

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

By appointment, I introduced William Manchester, who has been commissioned by Mrs. John F. Kennedy to write a book concerning the four days surrounding the assassination and funeral of the late President, to the Director at 10:10 a.m., today in the Director's Office.

Mr. Manchester first thanked the Director for seeing him. He explained that he had already seen approximately 90 people, principally in Washington; however, had not yet gone to Dallas, Texas, inasmuch as Chief Justice Warren felt that he should not conduct interviews in Dallas until after the Warren Commission report had been issued.

In instituting a series of questions to the Director, Mr. Manchester first inquired as to what the Director was doing on November 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1963. Manchester added that he would first like to start with November 22, 1963, at the precise moment the Director first received the news that the President had been shot. The Director replied that he had just returned from lunch. This was approximately 1:10 p.m. A news item was brought in to him reflecting the President had been shot. The Director immediately called the Attorney General who was at his home dining with the U. S. Attorney from New York, Mr. Morgenthau. The Director advised the Attorney General that a news announcement had been made that the President had been wounded. The Director stated he next talked to the SAC of our Office in Dallas, Texas. He was informed that the President had been wounded and had been taken to the Parkland Memorial Hospital. The SAC also advised that Governor Connally had been shot and was now in the emergency room with Kennedy at the same hospital. Mrs. Kennedy and Mrs. Connally, who were riding in the same car, had not been hit. The SAC told the Director that it appeared that the shots had come from an upper story window of the Texas Book Depository Building.

Enclosure

- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Jones
- 1 - Mr. Morrell

161 XEROX
JUL 2 1964

REC-15

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

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62-109060-417

ENCLOSURE

12 JUN 29 1964

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book

To Be Published in 1969

Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

The Dallas Office additionally advised the Director shortly after 2:00 p.m. that day that the President had died. The Director immediately called the Attorney General once again and told him of the death of his brother. At this time the Director inquired as to whether the Attorney General planned to go to Dallas. The Director stated that he had advised the Attorney General that if such plans were in the making he would facilitate his departure and arrival. The Director told Manchester that shortly thereafter our Dallas Office called once again to indicate that the President's body would be immediately flown back to Washington and that the Vice President had already been sworn in as President. The Director later called the Attorney General once again and told him that the FBI was moving into the investigation. The Director advised Manchester that the FBI took this action despite the fact that there was no law making it a Federal violation to assassinate the President.

At this point the Director gave Manchester a brief history of the assassination of SAC Shanahan in Chicago, Illinois, in the middle 1920's. There was no Federal law against assaulting or murdering an FBI Agent at that time. The Director told Manchester he initiated action to make it a Federal crime to assault or kill an FBI Agent so that proper action could be taken in Federal court rather than a local court in such matters.

The Director told Manchester that if the FBI had taken custody of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jr., Oswald would never have been killed by Jack Ruby. The Director stated that the murder of Oswald by Ruby naturally gave rise to considerable speculation and rumor. All of this could have been avoided had the Dallas police taken proper action to protect Oswald.

The Director told Manchester that the FBI immediately entered the case, despite non-jurisdiction, and that we interviewed Oswald as soon as he was made available. The Director stated that on the evening of November 22, 1963, at approximately 7:25 p.m. President Johnson called him at his home and requested that the FBI take complete charge of the case involving the assassination. The Director stated he advised the President that the FBI had already entered the case and that we would, of course, go all out in this matter. The Director also told the President that he was concerned about the great amount of publicity coming out of Dallas.

The Director then told Manchester that the Dallas police had given out considerable information received as a result of FBI findings, particularly from our Laboratory. He added that on the 4th or 5th day following the assassination he instructed our SAC in Dallas to contact Chief of Police Curry and order him to make no further statements to the press with respect to the evidence or investigation surrounding the assassination. The Director told Manchester that this Chief of Police could have told

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book

To Be Published in 1969

Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

him to go to hell; however, he had recognized the obvious necessity and logic of such instructions and had complied. The Director explained to Manchester at some length the necessity to keep physical evidence confined prior to the prosecution of an individual.

The Director told Manchester that on Saturday evening, November 23, 1963, our Dallas Office had received an anonymous telephone call indicating that plans had been made to murder Oswald when he was removed from the Dallas City Jail. The FBI informed the Dallas Chief of Police immediately. The Director told Manchester that original plans for removal of Oswald had been made for 10:00 p.m. that Saturday night. The Chief of Police, however, changed these plans by acceding to the pressure of the press that Oswald be removed at a convenient time so that communications media could cover the event. Our Dallas Office again called the Dallas Police Department on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, and reminded that Department of the same anonymous telephone call. At that time the Chief of Police assured our Dallas Office that all precautions were being taken to protect Oswald.

The Director informed Manchester that following the President's call at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963, he gave specific instructions that the FBI do everything possible to thoroughly investigate this case. The Director stated that additional personnel were immediately sent to Dallas. He told Manchester this was necessary inasmuch as our Dallas Office and FBI Headquarters, as well as other offices, received hundreds and hundreds of phone calls, telegrams and letters setting forth leads in this case.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director placed any significance to the anonymous phone call concerning the plan to murder Oswald. The Director replied that we had no way of knowing at the time whether any importance should be attached or not; however, we did have the responsibility to immediately notify the Dallas police, which we did.

The Director characterized Jack Ruby as somewhat of a "police buff." As a result of his friendship with a number of police officers he had easy accessibility to the Dallas Police Department. The Director stated that he did not know whether Ruby's reported insanity was of the sincere or faked type inasmuch as we were not psychiatrists. He stated that Ruby had given the excuse that he had killed Oswald because of his obvious affection for the late President and the fact that he wanted to prevent any further sorrow to Mrs. Kennedy inasmuch as she would necessarily have to return to Dallas and testify against Oswald.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book

To Be Published in 1969

Appointment with Director, 10:Da.m., 6-4-64

Manchester inquired as to the exact location of the Director at the time Oswald was killed on Sunday, November 24, 1963. The Director replied that he was at home. He stated that the Dallas Office contacted him immediately following this event. Manchester inquired as to the Director's immediate reaction. The Director replied that his first thought was how such an event could take place, particularly under a system of civilized justice. The Director added that he had ordered an immediate check on Jack Ruby and particularly to ascertain if there had been a relationship between Ruby and Oswald.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director was watching television at the time of Oswald's murder. The Director replied in the negative. He stated he was working on official papers at the time. The Director added that he usually saved Sundays to review lengthy documents and memoranda as well as to prepare himself for interviews, hearings, etc.

Manchester inquired as to what the Director was doing on Friday morning, November 22, 1963, prior to the assassination. The Director replied that he was conducting business as usual, that he had had a number of interviews that particular morning.

Manchester inquired as to the physical location of the wire service ticker machine. He was told that it is located across the hall and that pertinent wire service items are brought in to the Director immediately.

The Director told Manchester that his first conversation on November 22, 1963, with our Dallas Office occurred at approximately 1:48 p.m. The Director was advised at that time that the President was not believed to be dead yet but that he had suffered a mortal wound. The Director mentioned that on the occasion of his second call to the Attorney General, the Attorney General had indicated that he had also been in touch with a number of the Presidential Staff and had been informed of a number of details concerning the shooting and the fact that the President had died.

Manchester inquired as to the Director's opinion of the Attorney General's reaction upon being informed that the President had been shot. The Director replied that the Attorney General had been silent for a few moments and had then requested that the Director keep him informed of any further facts received concerning this matter. The Director told Manchester that the Attorney General is usually very quiet in manner until he has all the necessary facts of a given situation. The Director stated that the Attorney General was not the explosive type unless he became angry.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969

Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

Manchester told the Director that the President's call to the Director at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963, appeared to be one of the first calls that the President made upon returning to Washington that evening. The Director replied that he would surmise that this was correct. The Director added that our investigation proceeded forthwith; however, it was not until Monday or Tuesday of the following week that the President decided to name a Presidential Commission to look into the assassination. The Director told Manchester that an FBI report had been sent to the Warren Commission within ten days after the President had set up this body. The Director stated that he personally had appeared before the Warren Commission and that he considered their questioning of him to be quite thorough. He stated that thoroughness was necessary on the part of the Commission inasmuch as this would serve to assist in quelling gossip and speculation in the future. The Director quickly added, however, that rumors will continue concerning this case, especially in Europe where there is widespread gossip concerning a supposed conspiracy, for many years.

The Director told Manchester that the statement that some of the information may be withheld by the Warren Commission naturally gave rise to further rumor. Manchester replied that he could understand the Chief Justice's statement in this regard inasmuch as not just any individual should be allowed to look at the classified material sent to the Commission by some agencies. The Director replied that the issue in point is such that excessive precautions of security is unwise. The Director explained that he had never been a great believer in wasteful precautions or going overboard regarding excessive security. He stated that an item is either classified or else it isn't classified. The Director gave examples of leaks in Government that have given several Presidents extreme cause and worry. He stated that the FBI is usually called upon to investigate these leaks, however, newspapermen naturally do not desire to reveal their sources. The Director stated that if newspapermen did reveal such sources that quite naturally the sources would dry up.

Manchester inquired of the Director as to whether the assassination case became one of major concern following the President's call at 7:25 p.m., November 22, 1963. The Director stated that as he had previously indicated, the FBI had already entered this case. He added, however, that after the President's call we went all out in doing such things as working around the clock, sending a Washington-based FBI official to Dallas and adding approximately 30 Agents to the Dallas personnel complement. The Director stated that we still have at least 50 men who are tied up in running down leads on this particular case throughout the FBI's service. He stated that this case will never be closed from an investigative point of view inasmuch as we will continually receive leads, many from mental cases, which necessarily have to be checked out.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969

Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

Manchester asked if the matter of a President being assassinated not being a Federal crime had ever been discussed fully by the Congress, or anyone else, according to the Director's knowledge. The Director replied that there had been no discussion to any extent. He stated the matter had just never been considered.

Manchester inquired as to whether the FBI had prior material on Oswald before the assassination. The Director replied that we did have some information regarding Oswald, however, it was quite flimsy in nature. The Director then explained at some length the background of Oswald. He told Manchester of the press releases that Oswald made in Moscow. He told Manchester of Oswald's employment in a factory in Minsk, Russia, and of the fact that Oswald had later returned to Moscow. The Director stated that he certainly did not understand why the Department of State had failed to have Oswald sign an affidavit forfeiting his American citizenship at the time Oswald returned to Moscow and visited the U. S. Embassy. Manchester spoke up and stated that the State Department claimed they had wanted to find out if Oswald had committed an extraditable crime in the Soviet Union, therefore, no signed affidavit was taken from him. The Director again deplored the failure to have such an affidavit executed.

The Director continued that we had interviewed Oswald within two or three days following his arrival in the United States. He explained that we, of course, desired to find out if Oswald had been recruited as an intelligence agent by the Soviet Union. The Director told Manchester that this did not appear to be true. He added that Oswald had classified himself as a Marxist rather than a communist. The Director added that Oswald had later been interviewed in New Orleans after getting into a street squabble with anti-Castroites over leaflets being handed out by Oswald. The Director told Manchester that Oswald could best be termed a "loner." He explained Oswald's communications with the Communist Party in the United States but added that Oswald had never joined the Party. The Director told of the incidents surrounding Oswald's attempt to kill General Walker in Dallas. He added that Oswald's wife, Marina, had advised us of this incident following the assassination. The Director summarized this part of the interview by indicating there appeared to be nothing in Oswald's background which would reflect that he was a man of violence and most certainly nothing which indicated that Oswald had any intentions of assassinating the President.

Manchester asked if the Director did not find it odd that Mrs. Oswald had failed to tell anyone about the attempted assassination of General Walker until after the murder of President Kennedy. The Director replied that he did not find this odd in view of the cold relationship between Oswald and his wife, the language barrier on the part of Mrs. Oswald and the fact that Mrs. Oswald did not have the natural instincts of an American woman but to the contrary had a different attitude altogether. He stated he placed no significance in Mrs. Oswald's failure to advise of this incident prior to the assassination.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book
To Be Published in 1969

Appointment with Director, 10:10 a. m., 6-4-64

The Director told Manchester that it was extremely difficult to speculate on the motivations of Oswald to kill the President. The Director stated it was entirely possible Oswald may have wanted to kill Governor John Connally. He explained that Oswald had written communications to Governor Connally protesting his particular type of discharge from the U. S. Marine Corps. The Director added that President Kennedy was an intellectual liberal type. He stated that President Kennedy had been desirous of keeping peace with honor. He stated that President Kennedy desired peaceful co-existence -- American style. The Director added that the President, although he had been firm in his dealings with Khrushchev, had a fairly good relationship with Khrushchev and the Soviet Union. The Director summed up by stating that Oswald could not have desired to kill the President because the President had dealt harshly, or spoken harshly, against the Communist Party and Chairman Khrushchev.

Manchester speculated that perhaps the communists, including Oswald, did not like the relationship between the late President and Khrushchev; therefore, the communists desired to do away with President Kennedy so that this obstacle to their desired philosophy could be removed. The Director replied that this was entirely possible; however, he wanted Manchester to clearly understand that Khrushchev was not a person to be trusted and that Chairman Khrushchev had a very cold and evil mind. The Director, at this point, gave examples of Khrushchev's understanding of the English language despite the fact that he had Groyanovsky, an excellent interpreter, with him at all times while on his visits to the United States. The Director told Manchester that he had always felt it better to kick individuals like Khrushchev on the shins once in a while rather than to boot-lick them. The Director explained that Khrushchev was basically an oriental and that individuals opposing orientals usually lost face in the oriental's opinion when fear or trepidation was shown.

Manchester inquired as to whether the Director's duties and responsibilities allowed him to participate personally in the funeral ceremonies. The Director replied in the negative. He stated he had been at his desk constantly. He added that he had issued instructions that FBI personnel participate officially in the ceremonies by assisting Secret Service as much as possible. The Director spoke of the many visiting foreign dignitaries and of the dangers involved in the march from the White House to St. Matthew's Cathedral. He told Manchester that over 40 Special Agents had been assigned to assist Secret Service, particularly at St. Matthew's Cathedral. He further told Manchester that the authority to protect the President was clearly a function of the Secret Service; however, since the assassination we have assisted when called upon. The Director briefly advised Manchester at this point of the immediate widespread ramifications of this case following the actual shooting. He told Manchester that leads had spread to Mexico as well as throughout the entire United States. Therefore, it has been necessary for him personally to remain at his desk so as to supervise this matter.

DeLoach to Mohr 6-4-64

Re: William Manchester, Author of Kennedy Book

To Be Published in 1969

Appointment with Director, 10:10 a.m., 6-4-64

At this point I reminded Manchester of his previous statement to me that he had to be at the White House at 11:15 a.m. Manchester thanked the Director twice upon his departure and stated that he was very appreciative of the Director's cooperation and considerable time taken from a busy schedule to be of assistance.

ACTION:

The Director may desire to send the Attorney General the attached letter indicating that he had seen Manchester.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8/23/66

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to the attached memorandum from Mr. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach dated 8/17/66 reflecting that James J. Rowley, Director, U. S. Secret Service, had advised that the book being written by William Manchester concerning the four days surrounding the assassination and funeral of the late President was to be published in November, 1966. It will be recalled that Manchester was commissioned by Mrs. John F. Kennedy to write this book and that Manchester interviewed the Director extensively on 6/4/64 concerning the Director's activities on the days in question.

On 8/23/66 SA Frank Illig, New York Office, telephonically advised my office that the New York Office has checked with Harper and Row Publishing Company, New York City, publishers of this book. It has been determined that although it was originally planned that this book would be published in November, 1966, it has now been determined that the earliest time when it can be published is April, 1967. SA Illig advised that the New York Office has arranged with the publishers to get an advance copy of this book as soon as one is available, probably in January, 1967, and will furnish such advance copy to the Bureau immediately upon receipt. The New York Office will closely follow with the publishers on this matter.

ACTION

My office will closely follow with the New York Office to insure that an advance copy of this book is secured as soon as one is available.

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Jones

REC-52

62-109060-4173

AUG 30 1966

AUG 30 1966

1 SEP 1 1966
(6) W

CRIME RESEARCH

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

August 24, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. C. Cooke
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

711
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING JOACHIM JOESTEN

In my letter of August 10, 1966, information was furnished to the Department regarding Joachim Joesten. For your information I have attached hereto a self-explanatory memorandum which sets forth additional data in connection with Joesten.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General (Enclosure)

CWC:me (11)

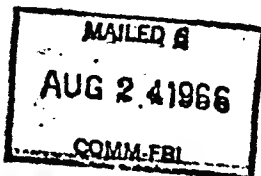
SI-101 REC-82

62-109060-4175

NOTE: See memo A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning Joachim Joesten," CWC:pwl dated 8/24/66.

3 AUG 31 1966

ENCLOSURE



1402
SER 51 1966

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN /

August 24, 1966

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
JOACHIM JOESTEN**

A book report recently furnished the Bureau described a forthcoming 360-page book entitled "The Truth About the Kennedy Murder," authored by Joachim Joesten, which is to be published in the beginning of September, 1966, by Schweizer Verlagshaus in Zurich, Switzerland.

According to the book report, Joachim Joesten concludes that there was a false Lee Harvey Oswald, a double, who looked like Oswald and was an employee of Jack L. Ruby. According to Joesten, that double did everything to implicate Oswald. Joesten also claims that at least thirteen people who knew too much about the real reasons for the Dallas tragedy have been murdered or died under mysterious circumstances.

On August 6, 1966, Joesten was arrested by the Zurich, Switzerland, Police and held for twenty-four hours in order that he could be psychiatrically observed. On August 8, 1966, Joesten left Switzerland and authorities of that country have issued a ban against Joesten re-entering Switzerland.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CWC:eem (13)

62-109060 - 4175

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning Joachim Joesten," CWC:pwl, 8/23/66.

177-02
AUG 31 1966

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

August 11, 1966

GENERAL INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Legat, Bern recently furnished letter written by Joachim Joesten alleging President Johnson backed the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Accompanying the letter was a report describing a book authored by Joesten which is to be published in September, 1966, by an organization in Zurich, Switzerland. In the report, Lee Harvey Oswald was referred to as an agent of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) and an FBI informer, which designations are totally false. That letter and report were the subject matter of a prior memorandum. That information has been disseminated to the White House, CIA, State Department, and the Department and information in the attached is being disseminated in the same manner.

WC:hw

KR
TO

FBI

Date: 8/24/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies, Dallas three (3) copies, and New Orleans two (2) copies of letterhead memorandum setting out letter received from S. M. KAUFFROTH, 6706 Gray Oaks, Houston, Texas, employee of FAA, Houston. Letter was not mailed but was delivered to Houston Office 8/22/66.

Copy of letterhead memorandum has been furnished to Secret Service, Houston.

No investigation being conducted by Houston

UACB.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 10) (AM)
- 2 - Dallas (Encl. 3) (AM)
- 1 - New Orleans (Encl. 2) (AM) (Info.)
- 1 - Houston

WJS:mb
 (7)

1cc LHM to U.S. Sent Service 0-141
 1cc LHM to Dept (RAO) 0-6

FMS
REC-59

62-109060-4176

3 AUG 26 1966

EX-108

1/24/68

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

Verifies to field division.
 See Bagley let. 11/22/68 re
 Julie Bradley 115-88336. RAN/gdw



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas
August 24, 1966

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re: Letter received from S. M. Kauffroth,
Houston, Texas, August 22, 1966.

The following letter was delivered to the Houston
Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on August 22,
1966:

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

62-109060-4176

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The files of the Houston Office of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation contain no information identifi-
able with S. M. Kauffroth or Leslie Bradley.

with the Soviet Flying Service. Around 1960 he was injured in an aircraft accident and was unable to work for months. During this recovery period, he spent much time around the Lovefront Airport. His log was in a case he had brought home in Gabe's Airport Restaurant. He was apparently very intelligent and oriented on hard-core from his aviation-minded associates. After his recovery, he disappeared from the scene.

Some months later - it would be impossible to cite the approximate time - Bradley flew into the Lovefront Airport. He was very well dressed, carried a considerable roll of money, and spoke of having recently purchased \$200,000 worth of clothing. He said that he was flying for Castro. When he departed from the airport, those who knew him again lost contact.

Again, I must say "some months later" when I read a brief item in the press stating that three Americans had been executed by a Castro firing squad. One of these men was identified as Leslie Bradley of Minnesota.

When Bradley came in the door on that morning of November 24th, he was dressed in green fatigues which were of a foreign design. His face was quite pale - he actually looked as though he were a zombie creation for a horror movie. My first words to him were, "My God, Bradley, I thought you were dead". He said that he had been scheduled for execution but had been reprieved at the last moment. Several other men on the shift gathered around while he told of his life as a prisoner. He said that he had been a friend of Gervases (the Castro said that he disappeared mysteriously on an airplane flight). He told of the dinner in which the guards treated him, for example, the prisoners sat at a long table with a grating above them - the guards used to urinate through the grating on the prisoners. He told us that he had come from Dallas by bus and read some verses of poetry that he had written on the way down. When I offered him a King Edward cigar, he declined it and pulled an expensive cigar from his pocket. When asked why he didn't write a book on his experiences he said that he was going to. He said that he was going to call it "JUSTICE". When he heard the word "JUSTICE", he slammed his fist into his other hand and became momentarily agitated.

After talking about an hour, he asked if he could take a nap in the ready room while he was waiting to catch a ride out to Miami or Washington. I agreed to let him take a nap until the day watch would come on at 0700. Instead of leaving that morning, he remained sleeping on the sofa in the ready room. He seemed to be in a stupor and wouldn't move until the supervisor on Monday finally had the Texas State police tell him to leave the premises. Again, he completely disappeared from the local scene.

During the time immediately after the president's death, attention was well centered on the "Brightest of Dallas" who had done this awful thing. Then, later, it was concluded by many people that Oswald was a "washed leech". However, there are a number of articles in the papers indicating that there must have been another man involved. Could this man have been Leslie Bradley?

The place that Bradley spent around the Lovefront Airport could well have been his date association with Oswald. There were reports that Oswald had been with the CIE that held weekly meetings in the administration building on November 24th.

The information presented here can be generally verified by others who were on duty with me on November 24th, 1966.

S. J. [Signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter.. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

F55

07 SEP 2 - 1966

62-109060-4177
NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
 11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained
 in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter.
 It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the
 main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BUSBY CAMP

62-109060-4178
 NOT RECORDED
 19 SEP 2 1966

67 SEP 2 - 1966

F55

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
 11/22/63

Bufile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE U

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY SAMPLE

FSS -

62-109060-4179

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

67 SEP 2 - 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : Y. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
 11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

F55

67 SEP 2 1966

62-109060-4189
NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
 11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained
 in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter.
 It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the
 main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE U

ENCLOSURE ON BUREAU FILE

62-109060-4181

SEVEN

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

67 SEP 2 - 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

67 SEP 2 - 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
 11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained
 in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter.
 It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the
 main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

62-109060-4183

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BUREAU FILE

F55

67 SEP 2 - 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
 11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

SIGNATURE ON BULKY RAMP

F-55

67 SEP 2 - 1966

62-109060-4184
 NOT RECORDED
 19 SEP 2 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : L. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

Bufile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

62-109060-4185

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAIL

F55

67 SEP 2 - 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

BuFile: 62-107060

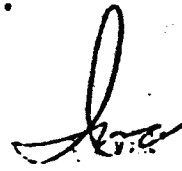
There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

f55



62-109060-4186

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

67 SEP 2 - 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

62-109060-4187

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON "BULKY RAMP"

1-55

67 SEP 2 - 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

67 SEP 2 - 1966

62-109060-4188

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
 11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

62-109060-4189

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

F55

67 SEP 2 - 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BUREAU NAME

62-109060-4190

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

67 SEP 2 - 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

62-109060-4191

Enc.

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

ENCLOSURE
67 SEP 2 - 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : J. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON RULES & RAME

FSS

62-109060-4192
NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

67 SEP 2 - 1966

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
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Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

Bufile: 62-109760

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

F55

67 SEP 2 - 1966

62-109060-4193

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
 11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained
 in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter.
 It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the
 main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

62-109060-4194

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULLEY RAMP

F55

67 SEP 2 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

62-109060-4195

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULLEY RAMP

FSS

67 SEP 2 - 1966

SEVEN

Lo.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept 1, 1966

FROM : L. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

SEVEN

62-109060-4196

NOT RECORDED

20 SEP 2 1966

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY MAIL

F55

67 SEP 2 - 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : J. W. Conrad

 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
 11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

62-109060-41 97

SEVEN

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

67 SEP 2 - 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : L. W. Conrad

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Bufile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained
in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter.
It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the
main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

62-109060-4198

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP

67 SEP 22 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Wick	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY NAME

F-55

67 SEP 2 - 1966

62-109060-4199
NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : W. S. Tavel

DATE: Sept. 1, 1966

FROM : I. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: 0 2
 ASSASSINATION OF
 PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
 11/22/63

BuFile: 62-109060

There is enclosed the file which has been maintained in the Laboratory in connection with the above-captioned matter. It is desired that this file be maintained as an enclosure to the main file in the Records Branch.

Enc.

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ON BULKY FILE

62-109060-4200

NOT RECORDED

19 SEP 2 1966

67 SEP 2 - 1966

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED AFTER 4200

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

101

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED AFTER 4200

PAGE NO. ALL

NO. OF PAGES 6

SECTION NO.

101

CZA

REFERRAL

SAC, Dallas

August 26, 1966

Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

11/22/63

DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFO. CONCERNING

Bern

Attached is the translation which was requested by ~~last~~ airtel dated 8/11/66, copy herewith.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained in Bufile.

1 - Bern (62-43) Enclosure

1 - Bonn - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: Mr. Branigan) sent direct with enclosure.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure, sent direct.

BWR:ehh

(7)

Enc

(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

64 SEP 6 1966

REGISTERED MAIL

AUG 26 1966

COMM - FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

19 SEP 1 1966

TRANSLATED FROM GERMAN

Translation from German of an article in the
August 11, 1966, edition of the German-language newspaper

**CIA Wants to Kill Me! -- Then
He Went to Burghoelzli**

Zurich Police Expose "Kennedy Exposer"

Zurich -- Was German-American JOACHIM JOESTEN (59) only promoting his soon-to-be released book, "The Truth about the Kennedy Murder," when he had himself taken into "protective custody" with fanfare by Zurich police last Saturday? Presumably because he was being chased and threatened by the American secret CIA for the "disclosure" in his book of the guilt shared by U. S. President JOHNSON in the Kennedy Murder?

Or has the noted journalist and author, who emigrated from Nazi Germany in 1933, become a potential case for confinement because of a persecution complex?

In any event, the strange experiences of JOACHIM JOESTEN in Limmatstadt, which frequently remind one of a spy thriller a la JAMES BOND, are reverberating throughout the publishing world, because what JOESTEN had to report about his stay in Zurich at first glance was really sensational.

Only the Zurich police, who play a main role in the JOESTEN thriller, reported an entirely different version of the events.

The U. S. journalist presented his views of the Zurich incident at a press conference in Frankfurt on Tuesday. He said he had to be placed in protective custody last Saturday, because he had been threatened by secret agents of the CIA. A short while before persons unknown to him had stolen some books from his auto. He assumed that they were

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TRANSLATED BY WFO.

62-109060
ENCLOSURE

1966

looking for facts about his book, which suggests that the American Government maintain secrecy on the true facts of the murder in Dallas, because JOESTEN is of the opinion that OSWALD wasn't the only person involved in the murder of KENNEDY. He thinks that other conspirators, too, planned and effected the assassination.

When the frightened journalist finally was ready to leave the cell he entered at his own request, the Zurich police wouldn't release him. Instead of turning him loose again in "agent-ridden" Limmatstadt, the police had a doctor transfer him for examination to the asylum at Burghoelzli. Twenty-four hours later, according to JOESTEN, he was dismissed, but only through the intervention of his brother-in-law, Munich University Professor Dr. PHILIPP LERSCH.

So much for JOESTEN's story. Things sounded different at the special press conference called by the Zurich Police Department.

Police Chief Dr. WALTER HUBATKA stated frankly that the entire JOESTEN incident most likely was only a promotion stunt for his Kennedy book, which is to be published by a Zurich firm.

At Burghoelzli

He said further that on Saturday JOESTEN was transferred to Burghoelzli by order of the local police. Dr. HUBATKA knew nothing about the theft of books from the journalist's VW. In any event, JOESTEN hadn't filed any such report.

Dr. HUBATKA denied that JOESTEN had himself placed in "protective custody" since legal basis for the same was lacking. Rather, he was removed by police from a restaurant in Niederdorf and taken to the closest police station because he was demanding police protection in a vociferous manner.

Nevertheless, the "CIA victim" left the police with the impression of being so confused that they ordered a special doctor to check him over. After an examination and interview with JOESTEN, the doctor ordered JOESTEN's committal to Burghoelzli.

That the fearless fighter for "truth about the Kennedy murder" isn't lacking in imagination is borne out by the following statement made by him to an employer, Editor-in-Chief Dr. ROLF BIGLER: "The three Germany-based, U. S. Army deserters recently captured in Zurich ('Blick' has reported on this) actually were secret agents of the CIA, whose assignment it was to silence him in Zurich."

In the meantime Zurich immigration authorities served JOESTEN with a departure order. Monday he would have to leave Switzerland -- the agents' paradise.

A photo of JOESTEN is accompanied by the following text:

The alleged CIA victim, JOACHIM JOESTEN, wants to bring the "truth about the Kennedy murder" into the open in his soon-to-be-published book. JOESTEN, a noted political writer, is a regular and sometime contributor of numerous large newspapers, such as the Zurich "Weltwoche" and the Hamburg "Zeit." He was born in Cologne in 1907 and studied at the Universities of Cologne, Berlin, Breslau, Munich, Nancy and Madrid. JOESTEN emigrated in 1933 and became a U. S. citizen in 1948.

Legat, Bern (62-43)

August 15, 1966

Director, FBI (62-109060)
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO. CONCERNING

Attached is the translation which you requested by ~~xxxxx~~ airtel dated 8/4/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained in Bureau files.

- ☐ Tolson
 - ☐ DeLoach
 - ☐ Mohr
 - ☐ Wick
 - ☐ Casper
 - ☐ Callahan
 - ☐ Conrad
 - ☐ Felt
 - ☐ Gale
 - ☐ Rosen
 - ☐ Sullivan
 - ☐ Tavel
 - ☐ Trotter
 - ☐ Tele. Room
 - ☐ Holmes
 - ☐ Gandy
- 1 - Dallas - Enclosures (3) (2 translations, 1 resairtel)
 1 - Bonn - Enclosures (2)
 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn.: ~~xxxxx~~ Branigan), sent direct with enclosures (2).
 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure, sent direct

ENCLOSURE TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOT RECORDED
 3 AUG 31 1966

REC'D WVI

62-109060-4201

56 SEP 13 1966

0 SEP 19 1966

MAILED 2
 AUG 16 1966
 COMM-FBI

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten signature/initials

FILED COPY FILED IN

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

A book which will arouse the world

The Truth About the Kennedy Murder
How and Why the Warren Report Lies

by Joachim Joesten

Early in September, 1966, a Swiss publishing house in Zurich will publish 360-page book with 16 illustrations which will create a great sensation throughout the entire world: "The Truth About the Kennedy Murder" by Joachim Joesten. The author is a professional German-American writer and a journalist; author of more than 30 nonfictional books on current events. Among them is a book "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" published in New York, June, 1964, which firmly rejected the official version of the Kennedy murder for the first time. Now, numerous books on the Warren Report appeared in the United States, and all of them agree in substance that it is impossible that the drama which transpired in Dallas could have happened the way things have been described in the Warren Report. No one has yet ventured beyond this purely negative observation.

The book in question, which is also based in substance on the Warren Report itself, is not content with the regrettable verifications that a top commission has merely made mistakes. It proves point by point not only that the Warren Report lies, but it also shows with merciless frankness the reason for it: the world has to be misled about the true reasons for this dreadful act and contemporary history has to be falsified in the name of hypersensitive and misguided "reasons of state."

"The author of this book ... has conclusively demonstrated that the Warren Report manipulates facts for 'reasons of state,' which cannot admit that a group of men in high position was behind the murderers of President Kennedy, who stood in its way," writes the publisher in his remarks and goes on to say:

TRANSLATED BY:
THOR MYCHALUS:ehf
August 12, 1966

56 SEP 13 1966

62-109060-4201
ENCLOSURE

"In a convincing examination of the Warren Report, he proves that the conclusions had already been made by the Commission before it set out to do its work. The President was shot and Lee Oswald, a loner and a communist, was his murderer. Nothing was to be changed in this story known by the public.

"In order to maintain the story, the Commission concealed and twisted its own findings and silenced those witnesses, who made undesirable statements, or simply ignored them. Journalists who came too close to the real reasons, had to die the same way as eleven other people who knew too much, like Oswald. The world bowed to the Warren Report in awe. Did it bow to a document which is nothing else but a clumsy attempt at putting an unparalleled lie to a historical truth, through misuse of authority and prestige?"

In an introduction to this book, well-known writer Bernd Ruland says: "Joachim Joesten, the author of this book, could become the Zola of the Kennedy drama. He too cries to the world: 'I accuse!'"

To the Publisher: The foreign language rights to this book belong exclusively to the author. If you are interested in translation rights, book rights or serial publications for your country, it would be advisable to act as promptly as possible. Competition will be keen after the appearance of the book on the market. All inquiries and offers should be directed to the author: Joachim Joesten, 7891 Gurtweil (ueber (via) Waldshut), (West) Germany.

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

"The Truth About the Kennedy Murder" by Joachim Joesten

Table of Contents

Introduction (Bernd Ruland): To say what happened... so that falsehood does not become history.

Part I. The Table of the Warren Report: 1. Anaphormism of "Reasons of State," 2. A "Moon of Green Cheese"; 3. Circle of Absurdity; 4. Whoever Lies Once...

Part II. Real Oswald and His False Face

It will be proven in 19 chapters on the strength of findings and transcripts of the Warren Report and Oswald's diary that Lee H. Oswald was never a turncoat or a genuine communist but an agent of the American Secret Service -- CIA. Oswald went to the Soviet Union as a disguised agent, where he was quickly exposed and made harmless so that he failed to achieve anything. On his return home, Oswald worked as a common informer and agent provocateur for the FBI; however, he showed himself to be inept at this task the same way as he was in the Soviet Union. Therefore, when a suitable fall guy had to be found by those plotting against the life of President Kennedy in October, 1963, their choice fell on a two-time loser, Oswald, as the right man. He had branded himself in every way as a wild "Marxist" who was capable of anything!

Part III. False Oswald and His Real Face
(six chapters)

The Warren Report has confirmed in all details the sheer incredibility, suspected from the start, but would not draw the inescapable conclusions of its own findings: there was a "false Oswald," a double who looked like Lee Harvey and who was in league with plotters. This man, an employee of Ruby, did everything to implicate Oswald through staged indicia many weeks before the assassination. Among other things, for example, he ordered in Lee's name a telescopic sight from a gunsmith in Dallas and practiced sharpshooting in a conspicuous way on a firing range near the city.

TRANSLATED BY:
IHOR MYCHALUS:ehf
August 12, 1966

62-109060-4201
ENCLOSURE

Part IV. How the Truth was Twisted

It will be proven irrefutably in ten chapters, using the strength of the Warren Report and attached transcripts, that the Commission twisted the truth deliberately and systematically. Scores of witnesses who had given vital information, particularly about the direction from which the fatal shots came were either ignored or intimidated; the whole course of assassination was falsified by the FBI; evidence of tremendous significance was partly suppressed and partly falsified by the Dallas police; and even the autopsy performed on Kennedy's body was a carefully planned and scrupulously staged swindle maneuver.

Part V. The Bloody Aftermath in Dallas

At least 13 people, who knew too much about the real reasons of the Dallas tragedy, have been murdered or have died under mysterious circumstances in the meantime.

Part VI. How This Book Came About (Concluding remarks by Bernd Ruland)

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

102

wec 4/8
4p

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

8/23/66

FROM: SAC, WFO (89-75) (RUC)

ATTENTION: FBI ANNEX

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO. CONCERNING

ReBulet 8/17/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the necessary copies of
the translation requested in relet as well as the enclosure
thereto.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6) - *initialed by [unclear]*
1 - WFO *11/21/66 [unclear]*

HWS:ead
(3)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

62-109060-4202

REC-16

EX-108

9-1
AUG 24 1966

SEVEN
SIX
THREE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DIE CIA WILL MICH UMLEGEN! - DAN KAM ER INS BURGHÖLZLI

Zürcher Polizei enthüllt «Kennedy-Enthüller»

ZÜRICH — Wollte der Deutsch-Amerikaner Joachim Joesten (59) bloss die Werbetrommel für sein demnächst erscheinendes Buch «Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord» rühren, als er sich am letzten Samstag in Zürich mit viel Tam-Tam von der Polizei in «Schutzhaft» nehmen liess. Weil er angeblich vom amerikanischen Geheimdienst CIA wegen seinen in dem Buch enthaltenen «Enthüllungen» über die Mitverantwortung von US-Präsident Johnson am Kennedy-Mord gejagt und bedroht wird!

Oder ist der bekannte Journalist und Buchautor, der 1933 aus Nazi-Deutschland emigrierte, das Internierungsreife Opfer eines Verfolgungswahns geworden?

Die seltsamen Abenteuer des Joachim Joesten in der Limmatstadt, die nicht selten an einen Spionageroman à la James Bond erinnern, finden jedenfalls jetzt im «Internationalen Blätterwald» reichlich Widerhall.

Denn, was Joesten über seinen Zürcher Aufenthalt zu berichten wusste, war auf den ersten Blick tatsächlich sensationell.

Nur gab dann die Zürcher Polizei, die in dem Joesten-Thriller eine der Hauptrollen spielt, eine ganz andere Version des Geschehens.

Wie der US-Journalist seine Abenteuer in Zürich sah, erzählte er vorgestern an einer Pressekonferenz in Frankfurt. Er habe sich am letzten Samstag in Schutzhaft begeben müssen, weil er von den CIA-Geheimagenten bedroht worden sei. Kurz zuvor hätten Unbekannte aus seinem Wohnwagen Bücher gestohlen. Er vermute, dass die Täter nach Unterlagen für sein Buch suchten. Das Buch wirft der amerikanischen Regierung vor, die wahren Umstände des Mordes von Dallas bewusst geheimzuhalten.

sondern dass rechtsgerichtete Verschwörer das Attentat geplant und durchgeführt hätten.

Als der um sein Leben bangende Publizist schliesslich seine selbstgewählte Zellenunterkunft verlassen wollte, habe ihm dies die Zürcher Polizei verweigert. Statt ihn wieder in die «agenten-verseuchte» Limmatstadt zu entlassen, hätten die Polizisten eine Aorstin geholt, die ihn dann zur Untersuchung in die Heil- und Pflegeanstalt «Burghölzli» einliefern liess. 24 Stunden später wurde er auf freien Fuss gesetzt. Nur auf Vermittlung seines Schwagers, des Münchner Universitätsprofessors Dr. Philipp Lersch, meint der Journalist.

Soweit die Darstellung von Joesten. Wesentlich anders tönte es gestern an der speziell einberufenen Pressekonferenz der Zürcher Stadtpolizei.

Kripochef Dr. Walter Hubatka erklärte unumwunden, der ganze Joesten-Wirbel sei höchstwahrscheinlich nur ein Werbetrick für das Kennedy-Buch, das in einem Zürcher Verlag erscheinen wird.

Ins Burghölzli

Joesten sei zwar am Samstag auf Veranlassung der Kantonspolizei ins Burghölzli eingeliefert worden. Von einem Bucherdiebstahl aus dem VW-Kastenwagen des Journalisten sei ihm aber

Joesten sich in «Schutzhaft» begeben habe. Denn dazu hätten die rechtlichen Grundlagen gefehlt. Er sei vielmehr in einem Niederdorfrestaurant von Polizisten abgeholt und auf die nächste Wache gebracht worden. Weil er lautstark Polizeischutz angefordert habe.

Auf dem Kantonspolizeiposten Rathaus habe das «CIA-Opfer» jedoch einen derart verwirrten Eindruck gemacht, dass die Polizei einen Internierungsarzt angefordert habe. Dieser habe nach einer Untersuchung und einer Besprechung mit Joesten die Einweisung ins Burghölzli angeordnet.

Dass es dem furchtlosen Streiter für «Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord» nicht an Phantasie fehlt, beweist folgende Vermutung, die Joesten gegenüber einem seiner Arbeitgeber, dem «Weltwoche»-Chefredaktor Dr. Rolf Bigler, äusserte:

Die drei kürzlich in Zürich verhafteten angeblichen Deserteure aus der in Deutschland stationierten US-Army (BLICK berichtete darüber) seien in Wahrheit Geheimagenten des CIA gewesen. Sie hätten den Auftrag gehabt, ihn in Zürich zum Schweigen zu bringen.

Joesten ist inzwischen von der Zürcher Fremdenpolizei mit einer «Ausreisemassnahme» be-

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Blick

Pg. 1

Bern, Switzerland

Date: 8/11/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRES. KENNEDY

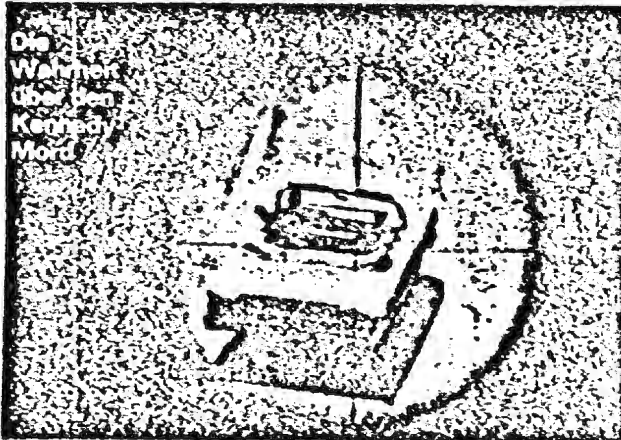
Character: MISC. INFO.
or CONCERNING

Classification:

Submitting Office: Bern

☐ Being Investigated

Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord



Die «Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord» will das angebliche «CIA-Opfer» Joachim Joesten (rechts) in seinem demnächst erscheinenden Buch (links) ans Licht der Öffentlichkeit bringen. Joesten, ein bekannter Publizist, ist ständiger oder gelegentlicher Mitarbeiter zahlreicher grosser Zeitungen, so u. a. der Zürcher «Weltwoche» und der Hamburger «Zeits». Geboren wurde er 1907 in Köln. Er studierte an den Universitäten von Köln, Berlin, Breslau, München, Nancy und Madrid. 1933 emigrierte Joesten. 1948 wurde er US-Staatsbürger.

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED AFTER 4202

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

102

STATE

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 8/9/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

to AIRTEL

(Priority)

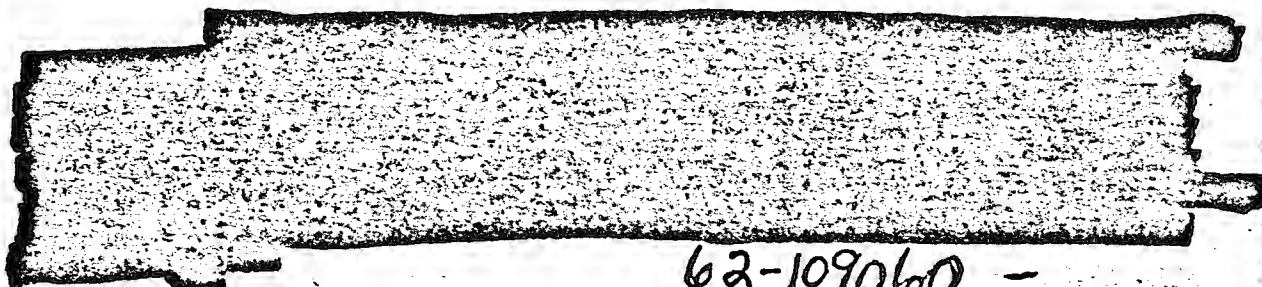
TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (62-3588) (C)

RE THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/1/65 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka., IS - R - CUBA", enclosing an LHM concerning information furnished by PENN JONES, JR., on 5/23/66.

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM concerning PENN JONES, JR., Editor "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, who appeared on KRLD Radio program in Dallas, Texas, called "Comment" on 8/4/66.



62-109060 -

ENCLOSURE The information from JAMES HUGHES, contained in the enclosed LHM was received by SA GERALD LEWIS. The review of the tapes of the program "Comment" was by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING. The tapes were made available for review by EDDIE BARKER, News Director, KRLD Radio and TV, Dallas, Texas. It appears obvious that PENN JONES, JR., was grasping an opportunity to publicize the fact that Volume 1 of his book was now available for sale. Numerous persons who called him while on the program and asked questions were given the answer "I don't know."

The above is furnished the Bureau for its information and no investigation, or other inquiry, is being made by this office, UACB.

3 - Bureau (encls 10)

1 - Dallas

1 - J. Edgar Hoover

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-449

61 SEP 27 1966



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas

August 9, 1968

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY**

On August 4, 1968, Penn Jones, Jr., Editor "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, appeared on KRLD Radio, Dallas, Texas, on the program called "Comment" at which time he discussed Volume 1 of his book "Forgive My Grief", which he called "a critical review of the Warren Commission on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy."

On August 5, 1968, Mr. James Hughes, Westchester House, 554 South Summit, Apartment 325, Fort Worth, Texas, telephone EDison 2-4275, who identified himself as an author and former newspaper writer, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that he had heard the program "Comment" on KRLD Radio, Dallas, Texas, on August 4, 1968. He stated that during this program certain comments were made by the guest speaker (Penn Jones, Jr.) and by an individual who had talked by telephone to the guest speaker during the program, which were slanderous to President Johnson and to a specific Special Agent of the FBI, and the Department of Justice.

Hughes refused to mention any names of individuals involved but stated he thought the FBI would be interested in the comments made on this program.

On August 8, 1968, the tapes of the program "Comment" on KRLD Radio, Dallas, Texas, of August 4, 1968, were reviewed by a Special Agent of the FBI.

Penn Jones, Jr., identified himself as editor of the "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, and was interviewed by commentators Jim Underwood and Wes Wise of KRLD Radio. Jones indicated he had completed Volume 1 of his book "Forgive My Grief", and that he was contemplating writing additional volumes. During this program, listeners were permitted to telephonically contact KRLD Radio to ask questions of Mr. Jones. During the program, a caller, unidentified, mentioned Special Agent James P. Hosty of the FBI and discussed the controversial remarks

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-
ENCLOSURE

**Re: The President's Commission
on the Assassination of
President Kennedy**

attributed to Special Agent Hosty and Lieutenant Jack Revill of the Dallas Police Department.

Another caller questioned Jones as to whether he had checked into the allegation that the now President Lyndon B. Johnson had in his pocket, immediately after the assassination, the oath of office which he made available to U. S. District Court Judge Sarah Hughes for purposes of her swearing him in as President. Jones commented that he would endeavor to look into this particular point during his future endeavors with respect to additional volumes which he planned to write.

Jones mentioned that there were several other books which had been written concerning the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, and specifically mentioned the book "Unanswered Questions" by Sylvan Fox, and the book "Whitewash" by Harold Weisberg. He spoke most favorably of the book "Whitewash". He stated that a book by Mark Lane had been written and was soon to be released.

Penn Jones also mentioned that a Sylvia Marr has compiled an index on the testimony and exhibits contained in the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report and Hearings before that commission which index has been printed by the Scarecrow Press of New York City, and remarked that this is an excellent index for reference purposes.

At the completion of the program, Mr. Jones was requested to again appear on this program in the event he ascertained information which he felt was of importance concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

FBI

Date: 8/16/66

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (62-3588)(C)
SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

John F.

Re Dallas airtels to Bureau, with enclosures, 8/2 & 12/66; and Bureau airtel to Dallas, 8/12/66.

Enclosed are 10 copies of an LHM for possible dissemination by the Bureau as requested in referenced Bureau airtel.

The first source referred to in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished the information to SA GEORGE P. BAXTRUM, JR. of the New York Office.

The second source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted] who furnished information to SA JAMES P. HOSTY, JR.

The third source mentioned in the LHM is [redacted]

The information concerning THELMA LUCIO was taken from [redacted] Dallas file 100-11042.

ENCLOSURE

To locate the necessary material to compile the LHM required extensive review of the report by the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy; and it is recognized that in the future, it will be necessary to

NOT RECORDED

199 AUG 25 1966

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)(RM)
1 - Dallas

EER/jp
(4)

cc of LHM to USSS
cc of LHM to DASH

16 AUG 18 1966

Approved: 56 SEP 14 1966
Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

DL 62-3588

perform numerous other research projects of similar nature. In this regard, it is noted, as set out in Dallas LHM, dated 8/9/66, captioned as above, that PENN JONES, JR., Editor, "Midlothian Mirror", Midlothian, Texas, mentioned that a SYLVIA MARR has compiled an index on the testimony and exhibits contained in the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report and Hearings, which index has been printed by the Scarecrow Press of New York. PENN remarked that this is an excellent index for reference purposes. U

The Bureau is requested to furnish one copy of the MARR index to the Dallas Office for future use in conducting research regarding captioned matter.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 16, 1966

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

On July 27, 1966, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 76th, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, appeared at the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He presented identification reflecting his affiliation as indicated above, and stated he had been sent to Dallas by the McGraw-Hill Book Company as they were considering publishing a book written by Newman entitled "The Kennedy Case." He stated he would be staying in Dallas for three or four days and could be contacted at Room 20, Dallas Park Hotel, Dallas, Texas, telephone DA 1-6478.

Mr. Newman stated that the theme of his book was that Lee Harvey Oswald was a Trotskyite and a follower of Fidel Castro, and that Oswald committed the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy as an act of fanaticism and that he committed this act without any accomplices.

Mr. Newman stated the reason for his desiring an interview with a representative of the FBI was to bring to the FBI's attention certain information which he believed warranted additional investigation. He was advised that any information he desired to furnish would be accepted but that no comment with respect to the President's Commission report on the assassination would be made.

Mr. Newman made available for review a rough draft copy of Chapter 6 of his forthcoming book. This chapter is captioned "Loose Ends and Unturned Stones." A review of this material reflects that Mr. Newman raises the following points, among others, which he states were not considered by the President's Commission during their investigation:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-
ENCLOSURE

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

1. What happened to the parcel referred to in the Notice Card of attempt to deliver mail dated November 20, 1963, addressed to Mr. Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, reflecting a parcel to be picked up?

According to Newman, this Notice Card is listed in Exhibit Number 2003 as part of Oswald's effects and documents seized by the Dallas Police Department at the residence of Mrs. Ruth Paine.

The Notice of Attempt to Deliver Mail Card dated November 20, 1963, to Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas,--a parcel to be picked up, referred to by Mr. Newman above, is reflected as the 14th item of page 293, of the Dallas Police Department Exhibit (Commission's Exhibit Number 2003), same appearing on page 348, Volume XXIV, of the report of The Commission's hearings.

On February 20, 1964, Mr. Roy F. Armstrong advised he is a postal inspector at the U. S. Post Office in Dallas, Texas; and he determined through contact with individuals at Irving, Texas, and Fort Worth, Texas, that a package for which an "attempt to deliver mail" notice dated November 20, 1963, addressed to Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, and instructing Oswald to call at the Irving Post Office for a parcel on which 12 cents' postage was due, had been delivered to Mrs. Marina Oswald on November 21 or 22, 1963. He added this package had been determined to be a newspaper or magazine, other identity unknown.

On interview July 31, 1964, Mrs. Ruth Paine, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, stated that about a week following the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, she became aware that Lee Harvey Oswald had read "The Militant" since one issue of "The Militant" had been addressed to him at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas. She said she does

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

not know the date of this issue of "The Militant" since she did not take it out of its wrapper. She stated that Oswald had one issue of "The Worker" addressed to him at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, and one copy of a Russian newspaper. She said she does not know the date appearing on any of these newspapers since she did not open the jackets. She said that the one issue of "The Worker" and the copy of a Russian newspaper arrived, addressed to Oswald at 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, sometime during the approximate period November 12, 1963, to November 29, 1963; but she did not know the exact date each arrived. She said she destroyed all three of the above described items sometime within a week or so after the assassination, and she further advised that Marina Oswald did not see any of these items.

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"The Worker" is an East Coast communist newspaper.

On interview February 25, 1964, Marina Oswald was questioned concerning a notice of the Irving, Texas, Post Office of "attempt to deliver mail" which was dated November 20, 1963, and concerned a parcel addressed to Lee Oswald, 2515 West 5th Street, Irving, Texas, on which was due 12 cents' postage. Marina advised she recalls that a parcel had been delivered by the postman at the Paine residence on or about November 20, 1963, on which 12 cents' postage was due. She paid the postage and accepted the parcel. The parcel contained, she believes, a magazine. She thinks this magazine was one to which they subscribed. This magazine is "Ognek", a weekly Russian news-type magazine.

Information furnished by Inspector Roy Armstrong, Mrs. Ruth Paine, and Marina Oswald was furnished to The Commission.

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY (THE COMMISSION)**

2. What happened to the Dallas Public Library's copy of the book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines" by Juan Jose Arevalo, which according to a delinquent notice was charged out on November 6, 1963, by Oswald and never returned?

The delinquent notice is mentioned in Exhibit Number 2642.

It is pointed out The Commission's Exhibit Number 2642 as contained on page 901, Volume XIV, of the hearings is the report of interview with Mrs. Lillian Bradshaw, Director, Dallas Public Library, 1934 Commerce Street, Dallas, Texas. During the interview, Mrs. Bradshaw made available two copies of a Dallas Public Library delinquency notice which reflects Lee Harvey Oswald, 602 Esbeth, Dallas, was delinquent on a book entitled "The Shark and the Sardines", by Juan Jose Arevalo. The book was due November 13, 1963; and according to Mrs. Bradshaw, it would have been charged out on November 6, 1963. The delinquency notice was never mailed. According to library records, the book had not been returned.

Mrs. Bradshaw indicated her records contained no other delinquency for Oswald.

A review of the lists of property taken from 1026 North Beckley, residence of Lee Harvey Oswald as of November, 1963, and property taken from Ruth Paine's house, 2515 West 6th Street, Irving, Texas, residence of Marina (Mrs. Lee Harvey) Oswald as of November, 1963, by officers of the Dallas Police Department failed to reflect instant book was recovered. (See The Commission's Exhibit Number 2003, pages 349 and 350, Volume XXIV, of the report of The Commission's hearings.)

On interview, November 25, 1963, Mrs. Earlene Roberts, 1026 North Beckley Street, Dallas, Texas, advised she was employed as a housekeeper at this address; and due to this

**THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
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employment and to the fact she resides on the premises, she has had occasion to be acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald, a roomer who had been there since October 14, 1963. During the interview, Mrs. Roberts stated she never saw a gun of any type in Oswald's room nor does she recall seeing any books.

The results of the interview with Mrs. Earlene Roberts was furnished to The Commission.

3. Newman suggests that there is far more likelihood that Oswald had a confederate of some sort in his attempt on the controversial General Edwin Walker than in the assassination of a popular President and states the attempt on Walker's life deserved more attention by the President's Commission. Newman then sets forth his beliefs compared to what was set forth by the President's Commission.

A review of The Commission's report and hearings reflects numerous witnesses were heard regarding the attempt on the life of Major General Edwin A. Walker (resigned U. S. Army) and pertinent exhibits considered in this regard. The Commission's conclusion in this regard is contained on page 187 of the report and reads as follows:

"Based on (1) the contents of the note which Oswald left for his wife on April 10, 1963, (2) the photographs found among Oswald's possessions, (3) the testimony of firearms identification experts, and (4) the testimony of Marina Oswald, the Commission has concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald attempted to take the life of Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker (Resigned, U.S. Army) on April 10, 1963. The finding that Lee Harvey Oswald attempted to murder a public figure in April 1963 was considered of probative value in this investigation, although the Commission's conclusion concerning the identity of the assassin was based on evidence independent of the finding that Oswald attempted to kill General Walker."

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4. Newman points out that the March 11, 1963, issue of "The Militant" depicted in the photograph of Oswald (Exhibit Number 133-A), on page 7, contains in the "Letters from our Readers" column a letter from "L. H.", and that this letter has some connection with Oswald because "L. H." are the first two initials of Oswald. He suggests that the contents of this letter are well beyond the limits of Oswald's ability to write and that Oswald asked a friend to write this letter. He relates that in the five years, beginning January 1, 1959, and ending December 31, 1963, "The Militant" printed at least 15 letters from Dallas, 14 of which were from one person, referred to by Newman as "X", and that the 15th letter was the "L. H." letter. Newman identified "X" on July 27, 1966, to a Special Agent of the FBI as Thelma Lucio, and suggested that Oswald had her write the "L. H." letter. He also suggests that the missing book from the Dallas Public Library, "The Shark and the Sardines" may have found its way to Thelma Lucio's book shelf.

In this regard, Mr. Newman telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the Dallas Office of the FBI, on August 11, 1966, and stated that with respect to the information he had furnished on July 27, 1966, he had made inquiries and had determined that Mrs. Thelma Lucio "is absolutely clean", and had no connection whatsoever with Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination.

5. Newman pointed out what he calls a conflict in the testimony of George and Jeanne De Mohrenschildt with that of Marina Oswald concerning occurrences on April 13, 1963, at the Oswald apartment on Kooly Street, with respect to the rifle.

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The Commission's report, pages 248 and 249, Volume IX, reflect that George De Mohrenschildt testified that he and his wife visited the Oswalds at their residence on Neely Street in Dallas, Texas, on or about Easter Sunday, 1963. While there, his wife, who was with Marina Oswald in another room, called to him, saying, "Look George, they have a gun here", "and Marina opened the closet and showed it to Jeanne (De Mohrenschildt), a gun that belonged obviously to Oswald." De Mohrenschildt stated that he did not personally see the gun.

On page 315 of Volume IX, it is reflected that Mrs. Jeanne De Mohrenschildt substantiated the first part of her husband's testimony and further advised that while Mrs. Marina Oswald was showing her their apartment, she opened a closet, and Mrs. De Mohrenschildt observed a rifle standing on its butt and against the wall in the closet. The rifle appeared very much like the rifle which was The Commission's Exhibit Number 139. Mrs. De Mohrenschildt further stated that she told her husband about the rifle when she returned to the room where he and Lee Harvey Oswald were talking.

On page 13 and 14 of Volume I, Mrs. Marina Oswald testified that while they were living on Neely Street in Dallas, the above mentioned rifle was always in her husband's room located out in the open. It was not in a closet and it was either in a corner or standing up in a corner on a shelf. She advised that she did not remember showing De Mohrenschildt the rifle, although she knew he had said that the rifle had been shown to him.

On page 32 of Volume I, Mrs. Marina Oswald, in reply to questioning regarding the rifle, admitted that she may have said something to De Mohrenschildt about the rifle, something similar to "look what my crazy one has done? Bought a rifle."

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6. Newman pointed out what he considers a conflict of testimony concerning the circumstances under which Marina Oswald left Lee Harvey Oswald on November 8, 1962, citing statements by George De Mohrenschildt and the testimony of Marina Oswald and Anna Koller.

The Commission's report on page 232 of Volume IX reflects that George De Mohrenschildt testified that he could not recall what actually made him take Marina Oswald from her husband. He stated he could not remember whether she called them and asked them to take her away or whether George Bouhe (an acquaintance of the Oswalds and the De Mohrenschildts) suggested it.

De Mohrenschildt advised The Commission that on a Sunday they drove to the Oswalds' residence early in the morning and told Oswald that they were going to take Marina Oswald and her baby away from him and take them to Mr. and Mrs. Koller's (acquaintances of the Oswalds and the De Mohrenschildts). De Mohrenschildt stated he believed George Bouhe had made previous arrangements with the Kollers regarding Marina Oswald staying with them. De Mohrenschildt stated that Lee Harvey Oswald became quite upset regarding this; however, he was calmed by his wife and assisted them in taking Marina Oswald's clothing and personal items to their car. He stated they then drove Marina and her baby to the Koller's residence on the other part of town in Lakeside.

On page 310 of Volume IX is shown that Mrs. Jeanne De Mohrenschildt substantiated the testimony of her husband and the manner in which they took Mrs. Marina Oswald and her child from the Oswald residence to the home of Anna Koller.

On pages 11 and 34 of Volume I, Mrs. Marina Oswald testified that while she and her husband were residing on Elsbeth Street, Dallas, she had an argument with Lee Harvey Oswald, and she took her daughter, June, to Anna Koller's residence where she stayed for approximately one week.

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Mrs. Oswald stated that she called Mrs. Koller, and she told her to take a cab and she could stay with her.

On page 416 of Volume V, when one of the members of The Commission inquired of Mrs. Marina Oswald if Mr. George De Mohrenschildt took her to the Kollers, she replied in the negative, stating, "No; we had a quarrel, and I took the child and took a taxi and went by myself there."

On page 386 of Volume VIII, Anna Koller testified that in November on a Monday, about 10:00 in the evening, Mrs. Marina Oswald called her and told her that her husband had beaten her and she was calling from a filling station. She asked Mrs. Koller if she could come over to her house. After discussing the request with her husband, she told her to come to her house and to take a cab, and the Kollers would pay the way. She advised that about 10:40 or 11:00 PM, Mrs. Oswald arrived at their house with only a few personal items and no money.

On page 363 of Volume VIII, George A. Bohue testified that Mrs. Marina Oswald ran away from her husband in the middle of November. After leaving the house, she called Mrs. Anna Koller from a gas station at 11:00 that night, stating, "He is beating me up and here I am with the baby and no diaper and no nothing, and so on, what can I do?" Bohue stated that Mrs. Marina Oswald went to the Koller's residence and stayed there for about a week.

7. Norman suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald and George De Mohrenschildt agreed in certain areas with respect to their political outlooks and that De Mohrenschildt could very well have been Oswald's accomplice in the attempt on General Walker's life, and that De Mohrenschildt's car could have been used. In this connection, Norman suggests that De Mohrenschildt could have been responsible for the fire death of William Thomas Wolf, 32-year old history professor who lived near De Mohrenschildt in Dallas on Dickens Street, and states that this would have been occasioned by the fact that Wolf may have seen something in connection with De Mohrenschildt's car being used on the night of the attempt on Walker's life.

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On August 11, 1966, Mr. Albert H. Newman, 310 East 75th Street, New York, New York, who identified himself as a correspondent for the "Reporter Magazine" and McGraw-Hill Book Company, both of New York, telephonically contacted a Special Agent of the FBI at Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Newman advised that he had checked into the death of Professor William Thomas Wolf, previously mentioned by Mr. Newman, and that he had determined that this death was definitely accidental, and therefore neither Lee Harvey Oswald nor George De Mohrenschildt, had any connection with such death.

8. Newman suggests that during the period October 9, 1962, to November 3, 1962, Lee Harvey Oswald could have spent time not accounted for at the residence of Thelma Lucio in Dallas.

In this regard, it is noted that on August 11, 1966, Mr. Newman called the Dallas Office to report he had made inquiries and had determined that Mrs. Thelma Lucio is "absolutely clean" and had no connection whatsoever with Lee Harvey Oswald or the assassination.

The files of the Dallas Office of the FBI reflect that on May 13, 1964, a source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma Lucio, 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, was a subscriber to "The Militant", a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On July 23, 1964, a second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, also advised that Thelma Lucio was a subscriber to "The Militant."

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On September 10, 1964, a third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Thelma L. Lucio, and her husband, Eusebio Lucio, moved from 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, to 2719 Clymer, Dallas, about one year ago. This source advised that Eusebio Lucio was a Latin-American male, about 60 years of age, whose only source of income appeared to be a monthly pension check from the Veterans Administration (VA).

On October 27, 1964, records of the VA, Waco, Texas, revealed that Eusebio Lucio served in the U. S. Army from December 14, 1942, to August 3, 1945. He was born March 4, 1908, at Matiguila, Mexico. He is 5'9" tall, weighs 140 pounds, has black hair, brown eyes, and an olive complexion.

On May 25, 1945, while attached to the Headquarters of the Quartermaster General Supply Company, APO 782, Eusebio Lucio was afforded a physical examination at which time the diagnosis was [REDACTED]. The medical report related that Lucio was a Mexican male who had been reared in Dallas as a member of a very poor family.

The VA file contained a letter from Terrell State Hospital, Terrell, Texas, dated July 23, 1945, which related that Eusebio Lucio had been admitted to that hospital on July 12, 1935, and was released to his stepfather June 13, 1936, on furlough, being discharged from that hospital on July 5, 1937, at which time the final diagnosis was [REDACTED].

At the time of his discharge from the military service, Eusebio Lucio was awarded 100 per cent disability because of a nervous condition. He served two years in Italy in a non-combatant assignment.

On July 7, 1950, Eusebio Lucio was admitted to the U. S. Public Health Service Hospital in Fort Worth, Texas, and was thought to have [REDACTED].

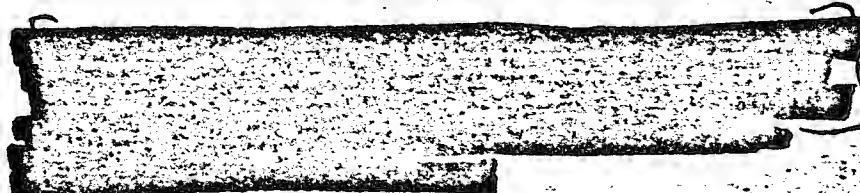
He dropped after the termination of a 60-day commitment to that institution. The VA file contained a copy of a judgment in case entitled "Thelma Lucio versus Eusebio Lucio Cause No. 19298-A in the 14th Judicial District of Dallas County," which was entered on March 22, 1948, in which a divorce was granted to Thelma Lucio and her name was restored as Thelma Smith.

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A declaration of marital status of Eusebio Lucio, 2419 Tally Ho Lane, Dallas, Texas, dated October 11, 1956, listed his spouse as Thelma Harris Smith, whom he claimed he married on June 1, 1953. In this declaration, Eusebio Lucio related he was previously married to the same woman. This document is evidenced by a copy of a marriage license between Eusebio Lucio and Mrs. Thelma Marcita Smith, issued in Dallas County on June 1, 1953, and filed for record after the ceremony was performed.

Eusebio Lucio and his wife Thelma have been divorced from each other and remarried.

The last diagnosis for Eusebio Lucio was on March 28, 1962, by the VA Hospital in Dallas, Texas, and was as follows:



The current May, 1966, Greater Dallas Telephone Directory lists Eusebio Lucio at 2719 Clymer, Dallas, Texas, telephone number FE 7-1729.

Mr. Newman, at the completion of furnishing the above information, requested to be advised as soon as possible whether investigation would be conducted concerning the points raised by him. He was advised that in the event additional investigation was warranted and was conducted, the results would be made available to the appropriate government officials but that the fact such investigation was or was not conducted, and the results of any investigation conducted, could not and would not be made available to him as a private citizen or as a writer. He stated that it was his desire not to interfere with any investigation which might be conducted by the FBI. He was advised that any inquiries and interviews he desired to make were strictly his decision to make and that the FBI had no objection whatsoever to any interviews and inquiries he wished to make.

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Mr. Newman stated he planned to interview Captain Will Fritz of the Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, to endeavor to determine what Captain Fritz considered motivated Oswald to commit the assassination and that he possibly would interview other persons, the identities of whom he did not reveal.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

DATE: August 17, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Frazier

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS

In response to a written request of Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft, Office of Legal Counsel, Messrs. Malley of the General Investigative Division and Frazier of the Laboratory attended a conference in his office today at 2 p.m. Present at this conference were Mr. Wozencraft, Harold F. Reis, Executive Assistant, Office of the Attorney General, representatives from the Criminal Division and Civil Division, as well as a number of representatives from Archives.

The discussion centered on disclosing as much information as possible at the earliest date consistent with good judgment. The Justice Department obviously was attempting to transfer full responsibility for disclosure of anything to Archives and Archives in turn was passing the responsibility immediately back to Justice. Tentative arrangements were made that any specific problems that arose relative to disclosure would be settled by Archives and the Justice Department.

Comment was made concerning the classified material and a specific comment was made by Attorney Dave Slawson, now in the Office of Legal Counsel and one of the attorneys who worked with the Warren Commission, to the effect that the Bureau had considerable classified material which had not been made available for disclosure. It was immediately pointed out to those present that 80% of the Bureau's reports and other material had been made available for disclosure and that of the classified material, the Bureau had, in many instances, received the material from other Government agencies and these agencies had refused to have this material declassified. Dr. Robert Bahmer, Archivist, was outspoken in his comments concerning the fact that the FBI had made a real effort to make available for disclosure as much information in our possession as was possible. He also commented that all classified material and any other material that had not been made available for public disclosure would necessarily have to be reviewed in 1970. It is noted that the Attorney General in July, 1965, requested a complete review of all material relating to the Kennedy assassination and set forth guidelines.

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS

to be followed in making the review. The stated purpose for this review was the public disclosure to the fullest extent possible of all material consistent with the national security, sound public administration, and the rights of individual privacy. The Attorney General commented that the White House was determined that disclosure be made consistent with the above guidelines.

Concerning the exhibits now being held temporarily by the FBI, there was no objection on the part of those present for the exhibits to be turned over to Archives. Following the general meeting, arrangements were worked out with Charles F. Simms, Office of Legal Counsel, whereby a letter would be directed from the Attorney General's Office authorizing the FBI to transfer all the exhibits in possession of the FBI to Archives.

Mr. Simms indicated he would try to get this letter to the Bureau in the near future, following which any arrangements the Bureau desired to make with Archives for the physical transfer would be satisfactory with the Department.

ACTION:

1. Upon receipt of the letter from the Attorney General authorizing the transfer of the exhibits, immediate action will be taken to effect the physical transfer of such exhibits.

2. If the aforementioned letter is not received by September 1, 1966, this matter will be followed with the Office of Legal Counsel.

R. J. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] V. 12

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, 7133

DATE: 3-31-66

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Conrad *JWC*

FROM : R. H. Jevons *RHJ*

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS
TRANSFER OF WARREN COMMISSION
EVIDENCE AND EXHIBITS TO THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

Mr. Rosen's memorandum dated 3-22-66 advised that the Department had authorized the Bureau to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration evidence and exhibits in our possession relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

We are prepared to transfer these items at any time and are awaiting advice from Archives as to the date they will be able to accept them.

For the information of the Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions there are attached copies of the current list of items to be transferred to Archives under authority of the Attorney General's memorandum of 3-1-66.

ACTION: For information.

Enclosures

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

RJ:nlb (5)

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. DeLoach

DATE: August 22, 1966

A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Frazier

RE: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS
TRANSFER OF WARREN COMMISSION
EVIDENCE AND EXHIBITS TO THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE

PURPOSE:

To advise that by letter dated August 19, 1966, Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach authorized the Bureau to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits in our possession relating to the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Since the evidence and exhibits are maintained by the Laboratory, the Laboratory Division should arrange to make the appropriate transfer as soon as possible.

BACKGROUND:

The Bureau has previously gone on record with the Department advising we wish to relinquish evidence and exhibits in our possession relating to the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy as soon as possible. As a result, Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft, Office of Legal Counsel, held a special meeting on August 17, 1966, which was attended by Mr. Malley of the General Investigative Division and Mr. Frazier of the Laboratory Division.

During the course of this meeting, it was concluded that the various exhibits temporarily held by the FBI were to be turned over to the National Archives. Further, it was decided a letter from the Attorney General authorizing such transfer would be furnished to the Bureau. This communication has now been received.

A letter dated August 19, 1966, signed by the Attorney General, authorized the Bureau to transfer to the "National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits involved in the investigation conducted by the Warren Commission" except the rifle and pistol which are now the subject of litigation in the United States Court of Appeals for the 5th Circuit. In connection with the rifle and

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS

pistol, they are currently in possession of our Dallas Office as previously requested by the Department. The Attorney General has indicated that when this litigation is completed, we are authorized to transfer the rifle and pistol to the National Archives.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the following action be taken by the Laboratory:

(1) The Laboratory should arrange for the delivery to the National Archives evidence relating to the assassination of President Kennedy currently in Bureau's possession. Upon delivery, each item of evidence and/or exhibit should be so receipted by a duly authorized representative of the National Archives.

(2) After delivery, a letter should be furnished to the Attorney General indicating that in accordance with his letter of August 19, 1966, the transfer of exhibits and evidence has been completed with the exception of the assassination rifle and the pistol.

ACTION:

If approved, the above action should be initiated immediately.

Handwritten notes:
This should be done as soon as possible. We would let the Attorney General know when we could accept the above material. We are working on it now.
Transfer completed 9/14/66 J.

Handwritten signatures and initials:
R. L. Moore
J. Edgar Hoover
W. F. Sullivan
H. R. Gandy

FOR

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM

Today Show

STATION

WMBC-TV & the
NBC-TV Network

DATE

August 23, 1966 - 7:00 A.M.

CITY

New York

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

INTERVIEW AUTHOR OF BOOK 'RUSH TO JUDGMENT'

EUGEN DOWNS: "Almost two years ago, on September 27th, 1964, the Report of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy was published 10 months after the assassination. And the findings of the commission confirmed to the satisfaction of most American citizens, that most Americans had already decided, that Lee Harvey Oswald alone, had shot and killed the President, that Lee Harvey Oswald alone had murdered Officer J. D. Tippett, and that Jack Ruby, alone, although witnessed by millions on television, which was unique in the history of murder, had murdered Lee Harvey Oswald.

"Well, the Commission found no suggestion of any conspiracy in linking these three murders. The Warren Commission Report, published in a seemingly exhaustive 680 page report, was later put out in 26 volumes, was accepted by most of its severest critics as giving more than substantial support to its principle findings.

"Well, this summer there have been several books appearing two years after the report, that take harsh issue with both the evidence and the conclusions of the Report. And this morning we want to examine what is, perhaps, the most detailed assault yet on the Commission's findings.

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"The book is called 'Rush To Judgment' written by a man named Mark Lane, you're going to hear a little later on the program. He was retained by Lee Harvey Oswald's mother as an attorney for the defense, for her deceased son's interest before the Commission. And later in the hour, Mr. Lane and a member of the Warren Commission legal council will discuss this critique of the Commission. For the rest of this half hour, we want to present some of the more disturbing issues that are raised by the book.

For example, where did the shot come from that murdered Presi-

dent Kennedy?"

JACK LESCOULLE: "On November 22, 1963, the Presidential motorcade made a sharp left turn into this street, past the Dallas Criminal Building, and then, left, down Elm Street. Now, according to the Warren Commission Report, the bullet that killed President Kennedy or the bullets that killed him, were fired from the sixth floor window of this building right here. It is the Texas School Book Depository. The shots were fired in this direction as the motorcade was passing up Elm Street, striking the President from behind.

"Now, of the 90 witnesses to the assassination interviewed by the police, the FBI and the Secret Service, who were asked the question, where did the shots come from? Fifty-eight said that they came from this grassy knoll, near the railroad overpass. This is the overpass right here, and not from the School Book Depository, here. In the Warren Commission Report, you will find this conclusion. In contrast to the testimony of the witnesses who heard and observed shots fired from the Depository, the Commission's investigation has disclosed no creditable evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else. Now, in direct contradiction of the Warren Commission's conclusions on this matter, witnesses on film, told author Mark Lane, of 'Rush To Judgment,' where they thought the shots came from. S. M. Holland, an employee of the Union Terminal Company witnessed the assassination from the railroad overpass."

REPORTER: "Did you look in any particular direction when you heard the shots?"

HOLLAND: "Yes, I looked over to where I thought the shot came from, and I saw a puff of smoke still lingering underneath the trees in front of the wooden fence. The report sounded like it came from behind the wooden fence."

REPORTER: "At the time the shots were fired, did you see any police officers move in any particular direction?"

HOLLAND: "Well, about the time that shot was fired, a Secret Service man in the President's car stood up with his sub-machine gun pointed at that exact spot."

REPORTER: "At the wooden fence?"

HOLLAND: "At the wooden fence."

REPORTER: "You were a witness who had a good view of that scene as anyone in Dealy (?) Plaza. Where do you think the shots came from?"

HOLLAND: "Well, I know where that third shot came from."

REPORTER: "Where did that shot come from?"

HOLLAND: "From behind the picket fence, close to the little plaza."

REPORTER: "Is there any doubt in your mind that that shot came from behind..."

HOLLAND: "There's no doubt in my mind. There's no doubt whatsoever in my mind, and the statement that I made in the sheriff's office immediately after the shooting, and the statement that I made to the Warren Commission. And I made it very plain, there was no doubt in my mind but what there was definitely a shot fired from behind that picket fence."

LESCOULIE: "Richard C. Dodd was also at the overpass."

REPORTER: "Anything which might indicate to you where the shots came from?"

DODD: "Well, we all three seen -- four seen about the same thing, and the shot -- the smoke came from behind the hedge on the north side of the plaza, and a motorcycle policeman dropped his motorcycle in the street, with his gun in his hand, and ran up the embankment to the hedge. And then, I went north to look around the corner to see if there was anyone behind the hedge, and met a special agent of the Cady Railroad and he went down there and I walked along with him to see if there were any tracks there, which there were tracks and cigarette butts. The land where someone had been standing on a bumper."

LESCOULIE: "Another railroad employee, Mr. James L. Simmons."

SIMMONS: "The Presidential limousine was rounding the curve on Elm Street, there was a loud explosion. At the time I didn't know what it was, but it sounded like a loud firecracker or a gun shot. And it sounded like it came from the left, and in front of us towards the wooden fence. And there was a puff of smoke, that came underneath the trees on the embankment."

DOHNS: "Three witnesses in direct contradiction to the Warren Commission's findings. We're going to continue a little later on with Mark Lane's brief for the defence, but we'll go away briefly, ourselves, but we'll be back in two minutes and 10 seconds."

* * *

OWENS: "We want to continue now with some of the evidence supplied by Mark Lane, in his critique of the findings of the Warren Commission, inquiring into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippett, and Lee Harvey Oswald, a book that Mr. Lane willingly concedes is a brief for the defense on Lee Harvey Oswald."

BARBARA WALTERS: "James Atkins, an Associated Press photographer, was 30 feet away from the presidential limousine, when he snapped this picture, and as he did so, he heard a shot. This picture, now famous, shows a man standing in the doorway, looking remarkably like Lee Harvey Oswald. If it was Oswald, then he could not possibly have fired a gun from the sixth floor window at the same time."

"The man in the doorway was later identified to the satisfaction of the Warren Commission, as Billie Nolan Lovelady. In his book, Mark Lane reported that no one was permitted to photograph Lovelady, including photographers from major newspapers. Lane managed to send two investigators to Dallas, and they took this picture of Lovelady. And this is how Lee Harvey Oswald was dressed after his capture on November 22, 1963. Oswald was dressed remarkably like the man in the doorway, later identified as Billie Lovelady, who testified he was wearing a red and white striped shirt at that time, and that it was buttoned from the neck. The man in the doorway does have a hairline that seems to resemble Lovelady's. The hairlines are similar, but the angle of the picture, and the light, could make a difference."

OWENS: "Now, Phillip Willis, who's a retired Air Force major, took a series of 12 pictures, just before and after the assassination. And this is picture number eight, that I have up here. It was taken minutes after the assassination, when asked about the picture by the FBI, Willis was under the impression that the FBI thought the man over on the far right, see a man in the picture, right there, there's his face, was Jack Ruby, standing close to where the assassination took place. Well, the Commission Report said that there was no evidence that Ruby was anywhere near the place at the time of the assassination. And when the Commission published the picture taken by Willis, the man who looked like Jack Ruby was cropped out of the picture. Let me show you how that worked because you see the edge of the picture here includes Ruby, but the edge of this picture has that cut off. See how that would be?"

LESCOVILLE: "More pictures in just a moment. Right now it's time for a station break."

DOLANS: "The name of this book is, 'Rush To Judgment,' and I think it's reasonably safe to say that you will be hearing a lot more about it in time to come. It's sub title is 'A Critique of the Warren Commission's Inquiry into the Murders of John F. Kennedy, officer J. D. Tippot and Lee Harvey Oswald,' and its author is an attorney named Mark Lane.

"He was retained by Marguerite Oswald, who is the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, as lawyer for her deceased son before the Warren Commission. Mr. Lane has been lecturing on this subject for the past two years and sometimes an object of derision as he's travelled around America charging that the Warren Commission had botched their job.

"In, 'Rush To Judgment,' he summarizes his findings, and if they are accepted they are very damaging indeed. Retracing the events of one of the profoundest tragedies of American History, Mr. Lane attacks the Warren Commission Report on hundreds of details, and he concludes that instead of determining the truth of that terrible weekend in Dallas, the Commission started with a conclusion and then accepted only those premises which supported that conclusion. Now these are very grave charges indeed.

"We've invited Mr. Lane to our studio this morning to discuss what he wishes to be accepted as a lawyer, as a lawyer's brief for Lee Harvey Oswald's defense. We've also invited a high ranking member of the legal council for the Warren Commission, Attorney Albert Jenner, to discuss some of the charges made in Mr. Lane's book.

"Gentlemen, I think you're aware that we could take any one facet of this and spend five hours on it and let's not. What we'd like to do is cover as much ground as possible, so be as concise as you can be.

"Let's start with an examination of what Mr. Lane calls the magic bullet. Could you tell us how you differ from the Commission on this point, Mr. Lane? And then I want to hear from Mr. Jenner."

LANE: "Yes. The Commission was compelled to conclude if Oswald was to be the lone assassin, that one bullet struck the President in the back of the neck, exited through the front of the throat, struck Governor Connolly's back, went through his chest, shattered his fifth rib, shattered his right wrist, and then struck his left thigh and then rolled out somehow on a stretcher and was recovered by Darryl Foulinson, an engineer at the Parkland Hospital. One of -- and this is, indeed, the only real link between Oswald's alleged rifle and the assassination: that bullet, Commission exhibit 399..."

DOLANS: "That did come from that rifle? And that's admitted..."

LANE: "Yes, I think there's no question, that is so. There are several problems with the bullet, however, that is, everytime the experts try to duplicate a portion of the foot, fracture of the wrist, of the body, break rib, etc., the bullet would smash and deform in some way. However, Commission Exhibit 399 is almost a pristine bullet, missing less than three grains of metal, in fact, more than three grains of metal were found in Governor Connolly's wrist.

"And the most inconvenient fact of all for the Commission is that after that bullet was discovered by Mr. Tomlinson, Dr. Shaw, the physician for Governor Connolly, emerged from the operating room of the Parkland Hospital to state, and we have the video tapes of his making this statement, that the bullet which injured Governor Connolly is still in his thigh, we have not yet removed it. The Commission would like us to believe, nevertheless, that a bullet recovered two hours before that is the bullet which did the damage to the Governor."

DOMES: "Now, Mr. Jenner -- first of all, are you satisfied with the Commission's findings on that particular bullet, and what would you have to say about that?"

JENNER: "Well, I'm satisfied about the Commission's findings on everything. My particular portion of the work of the Commission was three divisions: conspiracy, motive and the life and background of Oswald with some diversions into other areas.

-- "The portion of the report dealing with the bullet, as I recall, was under the supervision and the senior counsel there was Mr., I believe Joe Boyle, I'm not certain -- one of the senior counsel in any event. That didn't happen to be within my area. However, what the Commission did, as it did throughout the report, was to report all the possible facts that could be assembled and were assembled. Whether those facts as in this ineptness of presenting everything to America -- all that was pro and that was con.

"Mr. Lane, as he has claimed from the outset when he first appeared as alleged counsel for Mr. Oswald, which of course was impossible for him to be -- counsel for Mr. Oswald, because Mr. Oswald was dead and his widow, Marina, was the only one who could select counsel for him, if he was defense counsel, has always made and advanced these claims largely through newspaper reports as will appear from Mr. Lane's testimony, which was set forth in full in the publication volumes.

"The Commission advances only as a possibility that one bullet clearly entered the President's neck in the rear, came out about where the knot of my tie is and -- as one theory -- that it then passed into Governor Connolly's body. Mr. Lane is referring to a

Deputy Constable Seymour Weisman in fact testified that that is where he found that portion of the skull which he then gave to the Secret Service."

DOMNS: "Does that accord with the eight millimeter motion pictures?"

LANE: "Yes, and the film taken by Mr. Secuta which is in the national archives shows quite conclusively a portion of the President's head flying over to the rear and to the left, and although Mrs. Kennedy, who was trying to go onto the rear of the car -- when she testified, said she blacked out and does not recall what she did at that time.

"If one examines the film, one can see that as a portion of the head was driven back over the rear of the car, Mrs. Kennedy in fact reaches -- probably instinctively -- to bring the President back together again.

"Take this, together with the statement of the doctor at the Parkland Hospital on November 22nd that the wound in the President's throat was an entrance wound -- was inflicted from the front and from above -- and the picture showing the President was, in fact, looking almost directly at the wooden fence; and all of this evidence is dismissed by the Commission in a cavalier fashion, quote, 'no credible evidence suggests that the shots came from anywhere other than the Book Depository Building.'"

DOMNS: "How do you account..."

JENNAR: "Mr. Downe, I'm pleased to respond to this because Mr. Lane has now misstated here again and misrepresented the evidence and anticipating this possibility, I looked at the report, not only the report, but looked at the evidence last night and here is the conclusive evidence as to why the Commission reached the conclusion that there was no credible evidence that the shots came from the overpass area to which Mr. Lane has been referring. Now, Howard L. Brown, who was sitting on the concrete retaining wall which is up near the Texas School Book Depository Building there at the corner of Houston -- overmore..."

DOMNS: "Over here? Oh, I see."

JENNAR: "Right there. The concrete retaining wall was 107 feet away from the entrance of the TSBDO Building and 120 feet from the sixth floor window which is the window at the southeast corner right under the roof of the building. His location at that point appears in the Secuta film to which Mr. Lane has made reference. He testified that seven minutes before the motorcade turned down Main Street over on Houston and Tenth Elm, that he saw a man at the upper window, the sixth floor. Then when the

off-hand statement made in excitement by one of the physicians which subsequently proved to be, when he was more able to review the facts, to be inaccurate."

DOHNS: "Then he was mistaken at the time?"

JENNEN: "The Commission fully reports his statement."

LANE: "The physician never said he was mistaken, Mr. Downs. He was never asked about that statement. The fact is, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation seized all of the original video tape and has never -- the Commission and the Government have never published a transcript of that. We went to Dallas to purchase these video tapes, but they were all gone. But one of the local stations in New York had one that was not seized, that's how we happened to get it."

DOHNS: "I can see your point about secrecy could make a confusion, but secrecy is not proof of conspiracy. One of the things that I find very difficult to understand in the book and in the findings is the direction of the bullet."

"Now, since we're on the subject of the shots themselves, it seems inconceivable that there could be confusion with that much investigation about the direction from which the shots were fired. Were the people investigating satisfied that the angle of incidence of the bullet both with regard to the President's body and Governor Connolly?"

JENNEN: "Yes."

DOHNS: "Does it not seem unlikely that the bullets could have come from an angle so widely different as the wooden fence. How do you account for the fact? You appear to believe, Mr. Lane, that the bullet did come from a different direction than the..."

LANE: "Two thirds of the witnesses in Deely Plaza (?) said the shots came from behind the wooden fence. Seven persons on the railroad overpass said they looked at the fence when the shots were fired, and they saw puffs of white smoke. One railroad tower man, who was in a tower behind the fence, said when the shots were fired, his attention was attracted to the fence because there were two men behind the fence, and he saw puffs of smoke."

"Charles Grimm, the closest spectator to the President when the shots were fired, said he saw the effect of the bullet upon the President's head: it drove a portion of the President's skull over the rear of the car and to the left into the street, and

motorcade turned the corner and came down Elm Street which is the diagonal street there, he saw a man standing and aiming a rifle. He saw him fire a shot. He quickly reported that to an officer who was nearby and that officer has confirmed that Mr. Becken confirmed it.

"The next witness was Amos Urino, a young man 15 years of age, who was facing the Depository building and he heard the shots. He glanced up immediately and he saw the man at the sixth floor window."

DOHERS: "His testimony checks then with..."

JENNER: "Yes, it does and he saw him shoot twice. He reported immediately to Officer Harbness who then in turn reported at 12:36, and he also reported to a TV reporter who was in the vicinity.

"Now, the next man is Robert H. Jackson, a staff photographer for the Dallas Times Herald. He was in a press car travelling down Houston Street, which would be facing the TSM Building. And he heard shots. He noticed two Negroes on the fifth floor, two gentlemen on the fifth floor underneath the window in which the figure identified by Becken and the other young man appeared. He noticed that they were looking up to the window right above and he looked up to that area and he saw a rifle being drawn back. Now this is Jackson, a TV photographer.

"In the press car with him were James Underwood, also a TV man for KRIS, Thomas Dillard, the chief photographer for the Dallas Morning News who took two pictures immediately of the face of the TSM Building in the area to which Jackson had called attention. Also, in the car were Malcolm Couch and James Darnell. Couch testified that he saw the rifle in the window then Underwood called their attention to the fact that he saw someone in that window firing the rifle.

"Darnell, a TV newscast man confirms that Jackson immediately exclaimed -- Jackson and Underwood immediately exclaimed and said there was a man shooting from that window.

"The Mayor of the town and Mrs. -- the wife of the Mayor were in an automobile behind the Vice President. She jerked her head up when she heard the sound and she saw a long projection being drawn back from that particular window.

"Now there were others of that character who facing the building and in that area..."

LANE: "I wonder if I could interrupt for just a moment?"

DOAKS: "Well, let me hear what..."

JENNER: "There were naturally people who did appear and testify, we brought them before the Commission or we took their depositions in Dallas, who were in the area including the man in the tower that Mr. -- to which Mr. Lane has referred, and they testified practically consistently that the sound of the shots to them and they were on this overpass or in the tower area there, came from the direction of the TSD Building. One or two people did say that they thought the sound came from the vicinity of the overpass."

DOAKS: "Could that be due to some echoing perhaps or..."

JENNER: "Some echoing or reverberations, they were uncertain. The policeman who was guarding the overpass, another policeman who was standing over Elm Street, they immediately identified the sounds as coming from the TSD Building."

DOAKS: "Mr. Jenner, as I said, on these points, we could cover an awful lot of ground if we had the time. In the time remaining, I would like to ask both of you this.

"First, Mr. Lane, you imply very strongly that it was a conspiracy. May I ask you, if so, who were the conspirators and what possible motive would there be for a body like the Warren Commission to suppress evidence of the conspiracy?"

LANE: "You're really calling for speculation on my part and that's an area in which as far as I'm concerned has been pre-empted by the Warren Commission. I prefer to deal merely with the facts. And the fact is, that although Mr. Jenner tries to make the testimony sound compatible, Mr. Urino to whom he referred, he glanced up said the man in the window who he saw was a Negro. One of the persons said he saw two people in the window. One of the witnesses to whom Mr. Jenner has referred said that he saw a flash of light when a rifle was discharged but the Federal Bureau of Investigation tested the alleged assassination weapon and said that no light is ever visible when that weapon is fired.

"And what Mr. Jenner overlooks and is a mistake, I'm afraid, is not that one or two witnesses thought that the shots came from behind the wooden fence, two thirds of the witnesses who made statements said that the shots came from the wooden fence back Depository Building. And the most significant figure of all I think, is what the witnesses said at the scene that day and the next day. Of the 25 persons who gave statements to the Dallas Police, the FBI or the Secret Service during the first two days, 22 said the shots came from behind the wooden fence and not from the Back Depository Building. Nevertheless, it is my view that

there is some evidence which indicates that shots may have been fired from the Book Depository Building, but that is not to say that no shots were fired from behind the wooden fence. Shots were fired from both places."

DOMS: "You're saying there could have been shots from more than one angle."

LANE: "Yes, I think it's almost certain when one examines the medical testimony and the statements from the eye witnesses that some shots indeed did come from the front of the limo."

DOMS: "Most of the reviewers of your book even in praising it, tend to -- in my interpretation -- to go along with the Commission findings and see you as slightly over-suspicious. How do you account for that?"

LANE: "The Establishment accepted the Warren Commission report because it wanted to, the man was dead. The President was dead and then the one man who was charged by the Dallas police within 15 minutes before there was any evidence whatsoever pointing toward Oswald -- the Dallas police radio sent out Oswald's description. To this day the Dallas police are unable to give us a reason why they did. Oswald was then dead two days later and it is very comfortable to believe that Oswald did it, and did it alone, and it's very disconcerting to think that the assassins of President Kennedy might still be at large."

DOMS: "For those of you who want to pursue it, you do have the benefit of having in print the condensation of the Warren Commission Report and the book by Mark Lane called 'Rush to Judgment.' There's an awful lot in here. I said five hours, we could take 30 hours, I suppose, to talk about it. But my thanks to Mr. Jenner for being here with us this morning and to Mark Lane, author of 'Rush To Judgment.' The time goes quickly, gentlemen. Again, thank you."

JENNER: "I want to say Mr. Doms that in reading the book, that the readers should read the report and the testimony volumes for a complete disavowal of what Mr. Lane says and his failure in the book as he goes to you to answer the questions that you put to him."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad *JWC*

DATE: August 26, 1966

FROM : Mr. Griffith *JG*

SUBJECT: President's Commission on
Assassination of the President *John F. Kennedy*
Exhibits being retained by Bureau

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Subsequent to the publication of the Warren Commission's Report in September 1964 the Bureau continued to receive from time to time occasional material purporting to relate to the assassination matter. For the most part these items consist of letters setting out theories or views on the assassination. Representative examples of such items, received by the Bureau and still in the possession of the Bureau, are listed as follows:

1. Four letters to Mrs. Oswald
2. Letter to Dallas Times Herald
3. Western Union blank form containing printed name "Lee H. Oswall"
4. Letter to FBI, Dallas
5. Two photographs and one letter bearing Russian writing

The Bureau has received authorization from the Department to turn over to Archives all material involved in the Commission's investigation, and the Laboratory has been instructed to make the necessary arrangements for the transfer. Since the above-listed material was received subsequent to the Commission's report, it is presumed that it should not be included in the material to be turned over to Archives.

Enclosures

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Mohr *originals in file.*
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Raupach)
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Stokes)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Jevons
- 1 - Mr. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Cadigan

EX-110

REC-128

62-109060-4203

SEP 7 1966

30 SEP 1966
ACC: JWC:G/1966
(10)

(CONTINUED - OVER) SEE ADDENDUM PAGE TWO..

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 127

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: President's Commission on
Assassination of the President
Exhibits being retained by Bureau
62-10960

Xerox copies of the above-mentioned items are attached for convenient reference. Subject to concurrence of the Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions, it is suggested that this original material not be turned over to Archives when the bulk of the other evidentiary exhibits in this case is delivered to Archives.

ACTION: Memorandum and attachments should be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions for review and appropriate comment.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

ADDENDUM DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION 8/30/66 REL:kas

Domestic Intelligence Division concurs with the recommendation that material received by the Bureau regarding the assassination following the publication of the Warren Commission's Report on 9/24/64 not be turned over to National Archives. Such material was not considered by the Warren Commission in its publication of its Report and consequently was not included in its back-up data for the report. We have found none of the material received after the publication of the report to be of evidential value in our over-all investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. It is noted that all of the data being received by the Bureau since the publication of the Warren Commission Report will continue to be maintained in Bureau files and will be available at some future date should the need arise..

Rel
Walt

- 2 -

[Handwritten initials and marks]

ds
Walt
106

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
JANUARY 1963

SECRET

2015年12月 第12期

CONCLUSION

INTERNAL MEDICINE

SECRET & NOFORN

J. Edgar Hoover, Chief,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Mark Lane in his book "Rush to Judgement" makes such serious charges regards alleged mishandling of the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy by agents of your bureau, that, if these charges are untrue, would seem to demand an immediate public and particular refutation from you; that, if they are in any part true, would seem to indicate a clear and present danger for the safety of all the people of the United States and would more clearly and urgently demand a re-appraisal on your part of the investigation and an answer to the American people regarding the questions which arise from Mr. Lane's book which seems objective and valid.

Letters about this matter have been written also to Chief Justice Warren and President Johnson.

Sincerely yours,

Royce H. Cole M. D.

REC/rw

REC 30

78 SEP 14 1966

SEP 9 1966

Confidential

7 W. 96th St.
N.Y., N.Y. 10025
September 1, 1966

The Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Sir:

My inquiry has been directed to you by the New York office of your Bureau. It pertains to recently published material on the Presidential autopsy performed at Bethesda, Md. on November 22, 1963. More precisely, I am referring to the path of the first bullet in the President's body.

The book "Inquest", by E. J. Epstein points out the vast divergence between the Warren Reports' account of this bullet's course and the description stated in the FBI report of 12-9-63 and subsequently reiterated in your report of 1-13-64. Time magazine has apparently resolved this puzzle in their issue of 7-8-66.

In reviewing Epstein's book they state (on page E3 of my copy): "the FBI has long since acknowledged that it was in error on that point". I was completely unaware of this development and I respectfully submit two questions to you:

- 1) Have you indeed disavowed your findings in the aforementioned reports?
- 2) If so, when was this retraction made public? The name and date of an appropriate publication would suffice here.

I hesitate to bother you on this point, but because of the inherent ramifications I would greatly appreciate any clarification you might furnish me. Thank you for your consideration.

REC 26
Sincerely, 62-109060-4205
Wm. Crehan

William Crehan

EX-110

WC:lss

*Based on info furnished earlier
not ident. but in
file 9/2/66
6-11-66*

SEP 14 1966

RESPONDENT

September 12, 1966

REC 26

2-109060-4205

EX-110

Mr. William Crehan
7 West 96th Street
New York, New York 10025

SEP 12 3 46 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Mr. Crehan:

This will acknowledge your letter dated September 1, 1966, in which you made inquiries relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

If you will refer to "The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report," Chapter III, pages 88 and 89, this relates to the autopsy performed on President Kennedy and covers in detail the information concerning which you inquired.

All information furnished to this Bureau relating to the assassination of President Kennedy was accurately reported and furnished to the President's Commission and consequently the need to retract any information furnished to the Commission has never arisen.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

KMR:eem:mpd' NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach captioned
(8) Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63,
Misc. Info. Conc. dated 9/12/66 KMR:eem

SEP 22 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RA

09 09

U.S. King George I Universal Research
Director of Peace & Justice, Union Sovereignty
Boston City Worcester County
Commonwealth of Massachusetts U.S. 1963

REC 32

TRUE COPY

September 10, 1963

Your majestically right...Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chief Director Edgar Hoover...and...Warren Commission.

Honorable Chief Justice Berle Warren...Gentlemen U.S.
Representatives and senate appropriations committee...and
Federal Reserve and Treasury Department;...in compliance...by
law...of this president's message buds J.F.I. as Federal
building is Hub is dedicated...on this date September 9, 1963
...Federal Building in the Government center in Boston, Mass-
achusetts...collar...The Presidential center...May I be granted
the allowance of the asking you gentlemen to excise a deep
impression check-up...of the impressions of those peculiar
characters of the Kennedy's large laire political...of the
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State of Massachusetts and New York...from 1931 to up...at
this present date...mentioned above Sept. 10, 1963 now...on
this platform...which indicates in this picture concisss...New
York U.S. Senator Robert Francis Kennedy...former US Atty.
General...and...present prospective as it does appear for
1968 or 1972 presidential Democratic socialist...U.S.
Senator Edward Moore...a probability prospective future of
the same office that his brother of New York Mrs. Edward...
...Kennedy wife...retire senator Republican Mass. U.S. Senator
Gevrett Saltonstall...Kennedy clan matriarch Mrs. Rose Kennedy;
...and...the promoter of the Kennedy's magic...political...
architectural of the clan...Richard Cardinal Cushing...since...
the JFK...Dallas Texas tragedy of November 22, 1963...and...
other in front of the platform...could be U.S. service...you
will have read and study the print that from a point toward a
future friend...you could study the impression...their
expression feeling furthermore of the Kennedyism disgrace selfish
political ambition...their seem to give the impression that
they do give evidence with proof...that their hiding some
things from by them alone...which they do not dare to reveal
concerning of the plot political makings of John Fitzgerald
Kennedy...which you will also notice that the Kennedy was
also with in the clan...imitation public

REC 32 62-109060-4206

Now...after death of JFK funeral...SEP 14 1963
trench upon JFK...grave there were a tremendous...of
conflictive donation...given by the Kennedy's...
citizen of the...\$12 millions or less of dollars...for
a John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library. Memorial to be built on the

ANONYMOUS COMMUNICATIONS
KEEP ENVELOPE ATTACHED

16

ENCLOSURE

70 SEP 22 1963

"ENCLOSURE ATTACHED"

62-109060

No action
file 6-Kuhl

Harvard College campus...that-----so far...New York...for
its foundations that have become of those millions...only the
Kennedyism knows about that so check on it...which recently...
there were report for all Federal appropriations toward the
Kennedy Inter-national air-port expansion in New York...of
150 millions dollars...at the very same period of time...Senator
Edward M. Kennedy has proposed in Massachusetts...that there
was a J.F. Federal appropriation of the same amount of \$150
millions dollars...for the purpose using of the pollution
political effect in the air and water...-----there New
England States...New York Connecticut and Massachusetts...will
not be some sort of the Kennedism political ambition...with
this pollution appropriation...-----to be used for the Kennedy
Inter-national air port...under a pollution label...so the
public will not suspect of their wrong doing behind the scenes...
check on this also...before it will be issued...by law...and
within laws now...Gentlemen...every grows of every things has a
grass root...toward productivities...which the president J.F.
can guide-lives...politically...Economically...Domestically...as
there is-----as for Foreign policies...including...the JFK
assassination 1963...from the 1960 presidential elections...that
has produced a great society---or poverty...from the root of
a new Frontier...Great profile of courage...of socialism...
alliances for progress with a Cuba fiasco...that lead it to a
political...Economical...Military...Militarism in Viet Nam
so there-fore...to come in-to the brass luck of solvent
problem it has to be...work from the root...which get and produce
of grow...productivities...so in this case...it requires by law
and with in laws...to begin of the work starting project from
the Kennedy assassination Nov 22, 1963 unto this 1965 National
and States's Elections...toward 1968 Presidential Election
including 1970 Election National and States...Mass. and New
York of the Kennedyism Dodge Boys of political socialist-----
re-election for senatorial...plus toward 1972 and 1976 presidential
Elections...the right time requirement to work on the Kennedy
political crafting selfish ambition is this year of 1965...if our
USA...American Christian Republic tradition is to continue
to survive with a stabilizing economy...rather toward
bankruptcy by 1975...if not before then so. There-fore study
the face expression of every-ones of the Kennedyism: clan and
political cliques toward solving the JFK plot assassination in
Dallas Texas November 22, 1963

H.M.S. King, George I. University, 100
 Emperor of Peace & Justice, Reign, Sovereignty
 Royal City Worcester County
 Curran, of Massachusetts, N.E. U.S.A.

September 10, 19

W. B. S. . .

Your majestically Right Honorable Federal Bureau of Investigation
Chief Director Edgar Hoover, and Honorable Warren E. Hearnes,
Honorable Chief Justice Earl Warren, Gentlemen, U.S. Sen-
ators and Senate Appropriation Committee, and
Federal Reserve and Treasury Department, ...
The complacency by having of this President's message
J. F. Kennedy Federal Building in Hub is dedicated... on this old
September 9, 1966... Federal Building in the Government Center
in Boston, Massachusetts... called The Presidential Center...
to be granted the allowance... of the asking you gentle
to exercise a deep impression check-up... of the expression
these peculiar characters of the Kennedy's madly name pol-
itically as the states of Massachusetts and New York... from
to up... of this present stage... mentioned above Sept 10, 1966
now... on this platform... which indicate in this picture
concession New York U.S. Senator Robert Francis Kennedy... for
U.S. Atty. General... present prospective as it does app-
for 1968 or 1970 presidential Democratic Socialist Movement
mess. U.S. Senator Edward Moore Kennedy... probability po-
tential future of the same office than his brother of New York
Mrs Edward... Kennedy... Kennedy... Kennedy
Republican mess. U.S. Senator Leverett Saltonstall... Kennedy
matrimonial... Mrs Rose Kennedy... the promoter of
Kennedy's madly name... Political Empire architectural of
Clem... Richard Cardinal Cushing... since the J.F.K. Velle...
died... of November 22, 1963... died... the other in front of
the platform... could be U.S. service-men... New York for you
have read and study the print that form a portrait of
future trend... you could study the impression in their
expression feeling for more of the Kennedy's disgrace self-
political ambition... their seen to give the impression that
to give evidence with proof that their hiding some-
thing which their close to reveal

Now... of the...
torch upon... there...
amount of contributive...
unhospitable citizen of the...
of dollars... for a John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library...
to be built on the Harvard College campus...
so far... been built from its foundation...
of these millions... only the Kennedy Library...
so check on it... which recently... there were...
a Federal appropriation... toward the Kennedy International
Air-Port Expansion in New York... of 150 millions dollars...
at the very same period of time... Senator Edward M. Kennedy
has proposed... in Massachusetts... that there is a U.S. Federal ap-
propriation of the same amount of 150 millions dollars... for
purpose rising of the pollution political effect in the mi-
nister... withing... those New England States... New York
Connecticut and Massachusetts... will not be subject
Kennedyism political ambition... with this pollution spi-
rit... Greasing... to be use for the Kennedy International
port... under a pollution label... so the public will re-
spect... their wrong doing behind the scenes... check...
also... before it will be issued... by... and within

Now... Gentleman... Every Group of everything has a
Route... toward productivity... which the President L.B.
Guid-Line... politically... Economically... Domestically...
is... as for Foreign policies including... the S.F.M.
assassination in 1963... from the 1960 Presidential Election...
has produced a Great Society with on poverty... from the
of a New Frontier... but profit of every... of socialist
alliance for progress... with a cube freedom... that lead it to
political... Economical... Military... Militarism in Vietnam...
so there-fore... to come into the brass tuck of solvent pro-
it has to be... work from the route... which got and profit
of Group... productivity... so in this case... it requires
and within hours... to begin of the work starting project
the Kennedy assassination Nov. 22, 1963... up to this 1964 Nat
and State's Election... toward... 1964 Presidential Election
including 1970 Election National and States... Mass... and
of the Kennedyism Dodge Boys of Political Socialist subver-
re-election for Senatorial... plus toward 1972 and 1980
essential Elections... the right time requirement to want
the Kennedy's political grasping selfish ambition... is this y.
of 1966... is our U.S.A... American Christian Republic...
is to continue to survive... with a stabilize Economy...
in 1976... it will be too late then can...

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of District Bureau of Investigation
Chief Division of General Investigation
of National Capital Pennsylvania are
Washington D. C. N. S. A.

4-20-67

Date of Mail 9-14-66

(5847 JE)

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch for safe keeping.

Outgoing letter to Dr. Robert H. Baumer, Archivist
of the United States re transfer of items and
evidence in assassination case (receipts enclosed).

See File ~~66-2554-7530~~ for authority.Subject JUNE MAIL

Maintained as EBF in
Special File Rm. Safe.
RFB 12/16/76

Removed By FIFile Number 62-109060-4207

Permanent Serial Charge Out

FBI

Date: 9/14/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

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AIR MAIL

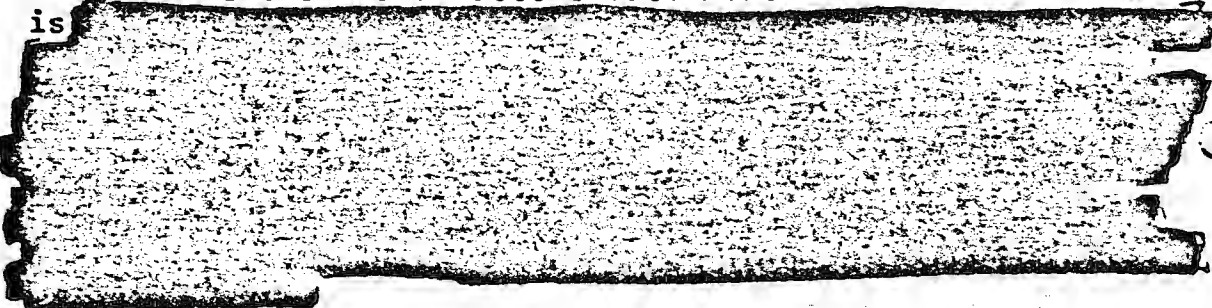
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC SAN FRANCISCO (175-0)
 SUBJECT: WALTER W. AMENHAUSER
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed are 4 copies of letterhead memorandum re information received from captioned individual on 9/13/66 at San Jose, Calif.

A copy of enclosed LHM is being disseminated to Secret Service, San Francisco, in view of the possibility the complainant has publicized comments regarding his predictions and apparitions about President Kennedy's assassination.

The San Francisco source mentioned in enclosed LHM is



San Francisco indices negative concerning WALTER W. AMENHAUSER.

3 - Bureau (Encls.
 1 - San Francisco
 FMC:ab
 (4)

Rec'd to Sec. Service
SA [unclear]
 REC-51
 62-109060-4208
 SEP 15 1966
 CLOSURE
 FBI-106
Replied

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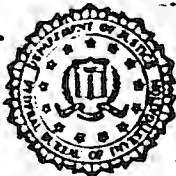
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 59 SEP 22 1966

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

September 14, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WALTER W. AMENHAUSER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On September 13, 1966, WALTER W. AMENHAUSER, Vendome Hotel, 161 W. Santa Clara Street, San Jose, California, appeared at the San Jose Resident Agency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and furnished the following information to a Special Agent:

Mr. AMENHAUSER displayed a copy of a letter dated June 29, 1966, which he directed to Pope Paul VI at Vatican City, in which he relates to the Holy Father that in the fall of 1940, he told a Catholic priest in Los Angeles that a President of the United States would be assassinated in 1963 at Dallas, Texas, and that this assassination would be similar to that which took the life of President Lincoln. AMENHAUSER goes on to relate in his letter to the Pople that sometime between 2:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. on November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy appeared to him in a dream and during this dream told AMENHAUSER of his forthcoming assassination. At the time that this dream is alleged to have occurred, AMENHAUSER was living at 744 Chestnut Street, Long Beach, California. He admits that he did not advise anyone prior to or

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1968

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

No further investigation is being
conducted in this matter.

62-109060-4208

ENCLOSURE

Re: WALTER W. AMENHAUSER

immediately after the President's assassination of his supposed dream that day.

Also in his letter to the Vatican, AMENHAUSER states that sometime in 1930, while he was a 14-year old youth in Ohio, he had an apparition of the Virgin Mary and that she gave him a message to warn Christian leaders that the Devil will destroy Christianity in a world-wide holocaust in 1968. During this predicted holocaust, the United States would be attacked but peace would be restored on July 2, 1968.

AMENHAUSER stated that he sent a copy of this letter to the parents of President Kennedy at Hyannisport, Massachusetts, and that he has not received a reply from either the President's parents or the Vatican. He also claims to have written concerning his apparition to Senator Robert Kennedy of New York and to Senator George Murphy of California. He has received replies from both Senators.

In addition, AMENHAUSER displayed a copy of a letter that he wrote to President Lyndon B. Johnson on September 8, 1966. Copies of this letter were also directed to Senator Murphy of California and Senator Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and in this letter AMENHAUSER rehashes the above-reported prediction and alleged apparition. He stated that he has also written to President Kennedy's parents again on September 2, 1966, but has not received a reply.

AMENHAUSER stated that he was appearing at the FBI Resident Agency in San Jose in order to put his comments on record and he wanted it known that he has told numerous people of these events. He stated that apparently no one believes him and that the pressure of their resulting ridicule is "getting to him."

A source of the San Francisco Office of the FBI advises that he has known WALTER W. AMENHAUSER since



Re: WALTER M. AMENHAUSER

[REDACTED]

The source said [REDACTED]
AMENHAUSER talks incessantly about visions and apparitions
that he has had and the source believes him to be a religious
fanatic but one who is not believed to be dangerous to himself
or to others.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 12, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To advise a letter dated 9/1/66, was received in the General Investigative Division 9/7/66, from Mr. William Crehan, who made inquiries concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. Bureau files are negative concerning Crehan.

BACKGROUND:

Crehan has inquired about recently published material on President Kennedy's autopsy and specifically referred to the first bullet that hit the President. He refers to the book "Inquest," by Edward J. Epstein and a review of this book, which appeared in the 7/8/66, issue of "Time" magazine. Crehan stated Epstein's book points out a vast divergency between the Warren Report's account of this bullet's course and the description revealed in our reports on 12/9/63, and a supplemental report of 1/13/64. Crehan mentioned "Time" magazine apparently resolved the puzzle, as on page E3 of the 7/8/66, issue of "Time" he quoted the comment "the FBI has long since acknowledged that it was in error on that point." He said he was unaware of this development and wanted to know: "1) Have you indeed disavowed your findings in the aforementioned reports?" and "2) If so, when was this retraction made public? The name and date of an appropriate publication would suffice here."

FACTS:

Our Agents attended the autopsy performed on the President at the U.S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda. They were orally advised by the examining physicians that an exit hole for the bullet entering the President's body could not be located. This information orally obtained from the physicians performing the autopsy was furnished to the Bureau and, thereafter, set forth in our 12/9/63 report. Following the examination of the President's clothing in our Laboratory,

Enclosure
KMR:eem

(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

It was determined that a slit having the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile was located in the front of the shirt worn by the President. This information was contained in our supplemental report of 1/13/64. In addition, the autopsy report orally furnished to our Agents was repeated in our 1/13/64, report in order to emphasize the apparent discrepancies between the oral autopsy report and our examination of the clothing, without making such a conclusion. Subsequently, and according to the Commission's report on pages 88 and 89, Commander Humes who conducted the autopsy concluded the bullet exited from the front portion of the President's neck that had been cut away by the tracheotomy. He confirmed this by consulting with Dr. Perry at Parkland Hospital in Dallas who said he had used the missile wound in the President's neck as the point of incision when the tracheotomy was performed.

The article in "Time" magazine was critical of Epstein. The article mentioned Epstein referred to two unpublished FBI reports dated 12/9/63, and 1/13/64, "which cast doubt on the single bullet theory." The article then revealed "Epstein ignores the fact that the FBI has long since acknowledged that it was in error on this point." The Crime Records Division has stated that such a statement has never been made at any time. It is also noted that no need has arisen to make any retraction as we accurately furnished all information received to the Commission.

ACTION:

The Commission's report clarifies the sequence of events surrounding the autopsy reports and is located in chapter three, pages 88 and 89. Information received by the Bureau was accurately reported to the President's Commission and we never made any retractions regarding investigative reports. Crehan is being so advised in a letter which is attached for approval.

WBB

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Jim

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62-110650-6X

JUN 9-1970

BAW / C.B.R.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 9-12-63

FROM : Mr. Jones

SUBJECT: HAROLD WEISBERG
AUTHOR OF BOOK, "WHITEWASH"
INTERVIEW ON WTOP RADIO
9-12-63

Harold Weisberg, author of the book, "Whitewash," which is a controversial study of the assassination of President Kennedy and the Warren Commission Report, was interviewed by Bob Ralston on WTOP Radio at 2:10 p.m. today.

Basically, Weisberg's comments followed the general theme of other individuals questioning the facts surrounding the assassination of President Kennedy. Weisberg commented that the Warren Commission Report on which his entire book is based leaves a lot of questions unanswered and that the Commission did not do the job which was expected of it. He contends that the entire matter must be investigated in public, preferably by Congress.

Weisberg commented that there is serious doubt concerning all conclusions in the Report and that the Report is replete with too many coincidences. He contends that the evidence clearly indicates that at least two individuals were involved in the assassination and that there is no proof that Oswald actually was in the sixth floor window of the Texas Depository Bookstore as stated in the Report.

Weisberg questioned the sight on the gun allegedly used by Oswald and said that the FBI could not even get the sight to function properly. He also commented that a different automobile was used in the re-enactment of the assassination and that the FBI reached conclusions without taking into consideration the different size of the car and the seats. Weisberg commented that one question which is still unanswered was volunteered by Mr. Hoover during his testimony before the Commission and that was: "Why didn't the assassin shoot prior to the car turning left off of Houston Street?" Weisberg commented that Mr. Hoover answered this by saying: "There was a tree in the way"; however, according to Weisberg, there are no trees on Houston Street.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. Rosen

61 SEP 27 1966

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199 SEP 22 1966

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ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: Harold Weisberg

Weisberg is completely off base on this point. The motorcade as it turned left off of Houston Street entered the park and from the window of the Bookstore trees did block the view of the motorcade prior to entering the park. The Director's testimony is accurate.

All in all, the interview with Weisberg was a rehash of the many unfounded allegations which have been made concerning the assassination and merely another effort on the part of a writer to exploit the assassination for his own financial gain.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Wick *✓* *File*

WTOP-RADIO

Broadcast House, Washington, D.C. 20018

8 September 1966

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find bulletin board announcements for an upcoming WTOP RADIO program which we believe will be of interest to you and to members of your organization. By posting these announcements in a conspicuous location which will be seen by your associates, we hope they will be able to hear and enjoy this pertinent and informative program.

WTOP RADIO tries to vary its programming to inform and interest as many special groups of the public as possible. If you have any comments to offer concerning this special program, or any of our other programs, please direct them to us. We are always glad to receive any comments from our listeners, particularly those involved in some way with the subjects of our various broadcasts.

Again, we hope you will be able to post the enclosed announcements in some prominent area; the goal of WTOP RADIO is to serve the people of the Washington area.

Please do not hesitate to call if we can be of any further service to you.

Sincerely,

Charles L. Masco
Director of
Community Affairs

NOT RECORDED
199 SEP 22 1966

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61 SEP 27 1966

OPERATED BY POST-NEWSWEEK STATIONS - A DIVISION OF THE WASHINGTON POST COMPANY

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 7, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"
THE CRITIQUE OF THE
WARREN COMMISSION
WRITTEN BY MARK LANE

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Bishop	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

SYNOPSIS

AUTHOR - MARK LANE:

Mark Lane is an attorney who has received considerable publicity for his criticism of the Warren Commission and its report. He has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party Front groups and records of the Office of the District Attorney, Queens County, New York, disclose Lane is [redacted]. Lane formerly represented Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane's book, "Rush to Judgment," has been released and Lane claims his book is a critique of the Warren Commission's inquiry into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

Lane's book has been reviewed and the first reaction received is, in fact, it is a defense brief. It has been found to be a disturbing and cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission. It comprises 473 pages, including appendices and is divided into four parts.

The introduction is written by Hugh Trevor-Roper who contended the Commission's power was limited, which was understandable, however, it was particularly serious because by the time the Commission effectively took over from the FBI, the FBI had already reached its conclusions that Oswald shot the President and that Oswald was not connected with any conspiracy.

He indicated criticism should take place before judgment and that if the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book. He stated that he believed, along with Mark Lane, that their examination was defective and their

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SEP 22 1963

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Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

arguments unsound: defective because they overlooked inconvenient evidence; unsound because they applied different standards to the evidence which they accepted. Trevor-Roper said the report of the Warren Commission is an "advocate's summing-up," however, before judgment can be given, the advocate of the other side must also be heard. According to Trevor-Roper, this advocate is Mark Lane and refers to Mark Lane's book as a brief.

Lane's approach has been an attempt to discredit witnesses, results of the examination of evidence, that the Commission bypassed relevant testimony, and was insensitive to destruction of hard evidence. He has attempted cleverly to lead the reader to believe the shots which killed the President came from a location other than the Texas school book depository and that there were more than three shots involved. His sly approach in trying to reach his objective can easily lead the reader to believe there is very little credible evidence to show Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy. He has attempted to show the possibility existed there was an association between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby, which we have clearly established there was not.

Throughout the book, Lane is attempting to establish the idea others were involved in the planning of the assassination. For example, Lane said, "A substantial body of evidence, some of it well corroborated, suggests that Lee Harvey Oswald was involved with others in planning the assassination-or others deliberately planned to draw attention to Oswald as the prospective assassin prior to November 22."

In some instances, Lane has alleged the FBI was confused in its investigation and by implication, although not directly, questions the accuracy of our reports which he refers to continually throughout the book as hearsay. In each instance, Lane's allegations are completely false.

ACKNOWLEDGED ASSOCIATES:

It is significant to note Lane has acknowledged in his book several individuals who encouraged and assisted him; namely, Bertrand Russell of England, who in the past has been a severe critic of the Bureau and has been an advocate of pacificism, world socialism, free love and believes that the consummation of human desires during life is the only happiness worth seeking. Also, Professor Arnold Toynbee of England, who

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: "RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

was associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations, (IPR). According to a report on the IPR issued by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in July, 1952, it stated among other things the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of communist policy, propaganda and military intelligence which disseminated information originating from Soviet and communist sources. Also, Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper who wrote the introduction to Mark Lane's book was another individual recognized. Although Trevor-Roper has never been investigated, public source material published in England revealed he was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission. He was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies."

Lane also acknowledged "amateur investigators" among whom was Mrs. Shirley Martin of Hominy, Oklahoma. During the course of investigation, we had numerous communications from her which were furnished to the Warren Commission regarding her alleged findings. She was the subject of an SAC Letter to all field offices indicating she was endeavoring to embarrass the FBI.

CONCLUSION:

Lane, with his deception, has created a masterpiece of doubt and criticism of the Warren Commission which will cause controversy concerning the assassination of President Kennedy for years to come. To those who will take time to closely analyze Lane's book, it will, after a period of time, become clear that he has been biased, and in many instances, dishonest. However, with all his allegations, his greatest failure is that he has not proven that an individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved.

ACTION:

For information. ✓

[Handwritten initials: P, P, G, J, S]

FBI

Date: 9/16/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

Assassination of President J.F.K.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a blind memorandum captioned "DISCUSSION OF WARREN COMMISSION REPORT BY MARK LANE AND ALBERT E. JENNER, JR. ON JERRY WILLIAMS SHOW, 3 P.M. TO 11:30 P.M., 9/15/66, WBBM RADIO, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS."

As noted in the memorandum, MARK LANE attempted to discredit the work of the Warren Commission and its conclusions, obviously in an effort to promote the sale of his book, "Rush to Judgment" which attacks the Warren Commission report. ALBERT E. JENNER, Jr. strongly defended the work of the Commission and was very critical of LANE's book.

For information.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 6) (RM)
- 2 - Chicago
- (1 - 80-255)

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NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 19 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Approved

53 OCT 15 1966

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

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Per

September 16, 1966

**DISCUSSION OF WARREN COMMISSION
REPORT BY MARK LANE AND ALBERT
E. JENNER, JR. ON JERRY WILLIAMS
SHOW, 8 P.M. TO 11:30 P.M.,
9/15/66, WBBM RADIO, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

The Jerry Williams Show is a local program regularly broadcast for about the past year on WBBM radio, Chicago, Illinois, in which the host, Jerry Williams, invites guests to appear and discuss various current and usually controversial issues. Part of the program is devoted to comments and questions from listeners who telephone the program. On September 15, 1966, Jerry Williams introduced on the Jerry Williams Show as his guest Mark Lane, author of a book, "Rush to Judgment" which Williams described as a critique of the Warren Commission inquiry into the murders of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Police Officer J. D. Tippett and Lee Harvey Oswald, and Chicago, Illinois attorney Albert E. Jenner, Jr. who served as a senior counsel to the Warren Commission.

Through the course of the program, Lane and Jenner disagreed concerning the validity of the Warren Commission report, Lane being critical of the report and Jenner supporting the report. Their remarks on the program included the following:

Lane said that contrary to the opinion of the Warren Commission, he felt the evidence was not conclusive that Oswald was the murderer of President Kennedy. Lane said that at one time, Oswald's mother wanted Lane to represent the deceased Oswald before the Warren Commission, but that the Warren Commission would not allow him to do so though he did appear before the Commission. His subsequent investigation into

62-109060 -
ENCLOSURE

the circumstances of the assassination of President Kennedy led to his writing his book, "Rush to Judgment."

Jenner said that Mrs. Oswald, the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, had refused to allow Lane to act as her attorney before the Warren Commission, and he noted also that she had no standing to name an attorney to represent Lee Harvey Oswald before the Commission. Jenner said further that Mark Lane had appeared before the Warren Commission and offered little or nothing of value and further, that Lane declined to identify certain people to whom he had referred in speeches and articles. Lane responded that he had furnished pertinent information to the Commission.

Lane referred to the work of the Warren Commission as slovenly. In this connection, he said that the Commission's opinion that the shots which killed President Kennedy had come from the Texas School Book Depository was unjustified, and that he himself felt that while possibly some shots may have come from the Depository, there was also strong evidence that shots came from behind a fence and that the Warren Commission had ignored this latter evidence.

Lane referred to photographs taken of President Kennedy as President Kennedy was being struck by the assassin's bullets. He said these photographs were taken by an amateur photographer, Abraham Zapruder. Lane said further that the Warren Commission, in publishing these photographs, mislabeled frames 314 and 315. In proof of this statement, Lane said he had a letter from J. Edgar Hoover, signed by Hoover, December 14, 1965, in which Hoover stated, in answer to someone who had written to Hoover in "our" (Lane's) behalf, that frames 314 and 315 of Commission exhibit 885 were transposed. Lane said that the Zapruder film was not in the shape it should be because four of the frames had been taken out by the FBI and the film had then been spliced. Lane said that members of the Commission and lawyers for the Commission did not know that the film had been spliced. During the program, Lane

referred several times to this film and to his allegation that the FBI had removed some of the film and then spliced it. On one occasion, in referring to the Zapruder film, Lane said that the frames between "207 and 212" were removed by the FBI and the film spliced and again said that no member of the Commission knew about this. Lane said that an attorney, Wesley Liebeler, who had assisted Jenner on the Commission, had learned of what the FBI did to the film and as a result of Liebeler's concern, Liebeler had written to J. Lee Rankin, counsel for the Warren Commission, and asked that the Warren Commission reopen its investigation because the FBI had spliced an important document, the Zapruder film.

Lane also raised the issue of the photographs and X-rays which he said had been made of the body of President Kennedy and which Lane said might show whether a wound in the President's throat was an exit or entrance wound and hence, would shed light on the direction from which the bullet came. Lane noted that "Newsweek" magazine had recently stated that its investigators could find no one in government who would admit knowing where those X-rays and photographs were.

In the matter of the location from which the assassin's bullets were fired, Jenner cited what he said was positive testimony from a number of witnesses which showed that the shots came from the Texas School Book Depository and not from anywhere else.

Lane said that a number of witnesses who might have been called by the Warren Commission were not called and further, that he believed that these witnesses were not called because their testimony might contradict pre-conceived opinions of the Warren Commission about the assassination.

When asked by Williams to comment on Lane's book, Jenner said that the book uses testimony from witnesses which is taken out of context, that the book offers no solid or fair proof for Lane's speculations about the assassination, and that the book ignores the background of Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane said

that the background of Oswald was not relevant since Oswald might well have been only a spectator at the assassination.

Lane said that he was not one of those who held that Oswald was a government agent. Lane then went on to note that such allegations had been made. He said that in the book of Congressman Gerald Ford about the assassination of President Kennedy, Ford said that Dallas, Texas, District Attorney, Henry Wade, and Texas Attorney General Waggoner Carr told Ford that Oswald was an FBI agent, that they knew the number assigned to Oswald, and that Oswald was paid \$200 a month. Lane said he does not know if those allegations were true, but he thought they merited investigation. Jenner said that the allegations that Oswald was an FBI agent or government agent had been investigated and had been proven false by the Warren Commission.

Lane mentioned a cablegram, Commission exhibit number 917, from the American Embassy in Moscow to the FBI, the CIA, the Department of State and the Commandant of the Marine Corps concerning Oswald. In this cablegram, which referred to Oswald's desire to renounce his citizenship and to his giving information about radar to the Russians, Oswald is described, according to Lane, as a former Marine and apparently further described but this latter description had been deleted from the cablegram. Lane said this deletion was of a space large enough for 43 letters, and he asked Jenner if he knew what this deletion was. Jenner said he had never seen the cablegram in any condition other than with the blank space whereupon Lane asked how then does Jenner know whether Oswald was a member of the FBI or the CIA if he did not know what had been deleted from the cablegram. Jenner said that he knew because he had seen the records of the FBI and the CIA and other government agencies.

In the course of the discussion, Lane's motivation in writing the book was discussed. Lane said he had given up his political career and his law practice while pursuing his investigation, and that he and his wife have had to borrow

money from his parents. He said he had obtained some money from lectures, but that he had contributed this money to the Citizens Committee for Inquiry, which committee sent amateur investigators into Dallas and these amateur investigators, according to Lane, turned up a lot more information than the professional investigators relied on by the Warren Commission. Jerry Williams then suggested that the publication of the book would now bring considerable money to Lane, to which Lane said he hoped people would buy the book, "Rush to Judgment." Lane noted that Jenner had said his book was a pack of lies. Lane went on to say that he, Lane, would not call the Warren Commission report a pack of lies although it was, according to Lane.

Lane also mentioned a secret meeting of the Warren Commission which was referred to by Congressman Ford in Ford's book which was concerned with allegations that Oswald was connected with the FBI. Jenner said that there was no evidence that Oswald was an FBI agent or even that Oswald was an agent of the Soviet Union.

Lane noted his differences with the Warren Commission concerning whether Oswald was as good a shot with a rifle as the Warren Commission report would indicate, and further expressed dissatisfaction with the suppression of a number of items in the government archives concerning the Warren Commission investigation which he said would not be released until the year 2039.

Lane also again made reference to what he said was the splicing of the Zapruder film by the FBI, and Jenner responded that even if the film was spliced, this would not mean that anything of significance had been deleted.

Lane also said that the Dallas Police Department prepared a transcript of its police radio broadcast during the time of the assassination, which transcript the Warren Commission felt was inaccurate with the result that an FBI agent was sent to the Dallas Police Department and there

spent four days preparing an FBI transcript of the Dallas police radio broadcast. This FBI transcript, according to Lane, was entirely different in material respects from the Dallas Police Department transcript. This police radio broadcast was significant, according to Lane, because Lane said a description of Oswald was broadcast over the police radio in Dallas before Oswald was known to be a suspect.

Lane also asked why the Warren Commission files concerning Jack Ruby were classified, and Jenner pointed out in answer that they were classified because Ruby's case was still pending in court.

Lane said there are a number of people who do not believe the conclusions in the report of the Warren Commission. Jenner said that responsible people who had reviewed the work of the Commission supported the Commission's report. Jenner said that the Commission conducted a full and fair investigation and reported that investigation fully and fairly.

Jenner departed from the program at about 11 p.m. in order to catch a plane and during the last half hour of the program, Lane replied to telephone callers who had questions concerning his earlier remarks. In answer to one of the callers, Lane said that it was not his position that the members of the Warren Commission were charlatans. Lane said that people in government, however, sometimes found it necessary to satisfy the needs of government and in this connection, Lane said that Adlai Stevenson, at the United Nations, had said that the United States was not involved in the invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles when, in fact, the United States was definitely involved. Lane further mentioned that President Eisenhower had publicly stated that the plane of Francis Gary Powers, downed in Russia, had been a weather plane and that later, President Eisenhower publicly admitted that his earlier statement was not true and that he knew it to be untrue when he made it.

Lane, in answer to a question concerning why the Commission would issue an inaccurate or distorted report, said that the Commission had been faced with a situation in which the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas Police were all saying that Oswald had been the assassin. The Commission felt it necessary to settle doubts in the minds of the public by issuing a report saying that Oswald had been the assassin. Lane said that the Commission probably felt that to issue a report saying there were assassins who the Commission did not know about would have been unsettling. Lane noted that attorney Louis Nizer had said that the Commission's report was a contribution to national tranquility, and Lane said he agreed with this but Lane also said that the Commission report was a total disservice to the truth.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 27, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
F. KENNEDY

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Schroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To instruct the New York Office to purchase two copies of the "Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings & Exhibits" (\$4.00 each) by Sylvia Meagher, published by Scarecrow Press, Inc. Airtel attached.

BACKGROUND:

The Dallas Office previously furnished a letterhead memorandum concerning Penn Jones, Jr., Editor of the "Midlothian Mirror," Midlothian, Texas, who had appeared on a radio program in Dallas at which time he commented on various aspects of the assassination and was promoting a book he was writing. Penn referred to an index relating to the testimony and exhibits on the assassination prepared by one "Sylvia Marr" and published by the "Scarecrow Press," New York.

Dallas requested the Bureau to furnish a copy of the "Marr Index." Based on the information furnished, "The Marr Index" and the name, "Sylvia Marr" were not identified in Bureau files.

New York determined the correct name for this index is "Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings & Exhibits" by "Sylvia Meagher," which comprises 152 pages and retails at \$4.00 a copy. This index classifies information in the twenty-six volumes of the hearings and exhibits as well as the report itself. The classification encompasses all elements of the assassination and subsequent crimes as well as background and history of principals. In addition, the references under each subject incorporated in the index extends beyond the citation in the appendix of the Warren report and negative references are also included.

Enclosure
IKR:cmh

62-109060

NOT RECORDED

199 OCT 4 1966

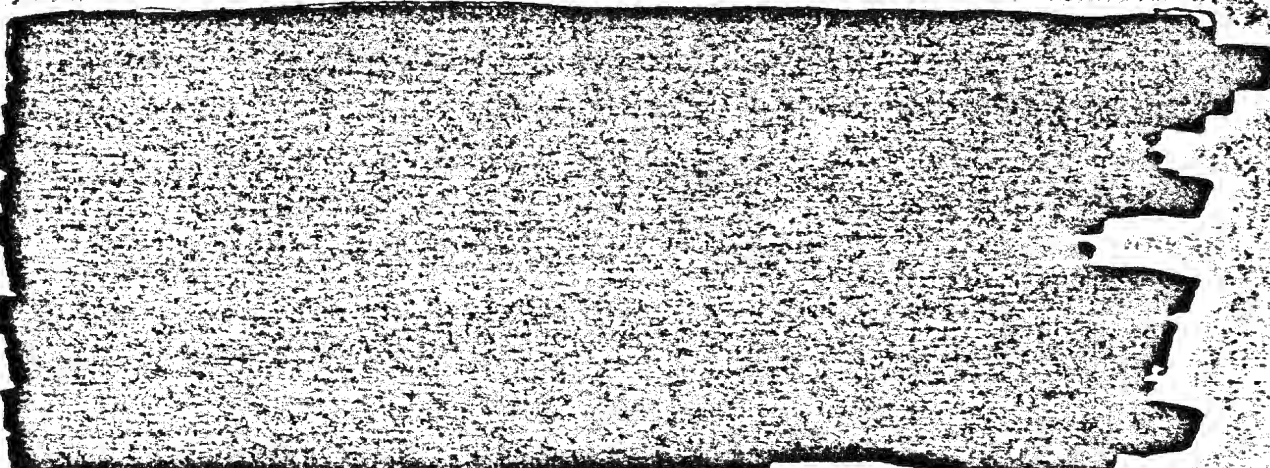
CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

53 OCT 14 1966

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach.
RE: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON
THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
KENNEDY

Sylvia Orenstein Meagher



Bureau files contain a letter which appeared in the "Washington Post," 6/18/65 under "Letters to Editor" column signed by Sylvia Meagher. She stated in essence that the inconsistencies which appeared in the Warren Report are real. Also on 7/27/65 Sylvia Meagher telephonically contacted the Laboratory indicating she was preparing a book on the assassination of President Kennedy, and she raised questions concerning the procedures followed in the examination of the "Zapruder" film (amateur film taken depicting the assassination event). No comment was made to Miss Meagher concerning this matter, and she was tactfully referred to the Warren Commission Report.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

This index will be available to numerous individuals interested in the Warren Commission Report. Since this index was prepared under a series of subject classifications and subdivisions which apparently extend beyond those published in the Warren Commission Report, it is believed it would be beneficial for future reference. A copy should be in possession of the Bureau and Dallas.

ACTION:

For approval attached is an airtel to New York instructing the New York Division to purchase two copies of the index furnishing one to Dallas and one to the Bureau.

✓ JIM - 2 - D. R/S. Turk

FOUNT

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

1-Mr. Mohr

1-Mr. Rosen, Att: Mr. Raupach, 5716

1-Mr. Sullivan, Att: Mr. Lenihan,

Rm. 818, 9th&D September 13, 1966

1-Mr. Conrad

1-Mr. Cunningham, 7410

1-Mr. Jevons, 7133

TERMINATION OF WARREN COMMISSION
EVIDENCE AND EXHIBITS TO THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS
SERVICE

In accordance with your letter dated August 19, 1966,
the FBI transferred on September 14, 1966, to the National
Archives and Records Service, the evidence and exhibits set
forth on the attached list relating to the investigation of the
assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

At the termination of the litigation or when title to
Cowdell's rifle, revolver and holster is vested pursuant to
Public Law 89-318, these items will be transferred to the
National Archives and Records Service pursuant to your
instructions.

Enclosure

1-The Deputy Attorney General

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
170 SEP 27 1966

NOTE: Transfer of items of evidence and exhibits to Archives
previously approved by Bureau and Department. Immediately upon
approval, we contacted Archives to make arrangements for the transfer,
and have been following the matter closely. On the morning of
9/9/66, Mr. Marion Johnson of Archives telephoned and advised they
could begin the transfer at 1:30 p.m. Accordingly, this transfer was
begun 9/9 and completed 9/14/66.

CC:ich
(10)

10 SEP 27 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 9/1/66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

*Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy*

Pages 23203-23207. Congressman Kupferman, (R) New York, introduced H. Con. Res. 1023, to establish a joint committee to determine the necessity of a congressional investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. He spoke concerning the conclusions of the Warren Commission and the criticism of such. He commented on the various articles, books, etc., that have been written criticizing the Warren Commission. He stated "Finally, the critics suggest as typical of the superficial nature of the Commission's work, that the Commission never independently investigated rumors, whether Oswald was a paid informant of the FBI but merely took the word of FBI officials, principally J. Edgar Hoover, that he was not. They say the question that the public is left with now is whether the Commission's commitment from the onset of its assignment was less to the discovery of revelation and truth than to dispelling rumors that would damage the national interest. . . . In light

of the current and mounting criticism of the Warren report we must now objectively evaluate the findings of all those who would have us believe the Warren Commission in one way or another did not do all that it could have. In this way the volume of work of the Warren Commission will be called upon to stand a true test. But so will the conclusions and rationality of those who would attack the Warren Commission be put to an equally objective test." Mr. Kupferman placed the text of the resolution and an up-to-date list prepared by the Library of Congress of various articles and books dealing with the Warren report in the Record.

Original filed in:

66-1731-1717

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
191 OCT 11 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 9/1/66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in the case or subject matter files.

61 OCT 11 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

DATE: 9/29/66

*Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy*

By airtel dated 9/16/66 the Chicago Office furnished a blind memorandum captioned "Discussion of Warren Commission Report by Mark Lane and Albert E. Jenner, Jr., on Jerry Williams Show, 8 P. M. to 11:30 P. M., 9/15/66, WBBM Radio, Chicago, Illinois." During the television program Mark Lane attempted to discredit the work of the Warren Commission and its conclusions in an obvious effort to promote the sale of his book "Rush to Judgment." Mr. Jenner strongly defended the work of the Commission and was critical of Lane's book. During the program, among other allegations Lane reportedly made erroneous references to some aspects of our examination of the amateur movie film of the assassination made by Abraham Zapruder. He reportedly stated that four of the frames had been taken out of the film by the FBI and the film had been spliced and that members of the Commission and lawyers for the Commission did not know that the film had been spliced.

This is completely in error; at no time did the FBI modify the original film in any manner. The facts are we never had custody of the original film which Zapruder sold to Life magazine. We made our original examination from copies of the film and later from slides made from each frame and furnished to us by Life magazine. At the request of the Commission, a representative of Life magazine did bring the original film to the Commission and in the presence of one of our Laboratory experts ran the film for the lawyers for the Commission. At that time and in the presence of the representative from Life magazine, an expert from the FBI was allowed to examine the original film briefly. The film was never out of the custody of

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-8615-5

105-82555

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 19 1966

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)
- 2 - Mr. Rosen (Mr. Malley) (Mr. Raupach)
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

5 OCT 1966

LS:emh:fa (9) 56 OCT 26 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

5/10/66

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: Lee Harvey Oswald
105-82555

the representative from Life magazine during this period. We at that time noted no splice; however, subsequently when Life made slides of each frame available to us, it was determined by reference to the FBI copy of the film that certain frames were not represented in the slides and that the film from which the slides were made, now had been spliced. It is interesting to note that in the footnote on page 66 of Lane's book "Rush to Judgment" he makes reference to the fact that the film was in the custody of Life magazine and that Life was reluctant to release it to the Commission.

The initial assignment of numbers to the frames was done in the Laboratory and was based on the frames in the copy of the original that had been furnished to the FBI and this copy of the Zapruder film contained all of the frames and was made before the splicing occurred. As indicated above, we first became aware of the splices when individual slides of the pertinent frames were made by Life magazine and furnished to the FBI. These slides clearly show the splice on frame 207 and frame 212 and no slides were furnished for frames 208 through 211. It can be assumed that the splicing was done by Life magazine. The four missing frames were examined from the FBI copy previously obtained and although there is slightly less detail in the copy than in the original film, there was insufficient loss of information to be pertinent to the study of the film.

During the printing of the Warren Commission report, testimony and exhibits, two photographs representing frames from the Zapruder film were transposed resulting in mislabeling. Lane in the television program also referred to this mislabeling. This matter had been previously discovered and it had been previously established that the photographs of the frames and their numbers as furnished by the FBI Laboratory were correct, and the mislabeling in the Commission Report is apparently the result of a printing error.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For your information.

[Handwritten signatures and initials follow, including a large 'JRC' and 'wss' with a checkmark.]

- 2 -

FBI

Date: 9/22/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)
 SUBJECT : ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: ALLEGATION THAT JFCOTT (Justice for Crew
 of the Thresher) ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT
 KENNEDY

Enclosed for Bureau, Dallas and Portland is one Xerox copy each
 of advertising flyer and envelope in which it was received by
 Baltimore Office.

Enclosed flyer advertises publication which promotes allegation
 that five members of organization known as JFCOTT (Justice for
 Crew of the Thresher) planned and carried out the assassination
 of President KENNEDY. It bears the name and address at both
 top and bottom "Evidence", P. O. Box 652, Empire, Oregon.

Since enclosed material originated and was mailed in Oregon,
 probably nationwide, it appears likely information concerning
 it has been previously secured and submitted by the Portland
 Office. No further action is being taken in this matter by
 Baltimore, UACB.

ENCLOSURE

REC-59

EX-102

- ③ - Bureau (Enc.2)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc.2)
- 2 - Portland (Enc.2)
- 1 - Baltimore

JSR:cm

(8)

*No action
 written by Edward
 Frank & Brant (mentally
 incoming call)
 file - 6-10-66*

SEP 23 1966

Approved: _____

6 2 SEP 28 1966 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

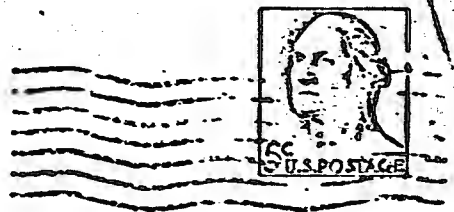
Mr. Tolson
 Mr. DeLoach
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Casper
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Conrad
 Mr. Felt
 Mr. Gale
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Sullivan
 Mr. Tavel
 Mr. Trotter
 Tele. Rm.
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

Five members of the organization known as JACOBY, (Justice For Crew Of The Thresher) planned and carried out the Dallas tragedy. Les and Joe were in the Texas building. Art and Orville were on the east pass of the ferry. Their leader was a man known as H.C. Hill. He was outside the Texas building and directed the operation and escape by means of shortwave radio. Lee Harvey Oswald was set up as "A Patsy" by Hill. Two and ONLY Two shots were fired from the Texas building.

In August of 1963, over 3 months prior to the tragedy Naval Officials, Postal authorities and others knew that the organization was in Dallas, Texas making plans to assassinate the former Secretary of Navy, Gov. John Connally. They knew that this group of men had vowed to secure justice, in their own way for the 139 young Americans who were aboard the SS Thresher. Members of JACOBY were aware of the fact that Naval Officials, U.S. Senator Richard S. Russell, Chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and others had been warned that Navy was going to lose a "W" Sub because fraudulent pressure/depth tests had been used on equipment built for Subs of the Thresher Class.

Naval officials and others have made an all out effort to suppress this evidence. This case filed Evidence Excluded From The Warren Report is being made available to the American people. Five Town and villages will soon roll at the protest. You can reserve your copy by mailing your check or money order for \$10.00 to :

Evidence
PO BOX 652
Empire, Oregon



Federal Bureau of Investigation
405 N.E. Post Office Bldg.
Baltimore, Maryland

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 9-28-66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 23028-23067. Congressman Kuyperman, (R) New York, advised that on Wednesday, September 28, I am introducing a concurrent resolution to establish a joint committee to determine the necessity of a congressional investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy in order to attempt to set at rest the uncertainty still remaining notwithstanding the publication of the Warren report just 2 years ago. He included with his remarks an article from the New York Times of September 25 entitled "The Right of Appeal For Lee Oswald" written by Tom Ricker. A copy of Mr. Kuyperman's resolution will be obtained as soon as it is available.

Original filed in:

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED

13 OCT 7 1966

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 9-27-66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

5 OCT 20 1966

CARL T. CURTIS
NEBRASKA

COMMITTEES:

FINANCE
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION
AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES
JOINT ATOMIC ENERGY

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 16, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

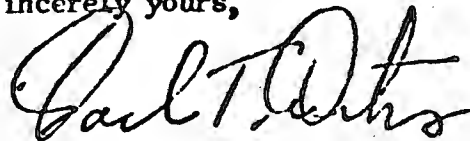
I have received the following inquiry from a constituent:

"I have heard that the Secret Service destroyed the autopsy reports and the pictures of JFK's body in Dallas, Texas, shortly after they were obtained. Is this true? If so would you please find out why they were not publicized?"

Would you be good enough to answer these questions, so that I might reply to this gentlemen?

With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,



CARL T. CURTIS, USS

REC 5

CTC:mg

62-109060-4212

EX-103

SEP 26 1966

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September 21, 1966

REC 5

62-109060-4212

EX-136

Honorable Carl T. Curtis
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

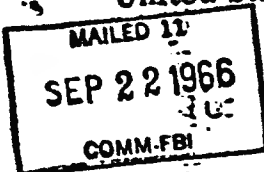
Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy

My dear Senator:

I received your letter of September 16th regarding the inquiry from your constituent concerning the allegation of the destruction by the Secret Service of the autopsy reports and pictures of President Kennedy's body in Dallas, Texas.

Inasmuch as the matter about which your constituent inquired pertains to the Secret Service, I am referring a copy of your communication to the Director, United States Secret Service, Washington, D. C.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: We have had generally cordial relations with Senator Curtis. A copy of his letter has been referred to the Secret Service by form.

DFC:jls
(3)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

51

SEP 21 3 06 PM
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

No ack necessary. Bureau
not interested in theories per
Division 6.

8 File
mib

st

September 11, 1965

Dear Sir,

I have been doing some investigation concerning the tragic assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I have come up with a very interesting and complete theory which I believe I can prove.

If you are interested in this vital matter, which I am certain you are, please get in touch with me in the very near future.

REC 53

62-109060-4213

RECORDED

12 SEP 28 1965

Now you can consider the murder an inside job, meaning it was a part of the administration who arranged in detail every killing.

770615 154

Sincerely,
J. Edgar Hoover

CORRESPONDENCE

FBI

Date: 9/26/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (C)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re: ALLEGATION THAT JFCOTT (Justice
for Crew of the Thresher)
ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 9/22/66.

The Bureau's attention is called to Portland letter to Bureau and all field offices dated 5/20/64, captioned "EDWARD FRANK BRAY; MRS. EDWARD FRANK BRAY, INFORMATION CONCERNING." Therein is described how Mr. and Mrs. FRANK BRAY, 2606 Northeast 12th Avenue, Portland, Oregon, were engaged in a very wide spread mailing of letters and other materials to FBI Offices, prominent individuals and Federal and state officials throughout the United States.

The subject matter of the BRAY mailings were the sinking of the nuclear submarine Thresher, the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and an allegation that the Navy had lost an atomic warhead off the Pacific Coast. According to Portland letter, BRAY, himself, was considered definitely psychopathic.

The contents of the advertising flyer furnished the Bureau by referenced Baltimore airtel appears to be another mailing by BRAY.

No action being taken, UACB, and above information is furnished Bureau, Portland and Baltimore for information.

3 - Bureau
1 - Portland (89-21) (info)
1 - Baltimore (89-30) (info)
1 - Dallas

Approved: [Signature]
(6) Special Agent in Charge.

Sent _____

SEP 27 1966

Per [Signature]

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-4215

FBI

Date: 9/19/66

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

A I R T E L

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115)
SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA

MARK LANE, author of "Rush to Judgment", a book criticizing the Warren Commission hearings in the entire investigation of the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY, appeared on the Chicago TV program "Off the Cuff", from 12:20 a.m. to 2:20 a.m. 9/19/66. This program was moderated by NORMAN ROSS of WBKB-TV, Chicago, Illinois. Also on this program were six young college people who have spent the past year in various foreign countries as Chicago Ambassadors of Good Will. Since the entire program was devoted to LANE and his book, these six young people were invited to return to the program at a later date. It should also be noted that no one on the program challenged LANE with regard to his criticisms of the Warren Commission and the FBI.

LANE spent the entire time criticizing the Warren Commission in that he felt they did not call sufficient witnesses and he felt that the Warren Commission went into the hearing with a pre-conceived idea that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was the sole assassin. LANE stated that in his opinion, other people were involved in this matter, and he felt that it was definitely a conspiracy. He criticized the Warren Commission for not going deeper into the assassination. He criticized President JOHNSON for making some 1500 reports unavailable to the public until 75 years from this time. He stated these reports were now in the National Archives, and were not to be opened for 75 years.

3 - Bureau
3 - Chicago
1 - J80-255
1 - 100-
FHA/bal

REC-28 62-109060-423

(MARK LANE)

12 SEP 21 1966

Approved:

62 OCT 5 1966

Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

SOVIET SECTION

CG 62-6115

LANE was extremely critical of the FBI in that he said the FBI, Secret Service and the Dallas Police Force failed in their duties to protect President KENNEDY. The FBI allegedly spliced some film taken of the assassination by an amateur photographer, and when this film was shown before the Warren Commission, the Commission did not know it had been spliced. LANE also criticized the FBI in that he stated many of the people interviewed by FBI Agents have indicated that what came out in the FBI reports was not what they had told the FBI Agents. He also stated that the FBI had been following him around the country "taping" his speeches and remarks, and he felt the FBI should spend more time investigating the question who really killed President KENNEDY rather than wasting their time taping his talks.

LANE also stated that when he was trying to publish his book, one publisher told him that he had received a telephone call from an Assistant Director of the FBI, stating "JOHN, the Bureau and I would be very unhappy if you publish this book". LANE did not identify either the publisher or the Assistant Director. LANE then talked about the difficulties he had in getting his book published, and indicated that perhaps the FBI had contacted other publishers to keep them from publishing his book, although he was very careful not to actually make this statement.

LANE was also critical of Director HOOVER. In answer to a question ROSS asked of LANE to wit "Didn't Director HOOVER of the FBI indicate that you were a poor lawyer". LANE stated that Director HOOVER did make such a statement, and that he, LANE, did not know what psychological problems Mr. HOOVER was having, but LANE felt that Director HOOVER should step aside from his present position in favor of a more active and younger person.

The Bureau should note that by communication dated 9/16/66, LANE appeared on another program in the Chicago area, and the results of his comments during that program were set forth in a blind memorandum. Since those comments are predominantly the same as those set forth above, this information is not being set forth in a form suitable for dissemination.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: September 27, 1966

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
IMPENDING ARTICLE ON ASSASSINATION BY
"U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT" MAGAZINE

On 9-27-66, Howard Norton, a writer for "U.S. News and World Report" magazine, who is extremely friendly toward the Bureau, stopped by my office and spoke with Bishop. He stated that "U.S. News and World Report" is going to publish a feature article in a forthcoming issue, probably its next issue, in which it will make an extensive analysis of the four or five recently published books which criticize and second-guess the Warren Commission and its report on the assassination.

Norton advised that a number of writers for "U.S. News and World Report" are working on the article and that they have interviewed members of the Warren Commission, as well as Arlen Specter, an attorney who conducted examination of many of the key witnesses for the Commission and other knowledgeable persons concerning the Commission and its work. He advised that the research conducted by the writers of the "U.S. News and World Report" has led them to the conclusion that the criticism of the Warren Commission and its report in the recent wave of books is completely unfounded and that the Warren Commission conclusions concerning the assassination are borne out by the evidence.

Norton had several questions concerning specific aspects of the FBI's investigation, all of which are covered fully in various portions of the Warren Commission report, and these were answered by directing his attention to the specific pages of the Warren Commission report where these matters were discussed.

Norton was very grateful for the assistance rendered to him, and advised it had assisted him considerably in clearing up questions which

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jones

(Continued - Over)

62-109060-4216
62-109060-4216
62-109060-4216

Wick to DeLoach Memo, 9-27-66

RE: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy...

Impending Article by "U.S. News and World Report"

had arisen in his mind and those of the other writers of the "U.S. News and World Report" who worked on the story. He stated that no attribution whatsoever would be given to the FBI in the article published by the "U.S. News and World Report" and that this article would be favorable in tenor to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

V. ✓
TSB P
JAM
L TV

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4217

PAGE NO. ALL

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

102

STATE

REFERRAL

Directed to the
attention of: Chief of the
Department of International Affairs,
Federal Bureau of Investigation, in
conjunction with the Central Intelligence
Washington DC, X United States of America

Mr. [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Contents of this document STRICTLY confidential.

Dear Sir;

Before I engage in the real purpose of this letter I should like to clarify who I am. All my life I have lived on Canadian Military bases both at home and overseas. I spent four years in Europe, Soest Germany (there is an underground American missile silo in the Mohnesee vicinity). I have just graduated from grade 13 (comparable to your first year university.) and next year I shall probably attend Carleton in Ottawa, however, for many years my field of interest has been in aviation and radio, radio electronics. In six weeks I shall commence Flight officer aircrew training in aviation, radio navigation and electronics.

While in Europe, one of my big interests was a radio station of a very "different" and specialized type, one greatly aided by the people of America, Radio Free Europe. This station is under constant threat of sabotage, radio frequency jamming and obliteration on the part of the communists and East Germans, as you probably well know. Today it still continues to try and inform those behind the iron curtain and allow them to know the truth about the free world, however, sir, I wish to ask of you several important, important to me that is(?), questions. I want you to know this information is known, to my knowledge, only by me and Miss [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (If you wish to conduct a slight investigation, above is her address should you wish to mail her information.) It has been discovered by me, accidentally, that Radio Free Europe not only relays the truth to the Iron curtain, but it is also a coded message relay station for your agents and C.I.A. people operating behind the curtain. Unfortunately, there is a communist station operating almost on exactly the same frequency band as radio Free Europe, so I am not positive as to which station I recorded this information from, but it was broadcasted that President Kennedy was not assassinated by one man, it was the result of months of planning and searching for an appropriate "pansy", the FBI found Oswald, Jack Ruby was the destined "eliminator" of L.H. Oswald, Jack was arranged to do this through bribes and threats. The Warren Commission Report seems to fall down on that point. Could

CORRESPONDENCE

SEP 26 1966

REC-6 62-109060-7218

30

29

28

27

26

25

24

2/3rd please clarify m. [redacted] parent mis-interpretation [redacted] facts? I would greatly appreciate any and all information you can give me on Radio Free Europe, the information I mentioned concerning R.F.E. and U.S. "freedom" agents is not definite and I would be very pleased to receive data concerning this point. [redacted] whom is the ONLY other party I have confided the previously mentioned subjects would also like to receive similar data, if you do send her information, please mention it was at the request of S.I. 35356, she will understand. Meanwhile, please realize that I am a great admirer of the fabulous job CIA and the FBI are doing to preserve freedom and Democracy. I want you to realize any information or data you submit to me and Miss Snider will be held in the strictest confidence and revealed to no one, I ask this information merely to clear up several disturbing questions I have in my mind. Until I hear from you again, I wish to extend my deepest appreciation for anything you may do on my behalf.

With Sincerely Yours

[redacted]
[redacted]

REC-6

62-109060-4218

September 30, 1966

YIP
[REDACTED]

GER

Seig

Life
PH
W

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter was received on September 26th during Mr. Hoover's absence.

I know he would want me to advise you that the results of the FBI's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy were transmitted to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. This Commission has since furnished all data in its possession to the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Certain material in possession of the Archives is now available for public inspection and for legitimate research purposes.

REC'D-READING ROOM

SEP 30 3 16 PM '66

The FBI has no authority to independently release any information contained in these reports; however, since certain material is available for inspection, it is suggested you communicate with the Archivist, National Archives, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20408 for the data you desire.

NICK

Inasmuch as your request for information regarding Radio Free Europe is of interest to another Government agency, I am referring a copy of your communication to the United States Information Agency, Washington, D. C. I am also sending a copy of your letter to the Central Intelligence Agency.

MAILED 3
SEP 30 1966
COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Correspondent and [REDACTED] are not identifiable in Bufiles. Copies of his letter have been referred to the United States Information Agency and CIA by form.

DFC:jms
OCT 1 1966
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

- Olson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Wick
- Resper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 9/27/66

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (62-2931)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

On 9/26/66, this office received a yellow mimeographed sheet bearing a stamp "The Warren Report Is a Hoax" which apparently was issued by "Evidence, P. O. Box 652, Empire, Oregon."

This sheet was forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Pittsburgh, Pa., in an envelope postmarked at North Bend, Oregon, 9/20/66. The envelope bore the return address of Box 652, Empire, Oregon.

The original envelope and the above-mentioned sheet are enclosed for the Bureau's information. Xerox copies of same are also being furnished to Dallas and Portland.

It would appear that possibly all Bureau offices are being sent copies of enclosed sheet and that the Portland Office is aware of the nature of the individual or organization having Post Office Box 652 at Empire, Ore. In view thereof, no further action is contemplated by this office.

- ENCLOSURE
- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)(RM)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 2)(RM)
 - 1 - Portland (Enc. 2)(RM)
 - 2 - Pittsburgh
 - (1 - 105-5070 - LEE HARVEY OSWALD)

JTM/jep
(6)

REC-34

5 SEP 29 1966

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-108

62-63551
Edw F. Connelley
Mentel

81X



700.1-1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Box 692
EMPIRE, ORR



THE WARREN REPORT
IS A HOAX

Federal Bureau of Investigation
1300 Federal Office Bldg
Pittsburgh, Penn

X1315

Optional Form No. 10
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (46-1375) (P)

DATE: 10/4/66

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

EDWARD FRANK BRAY;
MRS. EDWARD FRANK BRAY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

"Evidence",
P.O. Box 652,
Empire, Oregon
INFORMATION CONCERNING

First, it is requested that all offices see that the second and third titles above are properly indexed. In addition, it is requested that the letters "JFCOTT" and the wording, "Justice for the Crew of the 'Thresher'" also be indexed.

Re Portland letter to the Bureau and all offices dated 5/20/64, entitled, "EDWARD FRANK BRAY; MRS. EDWARD FRANK BRAY, INFORMATION CONCERNING", which set out that the BRAYS were engaged in widespread mailings of material dealing with the sinking of the nuclear submarine "Thresher", the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, and an allegation that the Navy had lost an atomic warhead off the Pacific Coast. This letter pointed out that EDWARD FRANK BRAY was considered psychopathic and that offices receiving his material need not forward it to Portland.

2-5
1-Each Office (58)
2-Portland
(1 - 46-1375)
(1 - 89-21)
(62)

REC 26

62-109060-4220

OCT 6 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

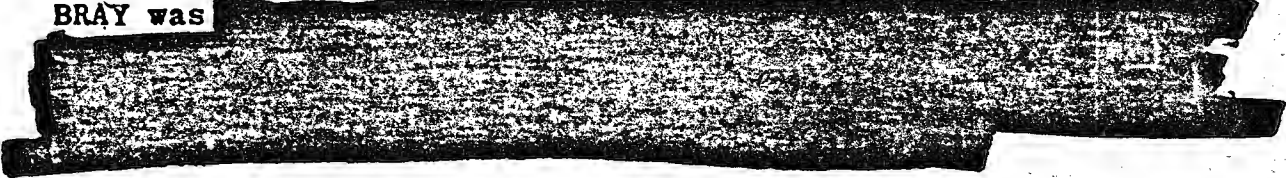
62-109060

576

PD 46-1375

In recent days, a number of offices have forwarded to Portland copies of material which had been received through the mail and which is unquestionably the work of BRAY. The material consists of a single sheet, usually yellow in color, and the closing paragraph makes a pitch for \$10 for a volume of evidence. Also, copies bear at some location on the sheet, the words, "Evidence, P.O. Box 652, Empire, Oregon" and some have the stamped words, "The Warren report is a hoax". All were mailed from either North Bend, Oregon, or Coos Bay, Oregon. These two small cities sit side by side, their borders touching, and this area is known to be the present home of EDWARD FRANK BRAY. Empire, Oregon, is located nearby.

Since the current widespread mailings undoubtedly originated with BRAY, it will not be necessary for any office to furnish to Portland any further such mailings. As a matter of information, it might be noted that on 6/6/66, BRAY was



TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Addressee: Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th Street & Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Addressor: (?) Lucio Bacenil (?) Melendez
Block #1, Chumbusco Street, lot 29-1
Pantillan Development
Mexico, D. F.

Postmark: Mexico
September 29, 1966

Mexico, D. F.
September 29, 1966

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Dear Mr. Director:

Again permit me to address you and say that I would sincerely thank you to answer each of the following questions referring to President Kennedy. They are different from those already known and exhaustive ones in the film "The Assassination of the Century" with Arthur Nations and George Russell, which I recently saw at the theatre.

1. What has become of Oswald's mother, who was reportedly going to Russia to investigate her son's case?
2. Where were the Kennedys coming from when they arrived at the Dallas Airport?
3. What stores are around which sell edible chickens, and were their patrons investigated?
4. What were the general circumstances of the recent death of Mrs. K's son?

TRANSLATED BY:
JOYCE B. CLARK:dgf:12
October 5, 1966

REC-51

62-109060-4221

OCT 12 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

ack 10-10-66
BBH/urb

5. When was Kennedy's last will made known, and could this be related to the case?
6. Could you tell me what was the reason for the visit to Dallas?
7. Which of the two rulers ought by obligation to be in Dallas, deducing that the remaining one alone completed the retinue?
8. Where was Connally coming from when he arrived in Dallas? I ask because it is felt that each of the assassinated men must have had a group of press men or only one.
9. It seems to me that the speed of the retinue is related to the shots, making cars behind it and others suspicious.
10. If Oswald was one of the accomplices, he would not have had to throw away the edible chicken of which the remains were found, and the autopsy would have proved the point. On the contrary, it would indicate that he was not in the room where the shots were fired or that he came when he heard them and was looking for the real criminal, and perhaps he, faced with such a dilemma, wiped off his own fingerprints from the rifle if he took it innocently. It therefore seems to me it was not said that his fingerprints had been found.
11. Was each resident of the building that day investigated, and why was it that there were people in it when the rulers arrived, when it seems that the building should have been closed and not occupied by anyone?
12. The fact that the events took place outside a commercial zone coincides with the advantage which an automobile has in not being trapped by traffic or by a string of traffic lights, where it is supposed the shooter or the other members were.
13. If Oswald was in the theatre he worked by investigative instinct, and those responsible therefore snuck away.
14. It is supposed that someone cut himself out of that building or informed outside or reviewed before the death.
15. It is supposed that the rifle was handed over as goods in the building itself.

In reference to your kind letter of December 9, 1965,
I shall thank you for a list of FBI texts.

Respectfully yours,

(?) Lucio Bacenil (?) Melendez
Block, #1, Chumbusco Street, lot 29-1
Pantillan Development
Mexico, D.F.

México, D.F. a 2 de septiembre de 1966.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Estimado Sr. Director:

Nuevamente me permito saludarlo muy atentamente manifestándole que he de agradecer sinceramente su contestación en lista a cada una de las siguientes preguntas que se refirieron al Presidente Kennedy; las cuales son diferentes a las ya conocidas y a las exhaustivas de la película El Asesinato del Sr. Kennedy con Arthur Nations y George Russell que vi en días pasados en una sala de cine.

Primeramente se pregunta que ha sido de la mamá de Oswald que según se dijo iba a ir a Rusia para investigar el caso de su hijo.

- 2- Al llegar los Kennedy al aeropuerto de Dallas de donde iban procedentes?
- 3- Qué tiendas existen en los contornos a hechos con venta de pollos comestibles y se investigaron a sus compradores?
- 4- Qué circunstancias generales acaecieron en la muerte reciente del hijo de la Sra. K?
- 5- Con qué fechas se dio a conocer el último testamento de Kennedy y se podría relacionar en el caso?
- 6- Podría recordarme cual era el motivo de la visita a Dallas?
- 7- Cual de los 2 gobernantes debería estar por obligación en Dallas denunciando que el restante solo completaba la comitiva?
- 8- De donde procedía Connally al llegar a Dallas? Se pregunta por el caso de que se estima que cada uno de los asesinos debería haber tenido Canal de hombres de pect o solamente uno?
- 9- Le parece que la velocidad de la comitiva se relaciona con los disparos haciéndose sospechosos los carros delanteros de ella y otros similares.
10. Si Oswald era de los cómplices no habría de haber despreciado el rollo comestible del que se encontraron residuos y la autopsia habría comprobado el punto; de lo contrario indicaría que no estuvo en el cuarto de los disparos o que accedió precisamente por ellos convirtiéndose en perseguidor del delincuente original y quizá el mismo ante tal dilema borrara sus propias huellas del rifle si lo tomó inocentemente; del cual me parece no haberse dicho que se habrían encontrado sus huellas digitales.
- 11- Se investigaron a cada uno de los residentes del edificio ese día y como fue que se encontró gente en el mismo a la llegada de los gobernantes; cuando debería haber correspondido el cierre del edificio me parece no de Departamentos habitados por particulares?
- 12- Coincide el hecho de que los sucesos acontecieron fuera de una zona comercial con la ventaja que tiene un auto para no quedar atrapado por el tránsito o por cadena de semáforos y en el cual se supone estaba el franco-tirador o los demás miembros.
- 13- Si Oswald estuvo en el cine obró por instinto investigativo y en tanto los responsables escurrieron el bulto.
- 14- Se supone que de ese edificio alguien se ha suprimido o en forma exterior a él. *Sumario antes de las defensiones*
- 15- Se supone que el rifle asesino fue entregado como mercancía en el propio edificio.

*(John Edward Hoover)
m. la oficina del Sr. Chambers del 29-1
del 3 de octubre, oficina D.F.*

*me
del 10/10/66
BCH/amp*

REC-51 62-109060-4221 October 10, 1966
EX-108

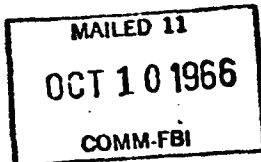
Mr. Lucio Becerril Melendez
Block 1, Chumbusco Street, Lot 29-1
Pantillan Development
Mexico, D. F., Mexico

Dear Mr. Melendez:

Your letter of September 29th has been received.

^{John F.}
The results of the FBI's investigation of the assas-
sination of President Kennedy were submitted to the President's
Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. This
Commission has since furnished all data in its possession to the
National Archives in Washington, D. C. Certain material is now
available for public inspection and for legitimate research purposes.

The FBI has no authority to independently relay
any information contained in these reports; however, since certain
material is available for inspection, I suggest you communicate
with the Archivist, National Archives, Eighth Street and Pennsylvania
Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D. C. 20408, for the data you
desire.



Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect outgoing to correspondent dated 12/9/65 in answer
to request for information and sources concerning police matters. Bufiles
contain no record of the movie "The Assassination of the Century."
Spelling of correspondent's name from previous correspondence.
BGH:vab (3)

56 OCT 25 1966

70 OCT 20 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Oct 10 3 55 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen *[Signature]*

DATE: October 11, 1966

FROM : J. R. Malley *[Signature]*

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

With reference to the search of Bureau files which is being made at the SOG to ascertain the basis for statements made in Bureau memoranda to the effect that the Kennedy family objected to the Bureau utilizing the autopsy report relating to the President's death, a telephone call was placed to former Assistant to the Director A. H. Belmont on Friday evening, October 7, 1966. *[Signature]*

Mr. Belmont advised that he had no independent recollection concerning this matter and that it was possible *[Signature]* he might have received a telephone call from someone indicating that this was the Kennedy family's wish and that if such a call had been received by him it should have been reduced to writing; however, it was possible in the confusion which was going on that this was not done. He stated that if anyone at the SOG recalled his having made such a statement to them that the Kennedy family did not want the report released, it was possible that such a statement was correct. Mr. Belmont regretted that he was unable to be of any definite assistance in this matter. *[Signature]*

JRM:mpd (3)

REC-58

62-109060-4222

EX-108

12 OCT 13 1966

56 OCT 19 1966
[Signature]

20 RICHMOND ST
APT. 1503,
LONDON, ONTARIO
CANADA

Dear Sir,

I would appreciate it very much if you would be able to clarify a point on the information disclosed about the assassination of the late President Kennedy. I have been told that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has information which it did not report to the Warren Commission and which it intends to keep undisclosed for 100 years. I wonder if you could comment on the veracity of the statement, and, if it is true, by what power do you have the right to do this? If untrue, in the same way in which the statement could be partially correct?

Thanking you for your time and consideration,

Remain,

Yours truly,

Peter E. Larson.

ITC
10-13-66
mjb

ack nml
10-14-66
cc: des.

CORRESPONDENCE

TRUE COPY

1209 Richmond St.
Apt. 1503,
London, Ontario.
Canada.

Dear Sir,

John F.

I would appreciate it very much if you would be able to clarify a point in the information disclosed about the assassination of the late President Kennedy. I have been told that the Federal Bureau of Investigation has information which it did not report to the Warren Commission and which it intends to keep undisclosed for 100 years. I wonder if you could comment on the veracity of the statement, and; if it is true, by what power do you have the right to do this? If untrue, is there some way in which the statement could be partially correct?

Thanking you for your time and consideration,

I remain,

Yours truly,

Peter E. Larson

TRUE COPY

REC-42

62-109060-4223

3 OCT 17 1966



8-DK

*HTC
10-13-66
info
mmh ack
10-14-66
DFC:des*

October 14, 1966

REC-42

62-109060-4223

EX-114

Mr. Peter E. Larson
Apartment 1503
1209 Richmond Street
London, Ontario, Canada

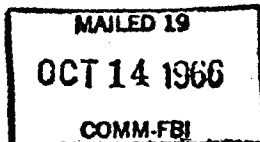
Dear Mr. Larson:

Your letter of October 9th has been received.

With respect to your inquiry, the FBI conducted an investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy upon the order of President Johnson, and I can assure you that our report to the Commission which was appointed to look into the tragedy contained all the pertinent facts developed by this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Ottawa - Enclosure

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

DFC:des (5)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

62 OCT 21 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 7, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

During a conversation with Mr. Thomas E. Kelley, Assistant Director, U.S. Secret Service, on other matters, Mr. Kelley in general conversation brought up the number of books that were coming out as well as the articles and publications in newspapers concerning the assassination. He commented on the fact that for the most part the articles and books were directed primarily to the Warren Commission relative to the manner in which they conducted the inquiry.

During the conversation, Kelley mentioned the fact that some of the criticism centered around the medical examination at the time the autopsy was performed as compared to the eventual medical reports as set forth in Warren Commission findings. In this connection, Kelley advised that Secret Service had received specific instructions from Robert Kennedy that the autopsy report and photographs were not to be released. Kelley advised no information from the autopsy was released by Secret Service until it was turned over to the Warren Commission on December 23, 1963, at the specific request of General Counsel J. Lee Rankin, Warren Commission, which request had been made through the Bureau to Secret Service.

ACTION:

The foregoing is submitted for information.

JRM:hw

(8)

OCT 18 1966

7700124 1966

12 OCT 17 1966

FBI

Date: 10/14/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, MINNEAPOLIS (62-3114)(RUC)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas are four and one copies respectively of a letterhead memorandum based on information given to Complaint Clerk HERBERT M. DOLL by ALOIS M. BERGER, who appeared personally at the Minneapolis Office on 10/14/66.

Minneapolis indices are negative as to BERGER and other individuals mentioned in the letterhead memorandum.

A copy of the letterhead memorandum is being designated to Secret Service, Minneapolis, in view of the fact BERGER stated he plans to leave for Washington, D.C., this date, with hopes of visiting President JOHNSON for the purpose of discussing the assassination.

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 4) **ENCLOSURE**
 1 - Dallas (89-43)(Info.)(Enc. 1)
 1 - Minneapolis
 ERS:jsm
 (5)

1-cc 14M to USSS by 0-14
 1-cc 14M to RAO crim. div. by 0-6
 10/18/66 - 6-Fur

62-109060-4225

REC 45

3 OCT 17 1966

62 OCT 24 1966

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Minneapolis, Minnesota

October 14, 1966

B 4-9-1916

Watkins, Minn.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

colo
Minn.

Alois M. Berger personally appeared at the Minneapolis Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on October 14, 1966 and attempted to relate information pertaining to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. When asked to explain, Berger advised that the assassin was acting under a "hex", placed on him by the following individuals:

Floyd Becker
Eivel Thies (phonetic)
Sim Weber
Leon Gross
Victor Neu

These five individuals all reside at Watkins, Minnesota, according to Berger, and all Berger could add to the above was that he knew this was true because this thought appeared in his mind through the help of God.

Berger rambled on in an incoherent manner and while speaking became very excited and nervous. Berger said he received a medical discharge from the Army in 1957, after being a patient for mental disorder for a one-year period at the Fitzsimmons Hospital. Since then Berger said he has received treatment for the same purpose at the Veterans Administration Hospital in St. Cloud, Minnesota.

Berger stated he plans to leave for Washington, D.C., shortly with the hope of visiting President Johnson for the purpose of discussing the assassination.

Berger is described as follows:

62-109060-4225

ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

Sex	Male
Race	White
Date of Birth	April 9, 1916
Place of Birth	Watkins, Minnesota
Address	Watkins, Minnesota
Mother	Mrs. Susan Berger Watkins, Minnesota (with whom he resides)
Military Service	United States Army (1942-1945) (1949-1957)

Administrative Assistant Kenneth Munson, Secret Service, Minneapolis, Minnesota, was immediately advised of the above facts by Complaint Clerk Herbert M. Doll, this date.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

September 12, 1963

Mr. William Crehan
7 West 28th Street
New York, New York 10025

Dear Mr. Crehan:

This will acknowledge your letter dated September 1, 1963, in which you made inquiries relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

If you will refer to "The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report," Chapter III, pages 63 and 69, this relates to the autopsy performed on President Kennedy and covers in detail the information concerning which you inquired.

All information furnished to this Bureau relating to the assassination of President Kennedy was accurately reported and furnished to the President's Commission and consequently the need to retract any information furnished to the Commission has never arisen.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

JEH:cmg
(3)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach captioned
Assassination of Pres. John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63,
Misc. Info. Cont. dated 9/3/66 J.E.H.:cmg

62-109060-4226
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 14, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

7 West 96th St
N.Y. N.Y.

To advise a letter has been received from Mr. William Crehan expressing appreciation for the Director's letter to him dated 9/12/66 (copy attached). This matter refers to Crehan's previous inquiry regarding comments contained in the 7/18/66 issue of "Time" magazine.

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 9/1/66, Mr. William Crehan made inquiries of the Bureau concerning the bullet that struck President Kennedy and referred to the book, "Inquest," written by Edward J. Epstein, and a review of this book which appeared in the 7/8/66 issue of "Time" magazine. Crehan stated Epstein's book points out a vast divergency between the Warren Report's account of this bullet's course and the description revealed in our reports dated 12/9/63; and supplemental report of 1/13/64. Crehan mentioned "Time" magazine apparently resolved the puzzle, as on page E3 of the 7/8/66, issue of "Time" he quoted the comment "the FBI has long since acknowledged that it was in error on that point." Crehan wanted to know: "1) Have you indeed disavowed your findings in the aforementioned reports?" and "2) If so, when was this retraction made public? The name and date of an appropriate publication would suffice here."

Crehan was referring to the autopsy performed on the President at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. In the Director's reply to Crehan dated 9/12/66, he was referred to the President's Commission Report, specifically, chapter III, pages 88 and 89, which relates to the autopsy performed on President Kennedy and covers in detail the information about which Crehan was inquiring.

KAR:cmh
(7)

Enclosure

EX 109 REC-44

CONTINUED

OCT 21 1966

ENCLOSURE

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
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Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
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Bedford

1 call
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62-109069 - 4226

6/17/66

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Crehan was informed that all information furnished to this Bureau relating to the assassination of President Kennedy was accurately reported and furnished to the President's Commission, and subsequently, the need to retract any information furnished to the Commission has never arisen.

Crehan's current letter expressed appreciation for the Director's prompt and precise reply. He indicated it was made quite clear to him the Bureau "has never acknowledged such an error, for the rather simple reason that no such error has occurred." He also refers to the report of Agents O'Neill and Sibert. Crehan is referring to the FD - 302 of Special Agents Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., and James W. Sibert, dated 11/26/63 which reports the result of the autopsy of President Kennedy conducted on 11/22/63 at U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. This information is now available in the National Archives and sets forth the observations of the examining physicians at that time, and which information was accurately reported by our Agents. Crehan has indicated "this brings into sharper focus the role of the FBI in the autopsy; far from being casual observers, they were there for a most specific purpose." He also related the detail and clarity of Agents O'Neill and Sibert's report bears out the Director's statement that any information was "accurately reported."

Mr. Crehan has indicated in his communication that he is taking the liberty of relaying the Director's statement (referring to the Director's letter of 9/12/66) to "Time" magazine in hope that "this gratuitous slur upon the Bureau may be corrected."

Bureau files contain no previous information concerning Mr. Crehan other than the receipt of his original communication.

ACTION:

Noting Mr. Crehan has indicated he is forwarding the Director's letter dated 9/12/66 to "Time" magazine, this is being submitted for information in the event "Time" magazine should contact the Bureau.

[Handwritten: P, 9-11-66, 2, [initials], [initials], [initials], [initials]]

William X Crehan

7 W. 96th St.
N.Y., N.Y. 10025
September 30, 1966

*Assassination of
President John F. Kennedy*

The Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I do want to express appreciation for your prompt and concise reply of 9-12-66 to my earlier inquiry. Time magazine had stated, in their issue of 7-8-66, that the FBI had made a major error in reporting President Kennedy's autopsy - and that the Bureau had long since acknowledged said error. You have made it quite clear that the Bureau has never acknowledged such an error, for the rather simple reason that no such error ever occurred.

Since my initial letter to you, the report of Agents O'Neill and Sibert has been published. This brings into sharper focus the role of the FBI in the autopsy; far from being casual observers, they were there for a most specific purpose. The detail and clarity of their five page report bear out your statement that all information was "accurately reported" by the Bureau.

Due to the inherent secrecy of much of your work, I suspect that the Bureau is often unwilling - even though able - to refute its critics. In view of this, and of the vast audience of Time, I am taking the liberty of relaying your statement to them (and any other misled souls) in the hope that this gratuitous slur upon the Bureau may be corrected.

Thank you again for your gracious response.

Sincerely,
Wm. Crehan
Wm. Crehan

123
OCT 21

REC-44
EX 109
62-109060-4227
OCT 21 1966

OCT 3 11 11 AM '66
[Handwritten initials and signatures]

*Report to [unclear]
H.P. [unclear]
[unclear]*

[Handwritten signature and scribbles]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 10-5-66

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 24043-24044. Congressman Kupferman, (R) New York, spoke concerning a resolution (H. Con. Res. 1023) he introduced to establish a joint committee on the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. He stated "The Warren Commission was appointed to investigate the facts in order to provide domestic tranquillity with respect to the assassination. It seems, however, to have created more conflicts than it resolved. Public confidence has been shaken as reported in the New York Post of October 3, 1967, and the Washington Post of the same date in the results of a Harris poll." He included this poll with his remarks. Mr. Kupferman also included an article from the October 7 issue of Life magazine entitled "The Warren Report is Not Enough" written by London Bainswright. He advised that the article is an excellent analysis of the reason for the public doubt and the need for his resolution.

Original file

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED

10-5-66

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 10-4-66 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

57 NOV 14 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 6, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
(BIASED BOOKS)

Tolson _____
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Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
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PURPOSE:

Attached for approval is a memorandum concerning Mark Lane and his book, "Rush to Judgment," which reviews some of the discrepancies, false statements, and irresponsible claims made by the author, each of which is properly documented.

BACKGROUND:

Following approval set forth in memorandum Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, dated 9/26/66, a review has been made of Lane's book for the purpose of furnishing some pertinent highlights which may be used to set the record straight. The information set forth in the attached memorandum is not confidential and is either public source data or is set forth in the Commission's Report.

For example, one point dealt with in the attached memorandum specifically sets forth the true facts concerning the autopsy report of the President's death and establishes that the allegations made by Lane that either the original autopsy report was modified or dealt with in an irresponsible manner are completely false. This is documented by information set forth in the Commission's Report.

ACTION:

This is submitted for your information.

Enclosure

KMR:eem

(9) & 6/11

material for Bob's Commission

62-109066

OCT 24 1966

NOT RECORDED
199 OCT 25 1966

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

October 6, 1963

"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

by Mark Lane

Mark Lane, an attorney, is the author of a book entitled, "Rush to Judgment." He claims it is "A Critique of the Warren Commission's Inquiry into the Murder of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald." It is considered to be a cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission and its findings.

The American public should not be led into a state of belief by what Lane has written, as with all his criticisms and suppositions he has not established that any individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved to kill our late President. The President's Commission in its report, supported by the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits, clearly defines the investigation conducted which led to its final conclusion.

Lane, in his book, has set forth numerous irresponsible and speculative claims. In essence, his book is the result of the approach he has been assuming since the early days of the Warren Commission's inquiries and prior to the published findings of the Commission, when he appeared publicly on numerous occasions both in the United States and abroad.

(100-409763-Vols. 2 and 3)

Lane states in his book, "If the Commission covered itself with shame, it also reflected shame on the Federal Government. The readiness with which its findings were accepted I believe to have been symptomatic of disease." Considering the extensiveness of the Commission's inquiry, Lane's rationale for the use of "readiness" is in fact cancerous.

(page 398)

Lane traveled extensively while conducting his personal investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. A Reuter's

KMR:eem (14) ¹⁴NOTE: See cover memo Rosen to DeLoach, captioned

1 - 100-409763 "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION (BIASED BOOKS)"

1 - 105-82555 10/6/66, KMR:eem.

1 - 62-109090 *sd*

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

"Rush to Judgment"

press dispatch dated April 5, 1964, at Budapest, reported that Mark Lane, an attorney from New York, appeared before the Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Budapest, at which time he asked for the creation of an international commission to be entrusted with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. At this meeting he made various statements that the official theory of the assassination of the President was false. It is noted the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has been cited as an international communist-front organization in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (100-409763-43)

The May 27, 1953, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that the National Lawyers' Guild held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the National Lawyers' Guild. The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper which is no longer published. The House Committee on Un-American Activities report number 3123, dated September 21, 1950, cited the National Lawyers' Guild as a communist-front, which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations," (100-409763-19)

The December 18, 1961, edition of "The Militant" reported that on December 6, 1961, Lane spoke at a rally sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and said his first official action during the coming session of the New York State Legislature would be to persuade Congress to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is noted Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as candidate for the United States Congress from the 19th Congressional District of New York. (100-409763-19)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which party was cited as a "subversive and communist organization which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States" ("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised December 1, 1961).

"Rush to Judgment"

The introduction to Lane's book was written by Hugh Trevor-Roper, a historian at Oxford University in England. He contended the whole Warren Commission Report was a series of conclusions based on carefully selected evidence and that the full body of evidence does not point necessarily to the Commission's conclusions. He stated criticism should take place before judgment and that, "If the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book." Newspaper articles published in England revealed Hugh Trevor-Roper was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission and he was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies." (62-109060-3948; 62-109090 A-1/4/65)

Lane sets forth in his book many statements and hypotheses which, under close scrutiny, are found to be inaccurate or willful distortions. For example, Lane states on Page 307, "The case against Lee Harvey Oswald was comprised essentially of evidence from two sources: Dallas police officers and Marina Oswald." The basis for such a statement is incomprehensible when reviewing the Commission's Report, the 26 volumes of hearings and exhibits, the preponderance of physical evidence, as well as interviews with hundreds of individuals, all of which contributed to the Commission's final conclusion.

In addition, one should closely examine the following statement made by Lane on Page 141 of his book: "The rules of evidence ordinarily require an intact chain of events before a physical exhibit -- such as a murder weapon -- may be associated with the defendant. The Commission failed to present evidence of such a chain linking Oswald to the Mannlicher-Carcano. The evidence presented actually raised doubts that he could have possibly come by the weapon in the fashion described by the Commission."

This is a completely irresponsible statement since the Commission's Report, beginning on Page 118, traces the rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods Company, Chicago, Illinois, to Oswald, that the printing on the face of the money order coupon ordering the gun was that of Oswald, that the post office box to which the rifle was shipped was rented by Oswald, and finally that Oswald's palm print was located on the rifle barrel. This was established through the testimony of expert witnesses.

"Rush to Judgment"

Lane again clouds the issue by contending on Page 65, that if the FBI report of December 9, 1963, was accurate, the Commission's explanation of the throat wound in President Kennedy was inaccurate, as is the Commission's finding that a bullet entered the back of the President's neck. This report revealed "Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body."

This statement was accurately reported. The report reflects that the information was orally furnished to Special Agents of the FBI who attended the autopsy performed on the President at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. Following the autopsy of the President the FBI received the President's clothing and an examination by the FBI Laboratory determined that a slit having the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile was located in the front of the shirt worn by the President. This information was contained in a supplemental report prepared by the FBI, dated January 13, 1964.

Commander James J. Humes, one of the physicians who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy, subsequent to the conclusion of the autopsy examination, concluded a bullet had passed through the President. He believed that a tracheotomy had been performed on the President at Dallas, Texas, which might have obliterated the exit wound. On the following morning, November 23, 1963, he telephonically contacted Dr. Malcolm O. Perry at Dallas, who verified there was a missile wound in the front of the President's neck and this wound had been used as the point to make the incision for the tracheotomy. (Page 89 of the Commission Report)

During the early stages of the autopsy the surgeons were unable to find a path into any large muscle in the back of the neck. When the surgeons learned that a whole bullet had been found on a stretcher at the Parkland Hospital, this led to the speculation that the bullet might have penetrated a short distance into the neck and dropped out onto the stretcher as the result of external heart massage. Further exploration during the autopsy disproved that theory. The surgeons determined that the bullet had passed between two large strap muscles and bruised them without leaving any channel since the bullet merely passed between them. (Page 83 of the Commission Report)

"Rush to Judgment"

Howard L. Brennan was an eyewitness to the assassination who subsequently identified Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane has gone into great detail in order to discredit Brennan. The President's Commission set forth the testimony of Brennan, which appears on Pages 64 and 65 of the President's Commission Report. In addition, his verbatim testimony appears in Volume III, "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Pages 161, and 184 through 185.

In this connection, Lane in attempting to support his theory of a conspiracy refers to the testimony of 13-year-old Arnold Rowland. Lane, on Page 397 of his book, states, "Rowland's testimony should have been accepted and Brennan's rejected." Rowland claimed he observed a man with a rifle on the southwest corner, sixth floor, of the Texas School Depository Building and had also seen an elderly man "hanging out that window" on the southeast corner of the sixth floor. In commenting on Rowland's credibility, the Commission Report, on Page 251, states "The investigation showed that numerous statements by Rowland concerning matters about which he would not normally be expected to be mistaken -- such as subjects he studied in school, grades he received, whether or not he had graduated from high school, and whether or not he had been admitted to college -- were false."

Lane devotes an entire chapter (Page 114) to the initial identification of the murder weapon as being a German Mauser rather than an Italian carbine. He alludes to statements made to the press by Dallas authorities initially identifying the gun incorrectly and by inference he attempts to substantiate his theory of a conspiracy and that the Commission should have explored this discrepancy more thoroughly.

"Rush to Judgment"

Actually, the Commission conducted extensive inquiries into this phase of the investigation. Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman, one of the first officers to observe the weapon, testified on April 1, 1934, in Dallas, Texas. His testimony is revealed in Volume VII, Pages 103 through 105 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission." Deputy Weitzman was questioned by Mr. Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel of the President's Commission. On Page 103, Mr. Ball asked Deputy Weitzman, "In the statement that you made to the Dallas Police Department that afternoon, you referred to the rifle as a 7.65 Mauser bolt action?" Deputy Weitzman replied, "In a glance, that's what it looked like." Mr. Ball then asked, "That's what it looked like - did you say that or someone else say that?" To which Mr. Weitzman replied, "No; I said that. I thought it was one." (a Mauser)

The Italian carbine was conclusively established as the murder weapon by experts who examined the bullet found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital and that the three cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository Building were fired from the rifle. (Pages 18, 19, 84 and 85 of the Commission Report)

Lane on Page 44 states there is some evidence to "suggest" that one or more shots may have been fired from the Book Depository as the Warren Commission maintained, but "it is considerably less compelling than the evidence suggesting that shots came from behind the fence." He was referring to the fence located on a grassy knoll near the triple overpass. Lane continued by saying, "To contend, however, that shots came from the knoll is not to say that no shots were fired from elsewhere. But it is impossible to contend at one and the same time that shots came from the fence and that a lone assassin -- Oswald -- fired from the Book Depository window. As the Commission was to remain faithful to the latter conclusion, it had first to prove that no shots came from the knoll. In attempting to do so, the Report cited evidence out of context, ignored and reshaped evidence and -- which is perhaps worse -- oversimplified evidence."

With reference to the above contention of Lane the Commission Report specifically states that "In contrast to the testimony of the witnesses who heard and observed shots fired from the Depository, the Commission's investigation has disclosed no credible evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 19, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen *ARM*

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Shroder 1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

D.C. SYNOPSIS *TEXAS* *NH*

Wesley J. ~~Liebeler~~, former Assistant Counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, by letter received 10/17/66, claims he is deeply concerned about some of the recent books attacking the Warren Commission and its report. Alleges he has discussed situation in some detail with other members of Warren Commission staff, resulting in his undertaking the writing of a book describing generally how Commission conducted investigation, reviewing evidence relating to basic conclusions, and discussing major criticisms of the Commission report and its work.

Liebeler solicits Bureau assistance in several matters which were thoroughly checked into by Warren Commission. He apparently desires data from Bureau contained in reports made available to Commission but not fully utilized by Commission. He alleges he is being sued by Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment", but no process served to date.

Based on prior experience with Liebeler, Bureau could not expect favorable treatment regardless of whether Bureau assisted him or turned down his request. He is obnoxious and made numerous idiotic requests of Bureau while on Warren Commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) If approved, that attached letter be sent to Liebeler acknowledging his letter and advising him that as he is aware, Warren Commission made all of its material available to National Archives and in accordance with Public Law 89-312, all material in Bureau's possession turned over to National Archives and any information he desires will be available through National Archives.

Enclosures

JRM:mpd (9)

REC-51

62-109060-4228

OCT 24 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. DeLoach from A. Rosen
Re: Assassination of President

(2) Inasmuch as Liebeler was a member of the Warren Commission staff, it is believed advisable to alert the Department to the fact that he is in the process of writing a book. Attached is a letter to the Assistant Attorney General, Vinson.

Don't send it to Vinson - send it to Acting A.G. H

(3) Upon approval of the letter to Liebeler, a copy of his incoming letter as well as the Bureau's reply will be made available to the Dallas Office for its information inasmuch as Liebeler, during the existence of the Warren Commission, spent considerable time in Dallas and had contact with the Dallas Office on several occasions. Dallas will be instructed not to comply with any requests which Liebeler might make to that office without first clearing such requests with the Bureau and awaiting a specific Bureau reply. (It is not intended to cooperate with Liebeler but it would be well to know the nature of any requests he might make.)

The Los Angeles Office will also be furnished copies of this correspondence inasmuch as Liebeler is now living in the Los Angeles territory and they will be furnished the same instructions as Dallas concerning any requests from Liebeler.

*cc's for
DeLoach
and
Los Angeles
attached*

*OK
H*

R JRM

✓

*Letter to the Acting
Attorney General
instead of Vinson
10-30-66
JRM:hw*

FOR DETAILS - SEE OVER

Memo to DeLoach from Rosen
Re: Assassination of President

DETAILS

Contents of Liebeler's Letter

Bureau is in receipt of a 3-page letter dated October 14, 1966, (received in Bureau 10/17/66) from Wesley J. Liebeler, former Assistant Counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy. In his letter he states he is deeply concerned about some of the recent books attacking the Warren Commission and its report. He states he has discussed this matter in some detail with other members of the staff of the Warren Commission and in view of the circumstances has undertaken to write a book describing generally how the Commission conducted its investigation, reviewing the evidence relating to the basic conclusions reached in the report, and discussing the major criticisms which have been made of the report and the work of the Commission.

In his letter Liebeler solicits the assistance of the Bureau relative to several matters which were thoroughly looked into by the Warren Commission during its hearings. Liebeler is apparently desirous of the Bureau going beyond the material reported by the Warren Commission and is asking the Bureau to furnish him additional facts which may be in FBI reports.

He also comments that as he proceeds with his work he will have additional questions and mentions that W. W. Norton and Company have agreed to publish the book he is now working on. He comments he understands W. W. Norton and Company are also publishing a book about the FBI which is being written by the Overstreets. Liebeler is referring to Dr. Harry Overstreet and his wife who are known to be preparing a book favorable to the Bureau. Assistant Director W. C. Sullivan has been in contact with the Overstreets during preparation of their book and parts of their manuscript have been reviewed by both the Domestic Intelligence and Crime Records Divisions.

According to Liebeler, Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment", announced to the press he was suing Liebeler for slander. Liebeler states Lane was at the University of California, Los Angeles, on 10/7/66, and Lane refused Liebeler's challenge to debate. Liebeler claims that following Lane's press conference he held one immediately thereafter and charged Lane was going around the country telling lies for money. He states he has not yet been served with any process.

Memo to DeLoach from Rosen
Re: Assassination of President

Prior Experiences with Liebler:

During the existence of the Warren Commission, Wesley Liebler was the most obnoxious attorney on the staff and was constantly making completely unreasonable oral requests of the Bureau. This occurred to such an extent that he was told on numerous occasions to clear his requests through Mr. J. Lee Rankin's office to make sure the Commission actually desired the work he was suggesting. Such refusals to honor his requests rarely had any effect and he would be back the next day with another equally "screwball" request. In addition, Liebler constantly requested assistance in locating material which had been previously supplied to the Commission. Such requests were regularly turned down but this did not deter him from continued requests.

In a memorandum dated June 9, 1964, from Rosen to Belmont, captioned "James R. David, Information Concerning, Security Violation," it reveals that David, by letter dated June 4, 1964, advised he was a retired Naval reserve officer who performed duties as a security officer. David stated that on May 31, 1964, while en route from Keene, New Hampshire, on Northeast Airlines to New York, he observed an individual, who occupied the seat adjacent to him, openly display a report with a cover identifying it as "U. S. Department of Justice, Copy No. 10 of 10, President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" marked in large block red letters "Top Secret." David furnished a description of this individual and added he had a rather full red beard and the attache case from which he removed the report previously referred to bore the initials "W. J. L." The Commission was furnished a copy of Mr. David's letter on June 9, 1966. (62-109090 Section 14, Serials 170-171).

In a memorandum dated July 8, 1966, concerning the book "Inquest" by Edward Jay Epstein, about the functioning of the Warren Commission, which is severely critical of the Commission, Epstein indicated that one of his sources of material for his book was Assistant Counsel Wesley J. Liebler who stated that the Commission did "nothing"; the staff members did all the investigating. Liebler was also quoted as saying that although the FBI was extremely efficient in answering questions submitted in writing, the Agents did not develop any information that was not specifically requested of them. (62-109060-4144)

Memo to DeLoach from Rosen
Re: Assassination of President

Based on our experience with Liebler we certainly could not expect favorable treatment in any book he would write and it is believed this would be true regardless of whether we volunteered assistance or turned him down completely on his requests. In view of this it is not felt we should render any assistance whatever to Liebler.

R *gem* *✓*

REC-51

62-109060-4228

The Acting Attorney General

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick

October 20, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

With reference to the assassination of President Kennedy, I am in receipt of a letter from Wesley J. Liebeler, a former Assistant Counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, dated October 14, 1966, in which he makes several requests for information from the FBI concerning matters relating to the assassination.

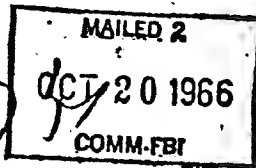
Inasmuch as he indicates that he is writing a book, I thought you would be interested in his letter and my reply thereto. A copy of each is attached.

Enclosures (2)

JRM:hw
(9)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach 10-19-66, same caption.

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56 OCT 25 1966

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REC'D-READING ROOM

OCT 20 11 40 AM '66

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosen

DATE: October 18, 1966

FROM: I Shroder

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Tolson _____
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SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy

In connection with a recent project to locate background data concerning the official autopsy report, all of the files in this and related matters were reviewed. Certain serials, because of the subject matter therein, may be of interest at a later date and in order to facilitate locating these matters, the following is being set forth in summarized form for record purposes:

File and Serial Number

Subject Matter

62-109060 - Serial 1336

FD-302 of Special Agents Sibert and O'Neill recording interview on 11/27/63, with SAC Behn, Secret Service White House Detail, and Secret Service Agents Kellerman and Greer, concerning section of President's skull delivered to autopsy and the location of the bullet found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital. FD-302 also indicates Behn stated that undeveloped photographs and X-rays made during autopsy are available to FBI on request.

62-109090 - Serial 121

Memo Rosen to Belmont, 3/17/64, re: "President's Commission." Rankin, in discussion with Malley, states wants outside expert to examine bullet found on stretcher. Rankin desired identities of individuals in Dallas who could be of assistance to Commission staff. Director notes, "I want

62-109090
RIS:eem
(5)

REC-19

62-109060-4229

OCT 20 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

EX-114

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

File and Serial Number

Subject Matter

62-109090 - Serial 121 (continued)

any requests made of our Dallas Office to be first cleared here."

62-109060 - Serial 1086

Memo Jevons to Conrad, 11/26/63, concerning Laboratory examination of clothing worn by President Kennedy.

62-109060 - Serial 1193
(105-82555 - Serial 456,
page 281)

FD-302 of SAs O'Neill and Sibert, dated 11/26/63, in which they set forth their observations following the autopsy examination of the President's body.

62-109060 - Serial 1159

Memo Brennan to Sullivan, 12/4/63 - J. J. Rowley, Chief, U. S. Secret Service, advises how bullet was found on stretcher at Parkland Hospital.

62-109090 - Serial 20

Memo Rosen to Belmont, 12/17/63. Rankin, during discussion with Malley, states Commission is interested in the medical reports of physical examination made at Dallas, as well as U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. Rankin advised reports from Parkland were available and had been included in one of our reports; however, medical report from Bethesda was not in possession of the Bureau and had not been included, inasmuch as the President's family had indicated the desire that report be kept confidential.

62-109060 - Serial 426

Memo Rosen to Belmont, 11/26/63, recommending that we not request photographs and X-rays of the autopsy conducted on the President's body at that time.

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

File and Serial Number

Subject Matter

62-109060 - Serial 54

Receipt of evidence dated 11/23/63, acknowledging receipt of clothing worn by President at time of assassination. Lab obtained clothing for examination.

62-109060 - Serial 2315

Copy of the report concerning the assassination of President Kennedy as prepared by the U. S. Secret Service.

62-109090 - Serial 68

Memo Rosen to Belmont, 12/24/63. During discussion with Rankin by Malley, Rankin was again told of the strong desire on the part of the President's family to keep the autopsy report as confidential as possible that the Bureau would not request copy of the report. Rankin indicated that as of 12/23/63, he had received a copy of the autopsy report from Secret Service. This serial also encloses the copy of the official autopsy report as received by Bartlett from Secret Service on 12/23/63.

62-109060 - Serial 1672

Memo Mr. Belmont to the Director, 12/4/63. This memorandum approves initial report submitted to the President and the Commission regarding the assassination of the President and the subsequent killing of Oswald.

62-109090 - Serial 29

Memo Rosen to Belmont, 12/18/63. Memorandum discusses conference with Rankin on 12/17/63, at which time Rankin desired to know whether the Bureau had obtained the medical reports from the Parkland Hospital as well as the report from the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda.

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

File and Serial Number

62-109060 - Serial 2638

62-109060 - Serial 1936

62-109060 - Serial 2230

Subject Matter

Memo Rosen to Belmont, 3/12/64.
This memorandum reviews the testimony
of Special Agents Sibert and O'Neill before
the President's Commission on 3/12/64.

Memo DeLoach to Mohr, 12/9/63.
This makes reference to the distribution
of the initial report compiled by the
Bureau into the assassination.

Memo Sullivan to Belmont, 1/10/64.
This memorandum enclosed the
supplemental (1/13/64) report prepared
and sent to the President's Commission
concerning our investigation of the
assassination.

AS
Kull

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4230

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

102

CIA

REFERRAL

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4231

PAGE NO. ALL

NO. OF PAGES 11

SECTION NO.

102

CIA

REFERRAL

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES

BERKELEY • DAVIS • IRVINE • LOS ANGELES • RIVERSIDE • SAN DIEGO • SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCHOOL OF LAW
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90024

October 14, 1966

Mr. Galt
Mr. R.
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss H. L.
Miss Galt

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

As a former assistant counsel to the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, I am deeply concerned about some of the books, attacking the Commission and the Report, that have been published recently. I have discussed this matter in some detail with Messrs. Ball, Griffin, Specter, Stern and Willens, all former members of the Commission Staff and with some of the members of the Commission. In view of the circumstances I have undertaken to write a book describing generally how the Commission conducted its investigation, reviewing the evidence relating to the basic conclusions reached in the Report and discussing the major criticisms that have been made of the Report and the work of the Commission.

I am sure that you will appreciate that your Bureau could be of immense help to me in this endeavor. In view of the seriousness of the matter, I hope you will be able to extend your cooperation.

I would propose at this juncture to submit specific questions which I think could be readily answered from the reports and other records in your possession. One of my basic problems is to find my way back into the materials with which we worked at the time the Commission was in operation. This involves to a great extent the matter of indexes to reports of your Bureau, many of which are now available to the interested public at the Archives. I must be frank to admit that even while we were working on the Report there were many times when the only way in which I could locate material in your reports was to ask your office for a reference to the specific reports involved.

EXP. PROC.

OCT 17 1966

REC 22

12 OCT 26 1966

62-109060-4232

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
October 14, 1966

Page 2.

Let me indicate the kind of thing I have in mind: On pages 348-50 of his book "Rush to Judgment", Mark Lane comments on Commission Exhibit 5, a picture Oswald took of the rear of General Walker's house. You will recall that CE 5 depicts an automobile and that the picture has been mutilated in such a way as to obliterate the license plate of that automobile. After this came to my attention I examined Marina Oswald about it in Dallas on July 24, 1964, in an attempt to determine whether or not the hole was in the picture when it was first shown to her before the Commission. She said that it was not, but I do not believe that she was correct in that regard. That testimony is set forth at 11 Hearings 294-5.

I see three problems possibly raised by the hole in CE 5:

1. How did the hole get there?
2. Whose automobile is depicted in the picture?
3. What is the year of the license plate, i.e., during what year was the picture taken?

There is no problem with (3), since the date on which Oswald took the pictures of the area around General Walker's house was clearly established by the analyses of the stage of the construction of the building shown in the background of CE 2-P2. The report of this investigation is set forth in a report from your Dallas Office, dated May 22, 1964 (CE 1351).

As to (2), Robert Surrey indicated that the car appeared identical to one owned by Charles Klihr, a volunteer worker for General Walker. (CE 1953, p. 9) Surrey was not so certain about that when he testified before the Commission (5 Hearings 437), and General Walker did not recognize the automobile at all (11 Hearings 411-12).

At this time I am not able to determine whether you interviewed Klihr about this. I would very much appreciate information as to that and either a copy of the report of the interview, or a description of it so that I can obtain a copy from the Archives.

On the question of how the hole got there, I note that Detectives Stovall and Rose of the Dallas Police Department have indicated that the hole was in the picture when they recovered it from Ruth Paine's premises.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
October 14, 1966

Page 3.

All of this material was turned over to your Bureau on November 26, 1963. CE 5 also bears FBI Inventory Number 369. I would greatly appreciate having a copy of the inventory, or at the very least, an indication as to whether or not the inventory indicates the presence of the hole at the time the item was turned over to the Bureau.

Detective Stovall testified that he made a list of the property taken from the Paine residence on November 22, 1963, assisted by Detective Rose and two FBI agents (7 Hearings 190). Perhaps those agents, whose identity I am not able to determine, would recall the picture and whether the hole was in it at the time. Of course, if your inventory of November 26, 1963, indicates the presence of the hole, that coupled with the recollections of Stovall and Rose would strongly suggest that Oswald or his wife mutilated the picture.

I am sure that I will have additional questions as I proceed with my work. You might be interested in knowing that W. W. Norton & Co. have agreed to publish the book on which I am now at work. I understand that they are also publishing a book about your Bureau that is being written by the Overstreets.

Mr. Lane has announced to the press that he is suing me for slander. He was here at U.C.L.A. last Friday and refused my challenge to debate. He then held a press conference. I held one immediately following and charged that he was going around the country telling lies for money. I have not yet been served with any process.

It is clear to me that something must be done in response to the wave of criticism that seems to be building up on this matter. I hope that you will be able to give me the help I am asking.

Very truly yours,


Wesley J. Liebler

REC 22

62-109060-4232

EX-113

Mr. Wesley J. Niebeler
University of California
Legal Forum, School of Law
405 Hilgard Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90024

October 19, 1966

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick

Dear Mr. Niebeler:

Your letter of October 14, 1966, has been received, wherein you advise you are in the process of writing a book relating to the work of the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy and in which you inquire concerning several matters relating to the assassination.

With reference to your request, you are no doubt aware that the Warren Commission, upon termination of its activities, made available to the National Archives and Records Service all material which it accumulated during its inquiry. Under Public Law 89-312, enacted November 2, 1965, the FBI turned over to the National Archives all material in its possession relating to our investigative efforts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested that answers to any questions you may have concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available for review at the National Archives.

Sincerely yours,

- 1 - Dallas (see note page 2)
(Enclosure)

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Los Angeles (see note page 2)
(Enclosure)

John Edgar Hoover

JRM:mpd (12)

Director

NOTE: See memo DeLoach from Rosen 10/19/66 re Assassination of President Kennedy, Dallas, Texas 11/22/63.

MAILED 19
OCT 19 1966
COMM-FBI

Re: _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

55 NOV 7 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OCT 19 3 24 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. Wesley J. Liebeler - page 2

NOTE Dallas: You will note the incoming letter from Wesley J. Liebeler makes certain requests of the Bureau and the Bureau's reply declines to comply with his requests. In the event any inquiries are received from Liebeler by your Office, you should make such requests available to the Bureau with any recommendations you may have. No information is to be given Liebeler without Bureau authorization.

NOTE Los Angeles: Note receipt of letter from Wesley J. Liebeler and Bureau's reply so that in event any requests of any kind should be received from Liebeler by your office, make same available to Bureau and furnish no information without specific Bureau authorization.

México, D.F. a 14 de octubre de 1966.

FBI

Director Mr. John Edgar Hoover
9 th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC. 20535

Apreciable Sr. Hoover:

La presente constituye mi 3a. carta en torno a Dallas confiando en que algunos de mis párrafos resulten de utilidad.

Se pregunta si entre las fotos tomadas por Uls. de los visitantes de Ruby casualmente no hay una que coincida con alguno de mis extractos.

Existen fotos de los visitantes a Dallas saliendo del aeropuerto para arribar autos? Lo anterior para saber si casualmente no hubo algo raro en la posición derecha de Kennedy con respecto a su Sra. ó si cambio de izq. a derecha.

Quien o quienes eran los encargados de llaves del cuarto de los disparos y las prestaron o se las solicitaron alguna vez?

Dicho cuarto podía ser violado en sus cerraduras y existen teléfonos en el mismo piso de los disparos ó en los demás y se investigaron conferencias por teléfono el día de los disparos ó los días anteriores?

Se piensa que había un hombre en el aeropuerto para avisar al edificio.

Quienes más tenían llaves del cuarto y del edificio?
Qué clase de huellas se tomaron en el interior?

Ruby tiene la ventaja de poder investigar lo mejor el caso buscando un hombre-clave que puede ser algún archiverista o un jefe de partido político en Dallas; es decir en todo lugar en donde se encuentren documentos de los civiles.

Investigaron Uls. cuidadosamente el vuelo que iba Kennedy y a sus ocupantes, así como los vuelos hechos el día anterior o anteriores a Dallas? Se ocuparon casualmente a solicitantes de cuartos en hoteles la última semana de los asesinatos?

He tenido la idea de que pudiera darse el caso de obtener un préstamo bancario para pagar a conspiradores, para la compra de armas en el caso, etc. preguntándose si investigaron el punto más o menos de todo noviembre del 63.

La Sra. de Kennedy ha descubierto algún factor nuevo en el propio caso y quien de la propia familia ran tuvo investigación personal con más notoriedad y quien no?

El caso del Comandante de Tránsito que me parece haber le tratado de despejar hasta la fecha no ha sido resuelto por la policía de aquí y también se encontró con dificultades burocráticas y similares; pensándose lo mismo en el caso de los gobernantes Kennedy y Connally.

Dom; 1a. cerrada del Río Churubusco lote 29-I Col. Pantitlán, México, DF.

62-109060-4233
Afectuosamente.

Amio B. [Signature]

FBI

Director Mr. John Edgar Hoover
9 th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, DC. 20535

Estimado Sr:

Qué imagina Ud. que tengan en su poder los cómplices de asesinato de nov. del 63? Se pregunta si los trabajos de la comisión Warren - que investigó lo conducente se dieron todos a publicación ó quedaron detalles para la policía?

Respecto a mi 1a. pregunta se piensa que los expedientes del asunto pueden ser copiados ó sustraídos por lo cual se recomienda su copia para los miembros de la misma Comisión, etc.

El o los cómplices pueden tener copias de las llaves del edificio de los disparos o maestras, todo lo referente a Ruby en los diarios, - quizá hasta hijos en Vietnam, encontrándose Ruby a la altura de la Sra. de Kennedy en lo referente a investigación profunda del caso y con probabilidad de falsear rumores respecto a ellos que pueden resultar falsos como se decía de la Sra. K. respecto a nuevo esposo.

Algunos detalles que no proporcionaré Ud. serían considerados en forma confidencial como algunas veces resulta en la mecánica de que - por una pequeña pieza no funciona lo demás.

Se pregunta si sabían Uds. las entradas de los extranjeros a México a los días del 63 ó a su país; los efectos materiales que tenía - Oswald y a Ruby en persona y en sus respectivos hogares; la cooperación que - tenía el policía sacrificado y la corporación a que pertenecía así como su domicilio en Dallas; si se suprimió la policía de uniforme por el rumbo de los disparos y evitar con ello cercos a personas ó edificios; si ya había oficiales del FBI en Dallas en 1963 notándose cierta cercanía con la frontera de México muy propia para los escapes por los acontecimientos del magnicidio.

Si mal no recuerdo por aquellos días del 63-64 se veía en ésta ciudad varias personas de la tez morena, pareciéndome cubanos.

Si Oswald no era precisamente el de los disparos a Kennedy que Uds. científicamente hubieran demostrado lo contrario, faltó el jefe del - asunto que se estima se encontraría en Dallas.

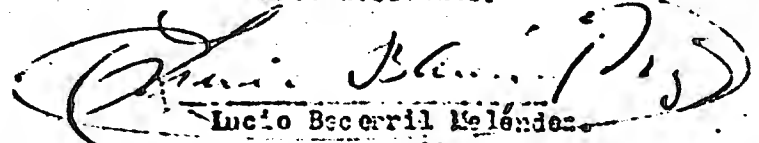
Por tal motivo se meditó un poco el caso y se encontró que un policía de cualquier cargo en el ramo y en virtud de tal profesión puede conocer de armamento, de tiradores expertos, de como allanar una casa determinada y ante todo como lograr una llave aun siendo maestra que un civil difícilmente llega a conseguir ó a conocer en su estructura del ramo de la cerrajería.

También tal policía sabe como extorsionar bajo cierto - estado civil y aun aplicar un 4 ó un soplo como parece que aconteció al propio Oswald que fué encontrado en el cine por la misma policía.

Acercas de la muerte del policía mencionado se pregunta cuantos eran sus efectos personales y de su hogar que pudieran arrojar nueva - pista en el caso y si han resuelto la clave de la posesión de las llaves del - edificio ó del cuarto de los disparos.

Se piensa que Oswald investigaba las funciones de su - presidente Kennedy en México cuando estuvo en visita, no recordándose las fechas en que ambos estuvieron en México.

Afectuosamente.


Lucio Becerra Meléndez



TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Addressee: Federal Bureau of Investigation
Director, Mr. John Edgar Hoover
9th St. and Penn. Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Addressor: Lucio Becerril Melendez
Ia. cerrada del Rio Churubusco lote
29-I Col. Pantitlan
Federal District of Mexico

Postmark: Mexico; October 13, 1966

Federal District of Mexico
October 14, 1966

FBI
Director, Mr. John Edgar Hoover
9th St. and Penn. Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is my third letter concerning Dallas. I am confident that some of my suggestions will be helpful.

We wonder if some of the photographs you happened to take of Ruby's visitors might have some correlation with any of my statements.

Were any photos taken of the Dallas visitors (President and Mrs. Kennedy)* leaving the airport to get to their cars? I ask the preceding question to find out if, by chance, there was something unusual about the position that Kennedy took to the right of his wife -- or if he changed from the left side to the right side.

Who was or who were the person or persons in charge of the keys to the room where the shots were fired? Did anyone borrow them or ask for them at any time?

TRANSLATED BY:
ROSALIE A. GIACCHINO:ehf
October 18, 1966

62-109060-4233

ENCLOSURE

Could the locks on this room be broken? Is there a telephone on the same floor as the shots were fired, or on the others? Did you investigate the telephone conversations that took place on the day of the shooting, - or on previous days?

We think there was a man at the airport to notify (someone in)* the building.

Who else had keys to the room and to the building?

What type of footprints were found inside of it?

Ruby is in the most advantageous position to investigate the case by looking for the key man who may be an archivist or the head of a political party in Dallas -- that is, by looking any place where civil documents are kept.

Did you carefully investigate the plane that Kennedy took? and its passengers? the flights made to Dallas the day before? several days before? By chance, did you pay any attention to the people who were looking for hotel rooms in Dallas the week before the assassination?

Did you consider the idea that perhaps he might have gotten a bank loan to pay his accomplices and to buy the weapons? Did you investigate everything, down to the smallest detail, that happened in November of 1963.

Did Mrs. Kennedy discover any new factors in the case? Which member of the family kept up a well-publicized, personal investigation? Which of them didn't?

The case of the traffic officer, which I have been trying to clarify for you, has not been resolved by the police here. It has gotten tied up in red tape. Maybe the same thing has happened in the case of the officials, Kennedy and Connally.

Residence: 1a. cerrada del Rio Churubusco lote --
29-I Col. Pantitlan, Mexico, D. F.

Affectionately,

s/ Lucio Becerril Melendez

*Translator's note.



SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

This air-mail communication is addressed to:

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Director, Mr. John Edgar Hoover
9th St and Penn. Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20535

Robert Rosen

It bears the postmark of Mexico 1, Federal District; Oct. 17, 1966.

The addressor, Lucio Becerril Melendez, does not include his return address on this letter, which is the fourth in a series of communications received from him during a two-week period.

The steady stream of unorganized questions and conjectures revolve around several main ideas: 1) the existence of some type of relationship between Mrs. Kennedy and Jack Ruby; 2) the possibility that the assassin, who may have been a Cuban, escaped into Mexico; and 3) the supposed involvement of Officer Tippitt in the crime itself.

The writer in no way indicates that this will be his final expose-questionnaire.

*11-17-66
13-21-66
LCH:mj*

SUMMARIZED BY:
ROSALIE A. GIACCHINO:ehf
October 20, 1966

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-4233

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: October 24, 1966

FROM : D. C. Morrell *gem/gam*

SUBJECT: MR. LUCIO BECERRIL MELENDEZ
BLOCK 1, CHUMBUSCO STREET, LOT 29-1
PANTITLAN DEVELOPMENT
MEXICO, D. F., MEXICO

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan *Wick* _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

On 10-13-66 and 10-17-66 captioned individual wrote the Director asking a series of unorganized questions and furnishing conjectures dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy. He implies that there was some sort of relationship between Mrs. Kennedy and Jack Ruby; that the assassin, who may have been a Cuban, escaped into Mexico; and that Officer Tippitt was involved in the crime itself.

BACKGROUND:

Bufiles indicate that on 11-30-65 correspondent requested information on correspondence courses concerning police matters, books utilized by this Bureau, and mail-order houses dealing in firearms. His letter was appropriately acknowledged on 12-9-65. In his letter of 9-29-66 Melendez first inquired about the assassination and was advised on 10-10-66 that the results of our investigation were furnished to the President's Commission and that the Commission has since made available data in its possession to the National Archives in Washington. Since certain data is now available for public inspection, it was suggested that he communicate with the Archivist.

RECOMMENDATION:

That correspondent's current two letters and any future correspondence regarding this matter not be acknowledged. It

64-1750-21-573
603
102-100000-4221

John F. Brown

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 10/28/66

FROM : SAC, DENVER (89-41)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS.
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Recently MARK LANE, author of a book criticizing the Warren Commission report, appeared on television on a local show in Denver.

Mrs. JACK (LAURA) COHOON, 12900 East Colfax, The Capri Mobile Homes, Space 2, Aurora, Colorado, telephonically contacted this office on 10/28/66, advising that she had a photograph taken by an unknown former fellow employee of her husband in Dallas, Texas. This photograph was taken very shortly before the actual assassination of President KENNEDY. Mrs. COHOON stated she showed this photograph to some friends who claimed to recognize JACK RUBY as a spectator at this point, which was a short distance from the scene of the assassination of President KENNEDY. Mrs. COHOON stated she had previously telephonically contacted the local television station, KBTU, advising them of this picture. She stated they exhibited interest and said they would send out someone to pick it up. Mrs. COHOON said she gave this matter further thought and concluded she probably should call the FBI.

She was thanked for her call. No effort is being made by this office to obtain this photograph as it is understood that JACK RUBY's presence at a newspaper office in Dallas at the exact time of the assassination has been established.

The above is being furnished to the Bureau and the Dallas Office for information.

2-Bureau
2-Dallas
1-Denver
DJW:hg
(5)

REC 22

62-108060-4234

12 OCT 31 1966



1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

EXP. PROC.
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



Bob Considine

Another Author Certain Oswald Had Accomplice

BECAUSE John Wilkes Booth was stupidly killed before he could be questioned or brought to proper trial charged with the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, the succeeding century has been marked by the publication of countless books and tracts of speculation. One work published recently suggests that it was the work of the Jesuits, not Confederate diehards.

So it promises to be in the case of the murder of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

Richard H. Popkin, presently on a sabbatical from his position as chairman of the Department of Philosophy, University of California at San Diego, has joined the ranks of Epstein, Lane, Rovere, Liddel, Hart and others who have damned the Warren Commission report. Like the others, he cannot name the accomplice or accomplices he is sure Lee Harvey Oswald employed during the deadly fusillade of Nov. 22, 1963.

Prof. Popkin's book, published in soft cover by Avon is "The Second Oswald."

★ ★ ★

HAD A TALK with Popkin the other day and the general impression he leaves is that he believes wholeheartedly in his right to be skeptical about the honesty of the Warren report. Like the others, he calls for a new and thorough investigation and report on the assassination—one that will clear up what he feels are the official report's errors of commission and omission.

"It should be a non-government group," the dark-browed, bespectacled philosopher said. "The government is already a party to the case. It has a vested interest in protecting the view of the Warren Commission and the FBI's reputation for accuracy. The new commission should be composed of historians, lawyers and journalists. The matter is somewhere between a law case and an historical investigation. You need different standards, different approaches for each."

Inevitably, "The Second Oswald"

leans heavily on the now well-known variance between the official autopsy report, as it appears in the 26-volume Warren Commission findings, and the FBI's autopsy report. The latter was written or dictated by two FBI agents who were present at the Bethesda Naval Hospital for a portion of the actual autopsy.

In brief, the official autopsy states that the bullet that seriously wounded Gov. John Connally of Texas first passed through the back of the president's neck and emerged through his Adam's apple.

The FBI report states (and a photo of the president's coat would seem to confirm) that a bullet struck the president some inches below the collar line, did not come out, and may have fallen out at the Dallas hospital to which he was rushed. A bullet from Oswald's rifle was found near the president's stretcher.

From this conflict, the skeptics have all concluded that (a) the Warren Commission sloughed over this FBI evidence too hurriedly, and (b) Oswald must have had an accomplice because he couldn't have done that much damage in those scarce seconds of firing.

★ ★ ★

HE MUST HAVE HAD one or even more accomplices, the Popkin book proposes. He has come to the conclusion, Popkin told me, that Oswald was a dupe of some much more sinister individual or group. This compelling influence on his life arranged for him to become involved in several damning situations BEFORE the day of the assassination: his one-man pro-Castro movement, Russian sojourn, the shot he took at Gen. Walker, and a mild brush with officer J. D. Tippit in a beanery a few days before the shots rang out.

Purpose of this, Popkin says blandly, was to make Oswald the most likely suspect to be picked up. The "second" Oswald, and perhaps the third and fourth are still loose, he feels.

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Wick ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

What are the facts?

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Washington Evening Star
New York Daily News
New York Herald Tribune
New York Post
The New York Times
New York World Journal
New York World
Journal Tribune
The Baltimore Sun
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer

People's ENCLOSEURE
62-109060423

REC 1
12 NOV 3 1966

RICHARD  SON

Supplementary Kennedy Slaying Report Urged

A majority of Americans, according to a recent Harris survey, reject the finding of the Warren Commission that the assassination of John F. Kennedy was solely the irrational act of one man, Lee Harvey Oswald.

This should not be considered surprising. The conspiracy theory runs strong in the American mentality. Any notorious crime produces thousands of people who by divination, extrasensory perception or supposedly superior reasoning come to conclusions contrary to the accepted or official findings of guilt. The Lindbergh kidnapping and the Alger Hiss case are prime examples of the propensity of people generally,

not alone Americans, in disbelief of official or judicial findings in notorious crimes.

A half-dozen books, none of them to be taken as authoritative, and most using the Warren Commission report as the primary source, have played upon the natural gullibility of the American people in this regard. The lower the educational level, according to the Harris survey, the higher the credibility for the theory that Kennedy was killed either by Oswald acting in conjunction with others, and/or by another person firing at the President from the front instead of from Oswald's position above and behind the presidential motorcade in Dallas.

In the avalanche of

immense false reasoning and unjustified charges against the Warren Commission contained in the current literature, one point seems worth re-examination.

It now appears that, out of respect for the Kennedy family and the person of the late President, the Warren Commission at no time saw a complete set of pictures and x-rays taken in conjunction with the autopsy. The commission's findings that Kennedy was shot from behind, that one bullet entered and passed through his neck without striking bone or heavy tissue was based on other evidence considered more conclusive.

In the current issue of the public affairs magazine, U.S. News and World Report, Arlen Specter, Assistant Counsel of the Warren Commission, argues cogently that viewing the photographs and X-rays was not essential to the findings made by the commission on this point. Yet the conclusion cannot be escaped that Specter would have been better armed to answer questions on whether this bullet entered from the front or the rear if he had seen the photographic and X ray evidence.

Confusion on this point has been caused by a preliminary FBI report that apparently was erroneous and by the obliteration of the bullet wound in the front of the neck by incisions to give the unconscious President a chance to breathe.

U.S. News and World Report states flatly that Robert F. Kennedy, then attorney general, took charge of the photographs, as a matter of deference to the memory of the late President and because the commission concluded that the photographs and X rays were not indispensable.

"The photographs and X-rays would, in the thinking of the commission, not have been crucial, because they would have served only to corroborate what the autopsy surgeons had testified to under oath, as opposed to adding any

new facts for the commission.

In view of its 10-month study, its competent and careful personnel, its basic agreement with FBI conclusions, the heaviest weight must lie with the findings of the commission.

Yet, it might be possible at this stage to go a long way toward quieting the irrational doubts about the Kennedy assassination if the photographs and X rays were examined by the experts and membership of the former commission with the view of making a supplementary public report.

It would be imprudent in the extreme to open a new inquiry. Any new report should be confined strictly to the X rays and photographs. It is conceivable, of course, that such an examination might arouse new questions in the minds of the members of the former commission. But, in any case, if such an examination occurred, and it was

found to confirm other findings, this much would be eliminated from the literature of those who play upon the doubts in the public's mind.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
Date _____

REC I

ST-107

12 NOV 3 1966

OCT 5 1966

memo name to
Died 10/7/66
2/21/67

6-10/67

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: December 24, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Bishop	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

During discussions with Inspector Malley, J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel for the President's Commission, expressed considerable interest in the official autopsy reports prepared by doctors at the National Naval Medical Center concerning the death of President Kennedy. Mr. Rankin was advised that because of the strong desire on the part of the President's family to keep the autopsy report as confidential as possible the Bureau had not requested a copy of the report.

In view of the interest displayed by Mr. Rankin, arrangements were made to obtain a copy of the autopsy report from the Secret Service for the Bureau's use and a request was also made that Secret Service furnish a copy of the report to Mr. Rankin. Secret Service advised that this would be done. In discussions with Mr. Rankin on 12-23-63 he was advised of the action taken by the Bureau. Mr. Rankin stated he has now received a copy of the autopsy report from the Secret Service and he expressed sincere appreciation for the Bureau making this possible.

It is noted that the six-page autopsy report discloses no new information of significance in addition to that already obtained through investigation. One of the reasons expressed by Mr. Rankin for his keen interest in the report was the fact that newspaper accounts and other unverified sources have advanced the theory that one bullet entered the President's throat from the front. The autopsy report discredits this speculation, in fact, the report unequivocally states that it is the opinion of the examining physicians that the President died as the result of two gunshot wounds and the projectiles were fired from a point "behind and somewhat above the level of the deceased." As previously reported, one bullet entered the back below the neck while the other entered the skull.

ACTION

ENCLOSURE

The attached copy of the autopsy report will be maintained in the Bureau files, but no further dissemination of it is being made at this time.

8 JAN 28 1964

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Sullivan

FDT:mlt (8)

REC-12

62-109060-1235

JAN 23 1964

SOVIET ENCLOSURE

STATE CONTROL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63

DATE: October 7, 1966

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To answer Director's inquiry and to set forth facts concerning newspaper articles referring to FBI reports reporting results of autopsy examination conducted on President's body. Data in FBI reports is accurately reported.

BACKGROUND:

Articles appeared in the "Washington Evening Star" and "New York World Journal Tribune" (Bob Considine) on 10-5-66, referring to FBI reports which set forth the findings of the examining physicians who conducted the autopsy on President Kennedy's body. These articles refer to FBI reports submitted to the President's Commission on 12-9-63, and 1-13-64. Information set out was orally furnished to the Agents by examining physicians on 11-22-63; and is accurately reported.

With reference to the above, our reports of 12-9-63, and 1-13-64, accurately quoted the comments of the examining physicians at Bethesda Naval Hospital on the night of 11-22-63. The actual autopsy report is at variance; however, all facts pertaining to this matter were fully given to the Warren Commission and this Commission was fully aware of all such facts. In this connection, our Laboratory report very clearly, accompanied by photographs, showed a slit in the shirt and a nick in the tie which could have been caused by a projectile. The reason that there was variation between the two above-mentioned FBI investigative reports and the Warren Commission report was because the FBI was precluded from disclosing in its preliminary report to the Commission (because of the desires of the Kennedy family) any information concerning the actual autopsy report which, as a matter of fact, was subsequently furnished to the Commission by the Secret Service and used in the final report of the Warren Commission.

RIS:hw

(9)

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

CONTINUED - OVER

79 NOV 4 - 1966

6-10-66

ST-107-cc 62-109060-4235 32 NOV 8 1966

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

The confusion comes about as a result of the examining physicians changing their original theory as furnished to our Agents on 11-22-63, that the bullet which entered the President's back did not exit from his body. The physicians subsequently concluded that this bullet did exit from the President's body, having passed between two large strap muscles without leaving any channel. The exit hole was obliterated by doctors who performed a tracheotomy on the President at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, Texas. The day after the autopsy examination was conducted, the examining physicians talked to doctors at Parkland Hospital and learned that they had utilized the exit hole as the point of incision for their tracheotomy. This chain of events is clearly set forth beginning on Page 88 of the Commission Report.

We have for some time been checking to find the specific basis upon which the statement has been made in various FBI memoranda (example attached) that the Kennedy family specifically asked that the autopsy report not be released. The fact is that Secret Service specifically claims that Bobby Kennedy had gotten in touch with that agency and had given specific instructions that the autopsy report, as well as photographs, were not to be released. Secret Service has advised that no information from the autopsy was released by that agency until it was turned over to the Warren Commission on 12-23-63. We, therefore, have a basis for any statements made by FBI representatives that the Kennedy family specifically requested that the autopsy report was not to be released.

ACTION:

The above data is set forth for your information.

P R
The confusion which has developed, would never have occurred if we had obtained the autopsy report originally. The Kennedy family never asked us to withhold it. If they had we should have been glad to do so.

November 1, 1966

REGISTERED

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad

Dr. Robert H. Bahmer
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
National Archives Building
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Dr. Bahmer:

The evidence and exhibits set forth on the attached list indirectly relating to the investigation by the Warren Commission of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy are being transmitted herewith for retention with other exhibits in this matter.

For your information, copies of these exhibits were previously made available as enclosures with the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas; Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," which was furnished to the President's Commission on June 17, 1964. The texts of these items are located on pages 1060 through 1069. Inasmuch as these original exhibits are no longer needed, they are being made available to you.

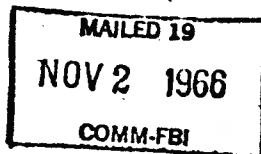
REC- 43 62-109060-4236
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover

Director

NOV. 3 1966



Enclosures (10)

NOTE: Memo Rosen to Conrad, 10/31/66, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," KMR:ds

(6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

D-128

Envelope postmarked "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, "1B December 2, 1963, 8:00 p.m., bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, deceased Fort Worth, Texas"

D-129

Accompanying D-128, newspaper clipping entitled "OSWALD LOOKED TROUBLE-BOUND OFFICER REPORTS" bearing typewritten message beginning "Mrs. Oswald you"

D-130

Envelope postmarked "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 2A December 3, 1963, 7:00 p.m." bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Arlington Heights, Fort Worth, Texas"

D-131

Accompanying D-130, two newspaper clippings, one entitled "OFFICERS BLAMED BY MRS. OSWALD" bearing typewritten message beginning "Shouldn't you blame....," and one entitled "MAN KILLS MINISTER, EX-WIFE AT CHURCH, THEN ENDS OWN LIFE" bearing typewritten message beginning "This man was a"

D-132

Envelope postmarked "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 1A December 6, 1963, 4:00 p.m." bearing handwritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Fort Worth, Texas"

D-133

Accompanying D-132, one-page handwritten letter beginning "Marguerite Oswald you all....."

D-134

Envelope postmarked "JAMAICA, N. Y., 1A December 6, 1963, 7:30 p.m." bearing hand-printed address "Mrs. Oswald Sr., 2220 Thomas Place, Ft. Worth, Texas"

62-109060-4236

ENCLOSURE

D-135

Accompanying D-134, two-page letter, first page beginning "To An Assassins...." and second page beginning "Take care of you...."

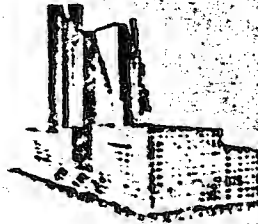
D-136

Post card postmarked "JAMAICA, N. Y., LA December 6, 1963, 6:30 p.m." bearing hand-printed message on reverse side beginning "Why don't you admit...."

Hotel St. George

GREATER NEW YORK'S LARGEST HOTEL

CLARK STREET • BROOKLYN 1, NEW YORK • TELEPHONE MAIN 4-5000



Dear J Edgar:-

I wish to express an opinion re assassination of JFK. Without any concrete evidence it seems to me that more than Lee Harvey Oswald were involved in the plot. Otherwise why would they have murdered Oswald before he had a chance to talk. He seemed cocky and cheerful on his arrest suggesting he expected help in escaping the death penalty for his heinous crime. You may use this suggestion for whatever it is worth. I am one of your fondest admirers for your admirable work in the FBI. Regards, Yours
George L. Kirschmeyer
Room 18035 Brooklyn 14

REC-17
OCT 31 1966

9-32 OCT-31-1966

OCT 31 1966

CORRESPONDENT

WORLD'S MOST LUXURIOUS

and
a
11-1-66
11-1-66

11-1-66
11-1-66

TRUE COPY

Dear J. Edgar:

I wish to express an opinion re assassination of JFK. Without any concrete evidence it seems to me that more than Lee Harvey Oswald were involved in the plot. Otherwise why would they have murdered Oswald before he had a chance to talk. He seemed cocky and cheerful on his arrest suggesting he expected help in escaping the death penalty for his heinous crime. You may use this suggestion for whatever it is worth. I am one of your fondest admirers for your admiral work in the FBI.

Respy Yours

George L Kirshmyer
Hotel St. George
Room 18035
Brooklyn N. Y. 11201

Rm 18035
Hotel St. George
CLARK STREET AT HENRY
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11201
GREATER NEW YORK'S LARGEST HOTEL

*1 TB 11-1-66
MCO
MIL
a. 11-2-66
HRO/1111*

S/1

REC 12

November 2, 1966

62-109060-4237
EX-110

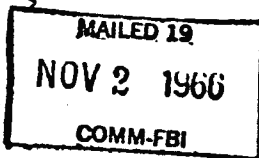
Mr. George L. Kirshmyer
Room 18035
Hotel St. George
Clark Street at Henry
Brooklyn, New York 11201

*Assassination of
President John F
Kennedy*

Dear Mr. Kirshmyer:

Your letter was received on October 31st during Mr. Hoover's absence from the city. You may be assured your communication will be brought to his attention upon his return. I know he will appreciate your kind comment concerning his administration of the FBI and would want me to thank you for furnishing him the observations and comments you did.

Sincerely yours,



Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOV 2 3 04 PM '66
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

NOTE: Bufiles disclose prior outgoing to correspondent 7-20-65 in response to his letter wherein he expressed his views on communist matters. It is believed this is an appropriate reply in view of his untoward liberty in addressing the Director. In the manner he did and this may serve to discourage future correspondence from him.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

HRH:moo
(3)

NOV 9 1966

FBI
RECEIVED FORCH
NOV 1 1966
W/a

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
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Conrad _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 10-25-66

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SYLVIA MEAGHER
302 WEST 12 STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10014
INQUIRY REGARDING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

By letter dated 10-22-66, captioned individual quoted in letter she had written to "Time" magazine regarding its article in the 9-16-66 issue entitled "Autopsy on the Warren Commission." Her inquiry concerned information reported by the FBI regarding the autopsy findings.

She also quotes a reply she received from "Time" dated 10-20-66, which states, in essence, that FBI reports did not necessarily imply a difference with the autopsy. It said FBI reports show the date of the interview, the date the Agent dictated the interview and the date the information was typed, in addition to the date the report was submitted. It stated that by the time an interview is recorded in final form the investigation may have gone well beyond the conclusions. It stated the FBI reports did not show that the FBI believed in January everything it had been told in November, "However, explicit disavowals of abandoned lines of investigation are not usually issued by the FBI." Miss Meagher inquires if the information supplied by "Time" accurately describes current reporting practices by the FBI or those followed in 1963-64.

Sylvia Meagher has written a 152-page book entitled "Subject Index to the Warren Report and Hearings and Exhibits," which has been published by the "Scarecrow Press" in New York. We have ordered copies of this book, but they are not currently available. Reportedly this book classifies information in the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission hearings and exhibits as well as the report itself. The classification encompasses all elements of the assassination and subsequent crimes as well as background and history of principals.

- Enclosure *10-23-66*
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
 - 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
 - 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
 - 1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

CONTINUED - OVER

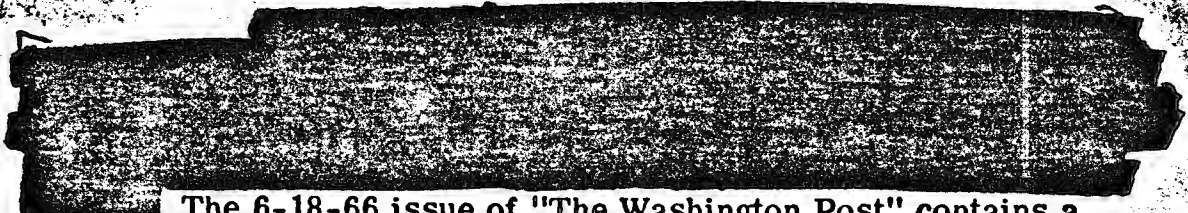
NOV 12 1966

55 NOV 1966 DWB:jer/30

REC 53

62-109060-4238

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: Sylvia Meagher


The 6-18-66 issue of "The Washington Post" contains a letter to the editor signed by Sylvia Meagher in which she states that the inconsistencies in the Warren Report are real. On 7-27-65, Meagher telephonically contacted the FBI Laboratory indicating she was writing a book on the assassination and asking about the procedures followed in examining some of the amateur film taken of the assassination. She was referred to the Warren Commission Report.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the enclosed letter be sent to Miss Meagher.

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
R *[Signature]* Wick *[Signature]* ✓
Duck *[Signature]*
os *[Signature]* ds *[Signature]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Gale _____
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Tele. Room _____
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Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach *RD*

DATE: October 25, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen *AR*

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: SYLVIA MEAGHER
302 WEST 12 STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10014
INQUIRY REGARDING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

Assassination of President Kennedy

Reference is made to memorandum from M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick dated 10/25/66 in the above-captioned matter, enclosing letter to Miss Meagher.

I believe it undesirable to give any more than a routine courteous acknowledgment to the letter of 10/22/66 from Sylvia Meagher, New York City.

It is obvious the Warren Commission report is a project with her; she has allegedly prepared an indices; she has engaged in correspondence with "Time" magazine; and, although a book by her has been published concerning this, it is not yet currently available.

The proposed letter over the Director's signature proposes to give an explanation as to why we prepare our reports in the manner we do and we are guilty also in the proposed letter of doing the same thing we have criticized various writers who have excerpted various comments from the Warren Commission report and then drawn their own conclusions. This is undesirable.

We do not have to explain to anyone our reporting procedures, nor that our reports were in the nature of summaries and so forth, as we do in this proposed letter, nor offer excuses as to why we reported the matter in the manner in which we did. The reports speak for themselves.

The Warren Commission is on trial in connection with the submission of the Warren report and all of the critics basically are attacking the Warren Commission and its findings, not the FBI. This also influences me in not giving the information to Meagher that we would not even consider giving to our close newspaper friend at the "Star."

55 NOV 9 1966

EX-110

REC 53

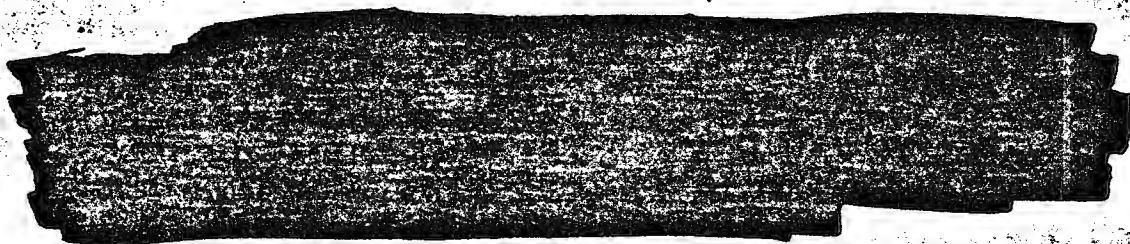
62-109060-4239

NOV 2 1966

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SLX

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: SYLVIA MEAGHER



The "National Guardian," according to the Subversive Organizations and Publications issued by the Un-American Activities Committee of the House, was "established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a progressive weekly * * * Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

Taking all the factors above in consideration, I think a very formal routine courteous answer should be given to Meagher indicating that all the material developed by the FBI was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of all the Bureau's investigation have subsequently been made available to the National Archives.

F - Jan 11

Date of Mail 10-28-66

Has been removed and placed in the Special File Room of Records Branch.

See File 66-2554-7530 for authority.

Subject JUNE MAIL Assassination of President John F. KennedyRemoved By 65 NOV 3 1966 *DPK*File Number 62-109060-4240

Permanent Serial Charge Out

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 10/17/66

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: RICHARD WHALEN,
PROPOSED ARTICLE FOR THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST ON
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

By reference to Mr. Sullivan's office, Richard Whalen came to my office on October 11 and 12, 1966, and spoke with Bishop. Whalen is the writer in residence for the Institute for Strategic Studies and is the author of the book about Joseph Kennedy, father of the former President, entitled "The Fouring Father." He is presently on leave of absence for two months from the Institute for Strategic Studies in order to prepare a definitive article on the assassination of the President for the Saturday Evening Post magazine, to come out sometime in December, 1966.

We have no identifiable data in Bureau files concerning Whalen.

Whalen advised that in his article he intends to make a very thorough and exhaustive study of all of the books which have recently been published in a critical vein concerning the Warren Commission Report of the assassination of the President and to point out the false premises upon which the writers of these books have based their conclusions. He stated that it is his personal feeling that following the publication of the Warren Commission Report it was the overwhelming opinion of people throughout the world that the assassination was the sole work of Oswald and, because of Oswald's Marxist background, the Marxist countries, particularly Russia, lost prestige. He stated that the recent wave of books critical of the Warren Commission Report, however, several of which have been written by individuals of "leftist" background, have served to obscure the work and conclusion of the Commission to the detriment of the integrity of the U. S. and its high officials. He also stated that the purpose of his

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. ...

62-109060 -
NOT RECORDED

126 OCT 26 1966

OCT 24 1966

TEB:mis OCT 28 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Wick to DeLoach memo 10/17/66
RE: RICHARD WHELEN

article is to point out that the books critical of the Warren Commission and its conclusion are without any sound basis in fact.

Whalen had a number of questions concerning the FBI's role in the investigation of the assassination, all of which are completely and thoroughly covered in various portions of the Warren Commission Report, and the pertinent portions were pointed out to Whalen in answer to his questions. He indicated that should additional questions along these lines arise, he may contact this office again.

RECOMMENDATION

None. For information.

[Handwritten initials and signatures are visible in the center of the page, including "R-2" and "W-1"]

Mr. Wick

10-18-66

M. A. Jones

**WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON
PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION;
CRITICISM OF THE FBI**

SYNOPSIS

The Director has instructed memo be prepared briefly citing criticism of FBI by Warren Commission and indicating whether the Director has publicly answered these criticisms.

Report of Warren Commission contains a conclusion that "there was insufficient liaison and coordination of information between the Secret Service and other Federal agencies" including the FBI--and that "the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination" of President Kennedy. Warren Commission Report also reflects a conclusion of the Commission that "even in the absence of Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of such a case as (Lee Harvey) Oswald's to the Secret Service, a more alert and carefully considered treatment of the Oswald case by the Bureau might have brought about... a referral" of data regarding Oswald to the Secret Service in connection with the Kennedy visit to Dallas.

During his November 18, 1964, background briefing for a group of newswomen, the Director was asked if he would comment on the Warren Report. He told the newswomen that the report was not fair to the FBI; that the Commission had distorted the FBI's investigation of Oswald; that Oswald had not given any indication of being a violent type or a threat to the President. The Director pointed out that every crack pot cannot be arrested without creating a police state, and he said there was no truth to rumors of "bureaucratic jealousy between the FBI and Secret Service."

In March, 1965, Appropriations Testimony, the Director cited a report of the State Department which indicated that Oswald was a "thoroughly safe risk."

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

56 NOV 21 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

GWG:jma

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

(8)

NOT RECORDED

199 OCT 24 1965

62-109060

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Jones to Wick memo

Re: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

DETAILS

The Director has instructed that a memorandum be prepared briefly citing criticism of the FBI by the Warren Commission and indicating whether the Director has publicly answered these criticisms.

CRITICISM OF FBI

The report of the Warren Commission, received by the Bureau in September, 1964, contains the following direct criticisms:

Page 24 - "The Commission has concluded that there was insufficient liaison and coordination of information between the Secret Service and other Federal agencies necessarily concerned with Presidential protection. Although the FBI, in the normal exercise of its responsibility, had secured considerable information about Lee Harvey Oswald, it had no official responsibility, under the Secret Service criteria existing at the time of the President's trip to Dallas, to refer to the Secret Service the information it had about Oswald. The Commission has concluded, however, that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination. A more carefully coordinated treatment of the Oswald case by the FBI might well have resulted in bringing Oswald's activities to the attention of the Secret Service."

Page 440 - "The Commission has considered carefully the question whether the FBI, in view of all the information concerning Oswald in its files, should have alerted the Secret Service to Oswald's presence in Dallas prior to President Kennedy's visit. The Secret Service and the FBI differ as to whether Oswald fell within the category of 'threats against the President' which should be referred to the Service.

"Robert L. Bouck, special agent in charge of the Protective Research Section (PRS), testified that the information available to the Federal Government about Oswald before the assassination would, if known to PRS, have made Oswald a subject of concern to the Secret Service. Bouck

Jones to Wick memo

Re: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

pointed to a number of characteristics besides Oswald's defection the cumulative effect of which would have been to alert the Secret Service to potential danger... Mr. Bouck pointed out, however, that he had no reason to believe that any one Federal agency had access to all this information, including the significant fact that Oswald was employed in a building which overlooked the motorcade route."

Page 443-444 -

"The Commission believes...that the FBI took an unduly restrictive view of its responsibilities in preventive intelligence work, prior to the assassination... There were no Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of Oswald's case to the Secret Service; nor was there any requirement to report the names of defectors. However, there was much material in the hands of the FBI about Oswald: the knowledge of his defection, his arrogance and hostility to the United States, his pro-Castro tendencies, his lies when interrogated by the FBI, his trip to Mexico where he was in contact with Soviet authorities, his presence in the School Book Depository job and its location along the route of the motorcade. All this does seem to amount to enough to have induced an alert agency, such as the FBI, possessed of this information to list Oswald as a potential threat to the safety of the President. This conclusion may be tinged with hindsight, but it stated primarily to direct the thought of those responsible for the future safety of our Presidents to the need for a more imaginative and less narrow interpretation of their responsibilities.

"It is the conclusion of the Commission that, even in the absence of Secret Service criteria which specifically required the referral of such a case as Oswald's to the Secret Service, a more alert and carefully considered treatment of the Oswald case by the Bureau might have brought about such a referral. Had such a review been undertaken by the FBI, there might conceivably have been additional investigation of the Oswald case between November 5 and November 22. Agent Hosty testified that several matters brought to his attention in late October and early November, including the visit to the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City, required further attention. Under

Jones to Wick memo

Re: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

proper procedures knowledge of the pending Presidential visit might have prompted Hosty to have made more vigorous efforts to locate Oswald's roominghouse address in Dallas and to interview him regarding these unresolved matters.

"The formal FBI instructions to its agents outlining the information to be referred to the Secret Service were too narrow at the time of the assassination. While the Secret Service bears the principal responsibility for this failure, the FBI instructions did not reflect fully the Secret Service's need for information regarding potential threats."

Page 444 - "Most important, notwithstanding that both agencies have professed to the Commission that the liaison between them was close and fully sufficient, the Commission does not believe that the liaison between the FBI and the Secret Service prior to the assassination was as effective as it should have been."

Page 458 - "The Secret Service had no knowledge whatever of Oswald, his background, or his employment at the Book Depository, and Robert L. Bouck, who was in charge of the Protective Research Section of the Secret Service, believed that the accumulation of the facts known to the FBI should have constituted a sufficient basis to warn the Secret Service of the Oswald risk.

"The Commission believes that both the FBI and the Secret Service have too narrowly construed their respective responsibilities."

Page 459 - "...this Commission is convinced of the necessity of better coordination and direction of the activities of all existing agencies of Government which are in a position to, and do, furnish information and services related to the security of the President. The Commission feels the Secret Service and the FBI, as well as the State Department and the CIA, when the President travels abroad, could improve their existing capacities and procedures so as to lessen the chances of assassination."

Jones to Wick memo

Re: WARREN COMMISSION REPORT ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION

DIRECTOR'S PUBLIC STATEMENT REGARDING CRITICISMS

On November 18, 1964, the Director held a background briefing session for Sarah McClendon and a group of other newswomen. During this session, the Director was asked if he would comment on the Warren Report. The Director said the Report was not fair as far as the FBI is concerned; that the Commission did not release the full testimony of witnesses; that we could not arrest every crack pot without creating a police state. The Director stated the Warren Commission had completely distorted the FBI's investigation of Oswald; that Oswald had not given any indication of being a violent type of individual--nor did his actions show he was a threat to the President.

When asked a question by the women reporters as to whether "bureaucratic jealousy" exists between the FBI and the Secret Service and between the FBI and CIA, the Director replied that there is not one scintilla of truth in such rumors.

The Director's remarks during his November 18, 1964, briefing session for the newswomen were widely reported. An article in the November 19, 1964, issue of "The Evening Star" in Washington, D. C., reported that the Director "blasted the Warren Commission as 'unfair and unjust' " and that he "angrily charged the Warren Commission with 'a classic example of Monday morning quarterbacking.' " The article in "The Evening Star" continued, "In New York City alone, Hoover complained, 7,000 persons would have to be taken out of circulation every time a President makes a public appearance if it were deemed necessary to remove 'every individual who might threaten the safety of the President.' " The article further quoted the Director as stating there is "not a scintilla" of jealousy between the FBI and the Secret Service.

While the Director made reference to the Warren Commission, in his March, 1965, testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations, his testimony did not deal with criticisms of the FBI. The Director did, however, cite a report of the State Department which indicated that Lee Harvey Oswald was a "thoroughly safe risk."

FBI

Date: 10/23/66

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
Attention: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR IVAN W. CONRAD
FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (deceased)
IS - R - CUBA
OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 10/27/66, and Bureau telephone call to Dallas, 10/27/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau is Item Q618, material from sidewalk which is furnished the Bureau in accordance with its request. Investigation relating to this item is set forth on pages 65 through 68 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 10/8/64, and on pages eight through 11 of the report of SA GEMBERLING dated 11/27/64.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are Items D128 through D136, mentioned in referenced airtel.

Although items D123 through D136 relate to an extortion case captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; Mrs. MARGUERITE CLEAVERIE OSWALD - VICTIM, EXTORTION", Bufile 9-41624, Dallas file 9-1897, information concerning these exhibits was reported in accordance with Bureau instructions in the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 5/15/64 at Dallas, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING" Bufile 62-109030, Dallas file 89-43, on pages 1061 through 1069. Also in this report, these exhibits are fully described on Table of Contents pages xx through xxii.

- Bureau (encls-10) (RM)
- Dallas

DPG:jeg
(6)

397104 42302000

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

NOT RECORDED

~~1994 Nov 22~~

N

SEVEN

~~SECRET~~

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Beach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

DL 100-10461

In connection with Bureau inquiry concerning Item D43, a motel registration card belonging to Mr. and Mrs. CECIL SITZ, owners of the "Half Circle J" Motel, Fort Worth, Texas, the Dallas files reflect that this item was returned to the owners on 10/28/64. For the Bureau's information, this item was returned to Dallas by Bureau airtel to Dallas dated 10/16/64, with instructions to promptly return it to Mr. and Mrs. SITZ. This item was identified in Dallas files as 89-43-1A-14.

October 6, 1966

"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

by Mark Lane

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Mark Lane, an attorney, is the author of a book entitled, "Rush to Judgment." He claims it is "A Critique of the Warren Commission's Inquiry into the Murder of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippit, and Lee Harvey Oswald." It is considered to be a cleverly contrived piece of literature designed to discredit the President's Commission and its findings.

The American public should not be led into a state of belief by what Lane has written, as with all his criticisms and suppositions he has not established that any individual other than Lee Harvey Oswald was responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy or that a conspiracy was involved to kill our late President. The President's Commission in its report, supported by the 26 volumes of testimony and exhibits, clearly defines the investigation conducted which led to its final conclusion.

Lane, in his book, has set forth numerous irresponsible and speculative claims. In essence, his book is the result of the approach he has been assuming since the early days of the Warren Commission's inquiries and prior to the published findings of the Commission, when he appeared publicly on numerous occasions both in the United States and abroad. (100-409763-Vols. 2 and 3)

Lane states in his book, "If the Commission covered itself with shame, it also reflected shame on the Federal Government. The readiness with which its findings were accepted I believe to have been symptomatic of disease." Considering the extensiveness of the Commission's inquiry, Lane's rationale for the use of "readiness" is in itself cancerous. (page 398)

62-109060
NOT RECORDED

Lane traveled extensively while conducting his personal investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. A Reuter's

KMR:eem (14)
1 - 100-409763
1 - 105-82555
1 - 62-109060

NOTE: See cover memo Rosen to DeLoach, captioned "THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION (BIASED BOOKS)" 10/6/66, KMR:eem.

DEC 9 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

"Rush to Judgment"

press dispatch dated April 5, 1964, at Budapest, reported that Mark Lane, an attorney from New York, appeared before the Congress of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers in Budapest, at which time he asked for the creation of an international commission to be entrusted with the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. At this meeting he made various statements that the official theory of the assassination of the President was false. It is noted the International Association of Democratic Lawyers has been cited as an international communist-front organization in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published December 1, 1961, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. (100-409763-43)

The May 27, 1953, issue of the "Daily Worker" stated that the National Lawyers' Guild held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the National Lawyers' Guild. The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast communist newspaper which is no longer published. The House Committee on Un-American Activities report number 3123, dated September 21, 1950, cited the National Lawyers' Guild as a communist-front, which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations," (100-409763-19)

The December 18, 1961, edition of "The Militant" reported that on December 6, 1961, Lane spoke at a rally sponsored by the New York Council to Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and said his first official action during the coming session of the New York State Legislature would be to persuade Congress to abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It is noted Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as candidate for the United States Congress from the 19th Congressional District of New York. (100-409763-19)

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party, which party was cited as a "subversive and communist organization which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States" ("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised December 1, 1961).

"Tush to Judgment"

The introduction to Lane's book was written by Hugh Trevor Roper, a historian at Oxford University in England. He contended the whole Warren Commission Report was a series of conclusions based on carefully selected evidence and that the full body of evidence does not point necessarily to the Commission's conclusions. He stated criticism should take place before judgment and that, "If the Warren Commission had allowed Mark Lane to contest their evidence before judgment, there would have been no need of his book." Newspaper articles published in England revealed Hugh Trevor Roper was a severe critic of the findings of the President's Commission and he was taken to task by close associates for his reasoning which was "marred by bias and blotted with inaccuracies." (62-109060-3948; 62-109090 A-1/4/65)

Lane sets forth in his book many statements and hypotheses which, under close scrutiny, are found to be inaccurate or wilful distortions. For example, Lane states on Page 307, "The case against Lee Harvey Oswald was comprised essentially of evidence from two sources: Dallas police officers and Marina Oswald." The basis for such a statement is incomprehensible when reviewing the Commission's Report, the 26 volumes of hearings and exhibits, the preponderance of physical evidence, as well as interviews with hundreds of individuals, all of which contributed to the Commission's final conclusion.

In addition, one should closely examine the following statement made by Lane on Page 141 of his book: "The rules of evidence ordinarily require an intact chain of events before a physical exhibit -- such as a murder weapon -- may be associated with the defendant. The Commission failed to present evidence of such a chain linking Oswald to the Mannlicher-Carcano. The evidence presented actually raised doubts that he could have possibly come by the weapon in the fashion described by the Commission."

This is a completely irresponsible statement since the Commission's Report, beginning on Page 118, traces the rifle from Klein's Sporting Goods Company, Chicago, Illinois, to Oswald, that the printing on the face of the money order coupon ordering the gun was that of Oswald, that the post office box to which the rifle was shipped was rented by Oswald, and finally that Oswald's palm print was located on the rifle barrel. This was established through the testimony of expert witnesses.

"Rush to Judgment"

Lane again clouds the issue by contending on Page 65, that if the FBI report of December 9, 1963, was accurate, the Commission's explanation of the throat wound in President Kennedy was inaccurate, as is the Commission's finding that a bullet entered the back of the President's neck. This report revealed "Medical examination of the President's body revealed that one of the bullets had entered just below his shoulder to the right of the spinal column at an angle of 45 to 60 degrees downward, that there was no point of exit, and that the bullet was not in the body."

This statement was accurately reported. The report reflects that the information was orally furnished to Special Agents of the FBI who attended the autopsy performed on the President at the U. S. Naval Hospital, Bethesda, Maryland. Following the autopsy of the President the FBI received the President's clothing and an examination by the FBI Laboratory determined that a slit having the characteristics of an exit hole for a projectile was located in the front of the shirt worn by the President. This information was contained in a supplemental report prepared by the FBI, dated January 13, 1964.

Commander James J. Humes, one of the physicians who performed the autopsy on President Kennedy, subsequent to the conclusion of the autopsy examination, concluded a bullet had passed through the President. He believed that a tracheotomy had been performed on the President at Dallas, Texas, which might have obliterated the exit wound. On the following morning, November 23, 1963, he telephonically contacted Dr. Malcolm O. Perry at Dallas, who verified there was a missile wound in the front of the President's neck and this wound had been used as the point to make the incision for the tracheotomy. (Page 89 of the Commission Report)

During the early stages of the autopsy the surgeons were unable to find a path into any large muscle in the back of the neck. When the surgeons learned that a whole bullet had been found on a stretcher at the Parkland Hospital, this led to the speculation that the bullet might have penetrated a short distance into the neck and dropped out onto the stretcher as the result of external heart massage. Further exploration during the autopsy disproved that theory. The surgeons determined that the bullet had passed between two large strap muscles and bruised them without leaving any channel since the bullet merely passed between them. (Page 88 of the Commission Report)

"Rush to Judgment"

Howard L. Brennan was an eyewitness to the assassination who subsequently identified Lee Harvey Oswald. Lane has gone into great detail in order to discredit Brennan. The President's Commission set forth the testimony of Brennan, which appears on Pages 64 and 65 of the President's Commission Report. In addition, his verbatim testimony appears in Volume III, "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Pages 161, and 184 through 186.

In this connection, Lane in attempting to support his theory of a conspiracy refers to the testimony of 16-year old Arnold Rowland. Lane, on Page 397 of his book, states, "Rowland's testimony should have been accepted and Brennan's rejected." Rowland claimed he observed a man with a rifle on the southwest corner, sixth floor, of the Texas School Depository Building and had also seen an elderly man "hanging out that window" on the southeast corner of the sixth floor. In commenting on Rowland's credibility, the Commission Report, on Page 251, states "The investigation showed that numerous statements by Rowland concerning matters about which he would not normally be expected to be mistaken -- such as subjects he studied in school, grades he received, whether or not he had graduated from high school, and whether or not he had been admitted to college -- were false."

Lane devotes an entire chapter (Page 114) to the initial identification of the murder weapon as being a German Mauser rather than an Italian carbine. He alludes to statements made to the press by Dallas authorities initially identifying the gun incorrectly and by inference he attempts to substantiate his theory of a conspiracy and that the Commission should have explored this discrepancy more thoroughly.

"Rush to Judgment"

Actually, the Commission conducted extensive inquiries into this phase of the investigation. Deputy Constable Seymour Weitzman, one of the first officers to observe the weapon, testified on April 1, 1964, in Dallas, Texas. His testimony is revealed in Volume VII, Pages 105 through 109 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission." Deputy Weitzman was questioned by Mr. Joseph A. Ball, Assistant Counsel of the President's Commission. On Page 108, Mr. Ball asked Deputy Weitzman, "In the statement that you made to the Dallas Police Department that afternoon, you referred to the rifle as a 7.65 Mauser bolt action?" Deputy Weitzman replied, "In a glance, that's what it looked like." Mr. Ball then asked, "That's what it looked like - did you say that or someone else say that?" To which Mr. Weitzman replied, "No; I said that. I thought it was one." (a Mauser)

The Italian carbine was conclusively established as the murder weapon by experts who examined the bullet found on the stretcher at Parkland Hospital and that the three cartridge cases found on the sixth floor of the Texas School Depository Building were fired from the rifle. (Pages 18, 19, 84 and 85 of the Commission Report)

Lane on Page 44 states there is some evidence to "suggest" that one or more shots may have been fired from the Book Depository as the Warren Commission maintained, but "it is considerably less compelling than the evidence suggesting that shots came from behind the fence." He was referring to the fence located on a grassy knoll near the triple overpass. Lane continued by saying, "To contend, however, that shots came from the knoll is not to say that no shots were fired from elsewhere. But it is impossible to contend at one and the same time that some shots came from the fence and that a lone assassin -- Oswald -- fired from the Book Depository window. As the Commission was to remain faithful to the latter conclusion, it had first to prove that no shots came from the knoll. In attempting to do so, the Report cited evidence out of context, ignored and reshaped evidence and -- which is perhaps worse -- oversimplified evidence."

With reference to the above contention of Lane the Commission Report specifically states that "In contrast to the testimony of the witnesses who heard and observed shots fired from the Depository, the Commission's investigation has disclosed no credible evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else."

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED AFTER 4240

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

102

CIA

REFERRAL

Wick Memo
Re: David Prentice Welsh

stated that after spending the morning in Philadelphia, Mississippi, he and Pearlman were attacked by several white males in the afternoon and he was punched in the eye. Pearlman was struck with a chain according to Welsh. Welsh and Pearlman talked briefly with law enforcement officers and then hastily left town.

CONFIDENTIAL

Welsh came to the attention of the Bureau in a "New York Herald Tribune" article dated 8-7-64 in connection with the three civil rights workers who were slain at Philadelphia, Mississippi. The article indicated that an interview on tape was conducted by Welsh with a Mr. Posey. Posey is supposed to have told Welsh that he had obtained the names of seven persons responsible for the murders of Andrew Goodman, Michael Schwerner and James Chaney.

Welsh again came to the Bureau's attention on 9-2-64 when he was interviewed by the Memphis Division in connection with a civil rights complaint wherein he advised that while traveling near Durant, Mississippi, on 8-31-64 in his car the left front vent of his car was shattered by some object. A garage attendant where he stopped suggested the vent had been shattered by a rifle missile possibly of .22 caliber. Welsh stated it was then that he first came to realize that someone had probably shot at him.

Welsh explained that he had been in the State of Mississippi for approximately three months previously in connection with the Mississippi summer project and had been living in Jackson. He stated that he frequently traveled with both local Negroes and White Council of Federated Organizations workers. Welsh went into great detail regarding his actions prior to and after the above-mentioned incident, but he could not furnish any specific details as to who might have shot at him.

Welsh is again mentioned in Bufiles in connection with the Philadelphia, Mississippi, murders in connection with a magazine entitled "Mississippi Eyewitness" published by Ramparts magazine. The first-mentioned magazine contained several articles concerning Schwerner, Goodman and Chaney and one of them was written by David Welsh who was described as a reporter for the "Detroit News," Detroit, Michigan.

[REDACTED]

C

CONFIDENTIAL

Notes to Wick Memo
Re: David Prentice Welsh

CONFIDENTIAL

Further checks indicated Welsh had obtained a passport in December, 1959, at Seoul, Korea, restricted against travel to Albania, Hungary and those portions of China, Korea and Viet Nam under communist control. He stated at that time that his travel plans were indefinite.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

W/1959 *V* *Spill*
AS

CONFIDENTIAL

Warren Report

In the current news... the theory... was behind... of President... — the supporting... and another...
 ...exploring some territory... earlier by other... of the Warren Commission, Ramparts magazine... on the "at least 10" persons "known to have been murdered, to have committed suicide or died in suspicious circumstances since the Kennedy assassination."
 The accounts of the deaths are principally the work of... Jr., editor of the... (Texas) Mirror.
 At a news conference... Jones emphasized his belief that Lee Harvey Oswald was a "patsy" for an unidentified actual killer, or killers, and their co-conspirators. Jones reasoned, neither... "poor marksman" upon his rifle, nor... inferior design...
 ...news conference... Ramparts... wrote an accompanying piece in the magazine... investigations... members of the... and others, in... the deaths.
 ...defectiveness... that helped to... John K. Lattimer, a... the medical aspects of presidential assassinations, the... Oswald, and... who killed the... in the Oct... the American... the... the...
 "Oswald... by... the... wound in the... right side of his... of a pair... coincidence.
 "The... that the... of Oswald's... effectively, so... the... to the right... point, and a lit...

"Coincidentally, however, the presidential automobile was following a course which curved to the right just enough to compensate for this error in the telescope."
 "The second coincidence lay in the fact that President Kennedy was wearing not only a rigid metal and canvas back brace, but he had further reinforced its rigid support for the lower portion of his body by binding the brace to himself with an elastic anti bandage."
 "The first bullet inflicted a nonfatal wound in the left... of the neck. As a result of... unusual rigidity of his body, his torso did not crumple or topple over out of...
 "Instead, his stiffened body merely tilted slightly sideways, leaving the back of his head exposed to Oswald's rifle with its telescopic sight."
 Here are summaries from the Ramparts accounts of the deaths of some of the persons who had "crucial scraps of knowledge" and who "died mysteriously":
 John Koethe, a young Dallas reporter, was apparently killed in his apartment by "a karate chop" to the neck. Robbery was the indicated motive, but his notes for an intended book on the assassination also were missing. Larry Earl Reno, 22, a former convict was arrested but "District Attorney Henry Wade secretly instructed the grand jurors not to indict" and they did not.
 Bill Hunter was a Long Beach, Calif., reporter who covered the assassination and was killed April 23, 1963. He had been "seated at his desk in the press room of the Long Beach public safety building when Detective Croighton Wiggins Jr. burst into the room. A single bullet from Wiggins struck Hunter in the heart... Wiggins' story underwent several changes. His final version was that he and his partner had been playing cops and robbers with guns drawn when his gun started to slip from his hand and went off."

In eight other deaths Ramparts questions official explanations including heart attacks, a suicide by hanging, a throat slitting in front of a broken plate glass window, and auto accidents.

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Mohr _____
- Wick _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

ENCLOSURE

62-109060 -

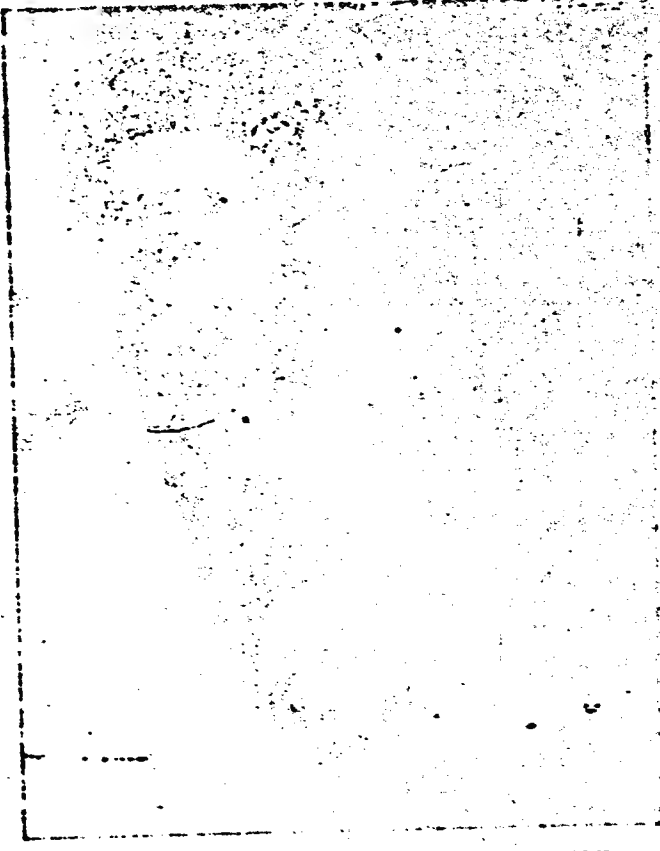
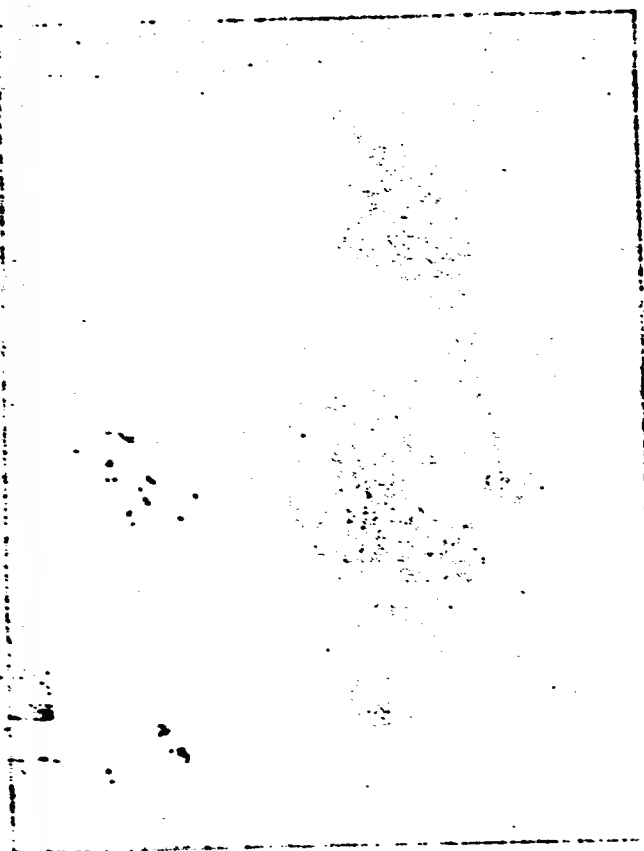
NOV 7 1963

- The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
- The Washington Daily News _____
- The Washington Evening Star _____
- New York Daily News _____
- New York Herald Tribune _____
- New York Post _____
- The New York Times _____
- New York World Journal _____
- New York World _____
- Journal Tribune _____
- The Baltimore Sun _____
- The Worker _____
- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____
- Date _____

John F. Wickham
 10-27-66
[Signature]

NOV 20 1963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-11



DAVID WELSH

... editor of Ramparts Magazine

PENN JONES JR.

Editor of the ARMED, Texas, Mirror

... magazine supports Texas editor's claim that Kennedy assassination was never investigated thoroughly.

*What is the name of
Welsh?*

W

Mr. Rosen

10/31/66

J. R. Malley

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shrodes
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Hines
1 - Mr. Raupach

JACK L. RUBY
LEE HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS (Bufile 44-24016)

Mr. Charles Simms, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, called today and inquired whether the FBI ever had in its possession the gun which was utilized by Ruby to kill Lee Harvey Oswald. He also inquired as to whether, if we did have the gun, a ballistics test had ever been made of this gun.

After checking this matter, Mr. Simms was telephonically advised that the gun utilized by Ruby in killing Oswald was never in the possession of the FBI and it was not known whether or not a ballistics test had been made by local authorities.

It is noted that while the Bureau did conduct a civil rights investigation concerning Ruby's actions in killing Oswald, we did not investigate the murder of Oswald.

*Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy*

✓ ① - 62-109060

JRM:mpd (8)

62-109060

NOT RECORDED

199 OCT 31 1966

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62 NOV 8 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Office, Room 7133

DATE: 10/26/66

1 - Mr. Cunningham

Mr. Conrad

R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTER;
REQUEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT

Assassination of President J. F. Kennedy

Pursuant to a request received from the Department by Inspector James Malley, this date, Supervisors Cunningham of the Laboratory and Raupach of the General Investigative Division, attended a conference this afternoon in the office of Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft, Office of Legal Counsel. Present at this meeting were Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft, Assistant Deputy Attorney General Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr., Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Charles F. Simms, Legal Counsel, David Slawson, Legal Counsel, and Martin F. Richmond, Office of Legal Counsel. It is noted that the Department has the responsibility for making the decision as to the items of evidence in the assassination matter which are to be permanently retained by the Government. In this regard, the Bureau by letter dated 9/15/66, furnished the Department a copy of the list of evidence and exhibits turned over by the Bureau to Archives on 9/14/66, (in accordance with prior Departmental authorization) and the Departmental officials were reviewing this list.

Certain of the items in this list had been assigned Commission exhibit numbers by the Warren Commission and such items were accordingly listed by the assigned Commission exhibit numbers. The remaining items were listed by arbitrarily assigned FBI identification numbers. Since many of the items which originally been assigned FBI identification numbers were subsequently assigned Commission exhibit numbers, or were retained by the Warren Commission, or were returned to their owners, et cetera, such items properly do not appear under the FBI exhibit number heading of the list. The Departmental representatives inquired whether as a matter of assistance the FBI would undertake to provide them with cross reference information which would relate the FBI identification number to the Commission exhibit number, where applicable, or would otherwise set forth the disposition of those items not shown under the FBI identification number heading; (i. e. whether the item had been returned to its owner, et cetera.)

62-109060

1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Rosen (Attention: Mr. Malley, Room 5710)
1 - Mr. Raupach, Room 5716

53 NOV 21 1966

(CONTINUED - OVER)

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: WARREN COMMISSION MATTER;
REQUEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT
44-109060

The Departmental representatives were advised that this matter would be explored. They indicated that they would confirm their request in writing.

We are making a survey to see whether it is readily feasible to furnish the requested information. Basically what this request amounts to (in addition to providing cross reference relationship between Commission exhibit numbers and FBI identification numbers) is to provide the Department with a supplement to the list of items turned over to Archives. This supplement would constitute an inventory of certain items and exhibits which were formerly in FBI possession but which could not be turned over to Archives because they had already been turned over to someone else, such as the Warren Commission, the owners, or other authorized recipient.

ACTION:

Appropriate recommendations will be made upon completion of the above-indicated survey and upon receipt of the Department's written request.

R JSM P ✓ WSK
JMS

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

OCT 28 1966

Warren Commission Exhibits

The Acting Attorney General is preparing to publish his determination under P.L. 89-318 that the national interest requires that title be vested in the United States to the entire body of the Warren Commission exhibits now in the possession of the Government. This determination will be published in the Federal Register on Tuesday, November 1 (the statutory deadline), and will be announced Monday afternoon, October 31.

The form of the determination is a notice incorporating by reference all of the exhibits which were given Commission numbers and are enumerated in the printed volumes of the Commission's hearings. The additional exhibits collected by the FBI for the Commission, which were given FBI exhibit numbers but did not receive Commission numbers, will have to be enumerated in the Federal Register, since there is no published source to which reference can be made for any description of these items. The list of these items will consist of brief descriptions based on the descriptions given the items by the Bureau, and will include the Bureau exhibit numbers in order to provide a more certain identification of the individual items.

The published list will show gaps in the sequence of the FBI exhibit numbers. As explained to us by Mr. Cortland Cunningham and Mr. Kenneth M. Raupach of the Bureau, these gaps are explainable as follows: Most of the gaps are caused by omission of the items which

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199 NOV 18 1966

were subsequently given Commission exhibit numbers. A few gaps result from duplication or non-use of some numbers and from a few instances in which items were returned to their owners at the direction of the Commission.

It seems likely that when the list is published, notwithstanding the reasonableness of the explanation for the missing numbers outlined above, critics of the work of the Commission and of the Bureau may seize upon the omitted numbers as a basis for speculation as to "missing exhibits." Accordingly, it seems advisable that a list be prepared to document disposition of each of the FBI exhibit numbers (as distinguished from the exhibits themselves). As we suggested to Mr. Cunningham (who indicated that such a list could be prepared, although it would take a great deal of work), this list might take the form of a separate line for each FBI exhibit number that was used, from the first to the last inclusive, with columns in which the disposition of each number might be described in accordance with one of the following categories:

1. Items on FBI list. A check mark would indicate that this is one of the items enumerated from pages 39 through 90 of the list prepared by the Bureau under date of September 15, 1966. That list is the basis for the enumeration of FBI-numbered exhibits to be published in the Federal Register.

2. Items that became Commission exhibits. Here the FBI numbers of items which were subsequently given Commission numbers would be accounted for. It is suggested that the Commission exhibit number be shown in this column in the applicable cases.

3. Items returned. This category would refer to those items which were returned to their owners at the direction of the Commission. It would be

helpful in each of these cases to note the date of the return and the name of the person to whom an item was returned,

4. Numbers never used. A check mark in this column would indicate that the number had never been used for an exhibit. In the Commission's lists of its numbered exhibits, numbers not used similarly are included in sequence and marked to show non-use.

5. Duplicate numbers. Here those few cases where an FBI number was given to an exhibit which already had an FBI number could be shown, by listing the other FBI number.

We would appreciate receiving copies of these suggested lists as soon as feasible.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: October 31, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

With reference to Exhibit Numbers D-123, D-129, D-130, D-131, D-132, D-133, D-134, D-135, and D-136, and in order to answer the Department's request concerning the same exhibits, they were originally received from Mrs. Marguerite Cleaverie Oswald in connection with a possible extortion case entitled, "Unknown Subject; Mrs. Marguerite Cleaverie Oswald - Victim, Extortion." The facts in this case were presented to Assistant U. S. Attorney William L. Hughes, Jr., at Fort Worth, Texas, December 9, 1963, who declined prosecution in connection with all four letters. (9-41624-3, Page 7).

The following paragraphs concerning the Exhibit Numbers can be furnished to the Department to answer their request?

Exhibit Numbers D-123, D-129, D-130, D-131, D-132, D-133, D-134, D-135, and D-136, along with their individual description, are as follows:

D-123 Envelope postmarked "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS," 1B December 2, 1963, 8:00 p.m., bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, deceased Fort Worth, Texas"

D-129 Accompanying D-123, newspaper clipping entitled "OSWALD LOOKED TROUBLE-BOUND OFFICER REPORTS" bearing typewritten message beginning "Mrs. Oswald you..."

D-130 Envelope postmarked "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS," 2A December 3, 1963, 7:00 p.m." bearing typewritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Arlington Heights, Fort Worth, Texas"

KMR:dcs
(6)

REC 26

CONTINUED - OVER

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NOV 16 1966

Memorandum Rosen to Conrad
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

- D-131 Accompanying D-130, two newspaper clippings, one entitled "OFFICERS BLAMED BY MRS. OSWALD" bearing typewritten message beginning "Shouldn't you blame....," and one entitled "MAN KILLS MINISTER, EX-WIFE AT CHURCH, THEN ENDS OWN LIFE" bearing typewritten message beginning "This man was a..."
- D-132 Envelope postmarked "SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, 1A December 6, 1963, 4:00 p.m." bearing handwritten address "Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Fort Worth, Texas"
- D-133 Accompanying D-132, one-page handwritten letter beginning "Marguerite Oswald you are..."
- D-134 Envelope postmarked "JAMAICA, N.Y., 1A December 6, 1963, 7:30 p.m." bearing hand-printed address "Mrs. Oswald Sr., 2220 Thomas Place, Ft. Worth, Texas"
- D-135 Accompanying D-134, two-page letter, first page beginning "To An Assassins..." and second page beginning "Take care of you..."
- D-136 Post card postmarked "JAMAICA, N. Y., 1A December 6, 1963, 6:30 p.m." bearing hand-printed message on reverse side beginning "Why don't you admit..."

These items were set forth in the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 5/15/64, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," and the text of these items are located on pages 1060 through 1069. The Table of Contents of this report, pages xx, xxi, and xxii sets forth the exhibit numbers and description of these items which were included as enclosures to this report when it was furnished to the President's Commission on June 17, 1964. (62-109060, Section 66, Serial 3083 Only, Part 1 and Part 4).

The above is submitted for your utilization in connection with the Department's request.

* Information concerning these items as they relate to a possible violation of the Extortion Statute were presented to Assistant U.S. Attorney William L. Hughes, Jr., Fort Worth, Texas, on December 9, 1963, who declined prosecution in connection with all four letters. This information is revealed on Page 1067 of this report. The items are no longer needed and are being released to the National Archives.

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 103

COPY 2

WEC 1/8
414P

62-109060-4242 IN THIS FILE SKIPPED DURING
SERIALIZATION.

#119

12

11-14-66

✓

November 1, 1966

REGISTERED

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Conrad

Dr. Robert H. Bahmer
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
National Archives Building
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Dr. Bahmer:

The evidence and exhibits set forth on the attached list indirectly relating to the investigation by the Warren Commission of the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy are being transmitted herewith for retention with other exhibits in this matter.

For your information, copies of these exhibits were previously made available as enclosures with the report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling, dated May 15, 1964, at Dallas, Texas, captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas; Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," which was furnished to the President's Commission on June 17, 1964. The texts of these items are located on pages 1060 through 1069. Inasmuch as these original exhibits are no longer needed, they are being made available to you.

Sincerely yours,

ENCLOSURE

REC 26
104

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOV 8 1966

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures (10)

62-109060

NOTE: Memo Rosen to Conrad, 10/31/66, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning," KMR:dcs.

KMR:eem
(6)

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D-135

Accompanying D-134, two-page letter, first page beginning "To An Assassins...." and second page beginning "Take care of you...."

D-136

Post card postmarked "JAMAICA, N. Y., 1A
December 6, 1963, 6:30 p.m." bearing hand-printed
message on reverse side beginning "Why don't you
admit...."

Leon _____
 Loach _____
 Lu _____
 Luch _____
 Luper _____
 Lillian _____
 Lared _____
 Lili _____
 Lile _____
 Lisa _____
 Lillian _____
 Lurel _____
 Lutter _____
 Le. Room _____
 Lines _____
 Lady _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Griffith

Conrad

The Acting Attorney General

November 1, 1966

Director, FBI

TRANSFER OF WARREN COMMISSION
EVIDENCE AND EXHIBITS TO THE
NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS
SERVICE

Bridgman

Levin

EX 109

For the completion of your records there is attached hereto a copy of my letter to Dr. Robert H. Eahmer, National Archives and Records Service, dated November 1, 1966, in connection with the captioned matter, together with a copy of the list referred to therein.

Enclosures (2)

1 - Mr. Rosen

NOTE: Memo Rosen to Conrad dated October 31, 1966

WDG:mb/mn

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ENCLOSURE

62-109060

NOV 16 1966

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62-109060-4243

NOV 18 1966

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H.jevons

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION MATTER;
REQUEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Cunningham, 7410

DATE: 11/1/66

1-Office, 7133

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Reference is made to my memorandum of 10/26/66, reporting on a conference of representatives of the Laboratory and the General Investigation Division with the Department at the Department's request in connection with the disposition of exhibits and evidence in the assassination matter. Reference is also made to the letter from the Department dated 10/28/66, confirming the Department's oral request for information as to the disposition of those exhibits not turned over to Archives for retention on 9/14/66, it being noted that many such items previously had been turned over to the Warren Commission, or to the owners, or to other authorized recipients for retention.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

In this regard, it is our judgment that the Department's last minute request for this type of information is due entirely to the fact that, in spite of repeated written promptings from the Bureau over a period of many months to resolve the issue of disposition of Warren Commission evidence, the Department still has not fully decided which items of evidence are to be retained in the permanent custody of the U. S. Government. Indeed, during the conference on 10/26/66, there was a great deal of internal bickering and dissension among the Departmental attorneys present, and it is believed the decision to publish in the Federal Register the entire 60-page list of evidence turned over to Archives by the FBI is prompted by the Department's failure to decide which of the items listed thereon should be retained by the Government, and hence, the need to reserve all of the items.

As indicated in my memorandum of 10/26/66, the Department was orally advised by Bureau representatives that the Bureau would explore the possibility of preparing the information requested. The Bureau has maintained in its records a tight and meticulously accurate record of the disposition of all items and exhibits in this matter. Preparation of the requested information, therefore, is merely a matter of extracting such information from the tremendously voluminous file. We have now completed the necessary coordination with the investigative divisions involved and have been able through such coordination and by reference to Bureau records to prepare a tabulation as to the disposition made of the items of interest to the Department.

Enclosures (2)

1-Mr. Mohr

1-Mr. DeLoach

1-Mr. Sullivan, Att.: Mr. Lenihan, 818 9th & D

1-Mr. Rosen, Att.: Mr. Malley, 5710

1-Mr. Rosen, 5716

CC:ich

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199 NOV 18 1966

(CONTINUED - OVER)

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Memorandum to Mr. Conrad
Re: WARREN COMMISSION MATTER;
REQUEST FROM THE DEPARTMENT

Inasmuch as the Department, under date of 9/15/66, was furnished a copy of the 90-page listing of the items turned over to Archives on 9/14/66, it is our considered opinion that rather than re-copy this lengthy 90-page list into a new composite listing in the manner suggested by the Department, the Department's purpose could be equally well and much more readily met merely by preparing a supplemental list which would include only those FBI numbered items not shown on the list of evidence turned over to Archives. In this connection, it is pointed out that the term "gaps" used by the Department in describing the list of material turned over to Archives is a misnomer in that it frequently carries an unfavorable connotation. On the contrary, the list of items turned over to Archives was a meticulously accurate listing of the actual evidence delivered at that time. It did not purport to be a list of items previously in the Bureau's possession. The listing was individually checked against each item of evidence as that item was turned over to Archives, and a receipted copy of this list signed by the Archives representative is maintained in the Bureau file. The presently proposed supplementary list will provide the Department with a complete accounting for all other FBI identifying numbers and numbered exhibits.

ACTION:

Such a supplementary list is attached hereto, together with a proposed reply to the Department, in the event the Bureau wishes to comply with the Department's request.

[Handwritten signatures and initials: "SAC", "GIV", "JAN", "H", "J", "JRU"]

Tolson ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Wick ☒
 Casper ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 Felt ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN F. KENNEDY

2 Editors Ask Reopening Of Assassination Probe

The editor of a small-town Texas newspaper and a magazine editor joined today in calling on Congress to reopen the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Penn Jones Jr., editor of the Midlothian (Tex.) Mirror, and David Welsh of Ramparts Magazine issued the call at a press conference here.

The press session was in connection with an article in the current issue of Ramparts that says at least 10 persons connected in some way to events related to the assassination have since met what the story calls violent or bizarre deaths. The editors also said a large number of potential witnesses have been intimidated into silence.

Kilgallen Death Cited

Welsh's article lists 10 persons he says were connected with the assassination who have died. It includes Dorothy Kilgallen, Miss Kilgallen, who died in November 1955 of a combination of barbiturates and alcohol, had interviewed Jack Ruby. She is reported by the author to have said during the last days of her life: "In five more days, I'm going to bust this case wide open."

The other deaths include those of two newspapermen;

Tom Howard, who was briefly Ruby's lawyer, Earlene Roberts, who managed Lee Harvey Oswald's rooming house.

Newsman asked Jones and Welsh why the "mysterious deaths" were limited to these 10, while Jack Ruby, Marina Oswald and others much closer to the assassination events are still alive.

Welsh and Jones countered by saying that Dallas is impregnated with fear, that Ruby ought to be transferred to Washington so he can be questioned competently and the amateur investigators who have said are "tailed."

Conspiracy Suspect

Jones said he thinks there were two riflemen involved in a conspiracy to kill Kennedy, but he said he had no final evidence.

"They're still working on the assassination of Lincoln," Jones said.

Welsh added that most of the Dallas newspapermen who covered the case have moved to other jobs and that a third of the evidence in the assassination is being withheld. He blamed FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover for suppression of most of the documents.

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8 NOV 8 1966

The Washington Post and Times Herald ☒
 The Washington Daily News ☒
 The Washington Evening Star ☒
 New York Daily News ☒
 New York Herald Tribune ☒
 New York Post ☒
 The New York Times ☒
 New York World Journal ☒
 New York World ☒
 Journal Tribune ☒
 The Baltimore Sun ☒
 The Worker ☒
 The New Leader ☒
 The Wall Street Journal ☒
 The National Observer ☒
 People's World ☒
 Date _____

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51 NOV 15 1966

607 2

62-109060 -

W. F. Frazier, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

WARREN COMMISSION EXHIBITS

Reference is made to your memorandum dated October 28, 1966, requesting a list of each FBI number used and the disposition of the represented exhibit.

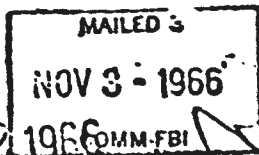
It is noted that pages 39 through 90 of the list of those items turned over to the National Archives and Records Service on September 14, 1966, set forth the disposition of the numbered items shown thereon. A copy of this list was furnished to the Department under the date of September 15, 1966. Accordingly, it appears that the purpose outlined by you can most readily be accomplished by providing a supplementary list which shows the disposition of the remaining numbered items. Such a list has been prepared and is transmitted herewith.

Enclosure

CC:bsm
(11)

ENCLOSURE

(Based on memorandum R. H. Jevons to Mr. Conrad 11/1, 36 re Warren Commission Matter; Request From The Department CC:fch)



53 NOV 22 1966

MAIL ROOM

UNIT 4

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn: Mr. [unclear]
Room 818 9th St.)
- November 2, 1966
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Attn: Mr. [unclear]
Room 5710)
- 1 - Mr. Raupach, Room 5716
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Cunningham
- 1 - Office, F. B. I.

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NOV 11 1966

No.

69	* C. E. 70
71	To Warren Commission 2/10/64.
72	To Warren Commission 2/10/64.
95	C. E. 50
103	C. E. 105
104	C. E. 103
105	C. E. 20
106	C. E. 117
107	C. E. 113
108-137	C. E. 55-57, 66, 84-89, 91 and 132
138	C. E. 28
139	C. E. 27
140	C. E. 107
141	C. E. 23
142	C. E. 31
143	C. E. 103
144	Not used
145	To Warren Commission 3/23/64.
146-224	To Warren Commission 3/23/64.
225	To Warren Commission 3/23/64, as D44.
257	C. E. 72
259	C. E. 31
231	Not used
232	C. E. 100
235	C. E. 101
236	C. E. 21
237	C. E. 20
238	C. E. 10
239	C. E. 30
240	C. E. 109
241	C. E. 70
242	C. E. 15
243	C. E. 22
244	C. E. 74
245	C. E. 117
246-290	Not used
	C. E. 12
	Turned over to Captain Will Fritz, Dallas Police Department, 3/3/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
340	C. E. 129
343	C. E. Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibit No. 18

C. E. abbreviation for Commission Exhibit

44-1001-1
ENCLOSURE

File No.

343 C. E. 29
333 Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
334 C. E. 75
337 C. E. 76
340 C. E. 77
343 C. E. 78
344 C. E. 79
345 C. E. 71
346 C. E. 90
347 C. E. 5
347-372 Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
348 C. E. 121
371 Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
372 All of 375, including C. E. 120 (15X telescope) turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
373 Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
374 The Stereo Realist camera (C. E. 137) a part of 378, was turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
375 The flash assembly (C. E. 138), a part of 379, was turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
376 Not used
377-383 To Warren Commission 4/29/64.
384 To Warren Commission 5/7/64.
385 To Warren Commission 4/29/64.
386 To Warren Commission 9/12/64.
387 C. E. 113
388 C. E. Louisiana Department of Labor Exhibit No. 19
389 To Warren Commission 9/12/64.

MAR

To.

131 C. E. 111
141 C. E. 613
15 To Warren Commission 4/15/64.
16 C. E. 943
17 C. E. 22 and 426
18 To Warren Commission 3/23/64.
19 C. E. 123
20 C. E. 143
21 C. E. 147
22 C. E. 148
23 C. E. 114
24 C. E. 153
25 C. E. 157
26 C. E. 151
27 C. E. 123
28 To Warren Commission 3/20/64.
29 A67-A69 Not used
30 C. E. 119
31 C. E. 125
32 Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas
33 Police Department, on 3/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
34 (C. E. 144) In Dallas Office, FBI, awaiting termination of
35 litigation per Departmental instructions.
36 C. E. 134
37 C. E. 17
38 To Warren Commission 9/12/64.
39 Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas
40 Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
41 Turned over to Mr. H. W. Hill, Property Manager of Dallas
42 Police Department, on 6/23/64, for return to Mrs. Ruth Paine.
43 C. E. 18
44 C. E. 32
45 C. E. 33
46 To Warren Commission 3/23/64.
47 C. E. 399
48 C. E. 537
49 C. E. 569
50 C. E. 843
51 C. E. 843
52 C. E. 543
53 C. E. 544

FBI No.

C8	C. E. 141
C9	C. E. 842
C10	C. E. 142 and 626
C10A	C. E. 334
C11	C. E. 133
C12	C. E. 136
C13	C. E. 602
C14	(C. E. 139) In Dallas Office, FBI, awaiting termination of litigation per Departmental Instructions.
C14A	C. E. 557 and 572
C14B	C. E. 540
C15	(C. E. 143) In Dallas Office, FBI, awaiting termination of litigation per Departmental Instructions.
C15A	C. E. 595 and 606
C16	C. E. 840
C17	C. E. 841
C18-C25	To Warren Commission 9/4/64.
C29	C. E. 393
C31	C. E. 395
C32	C. E. 394
C33	C. E. 123
C34	C. E. 545
C35	C. E. 343
C36	C. E. 642, 648, 653 and 654
C42-C46	C42-C43 were the paper wrappers in which the individual paraffin casts of Oswald (C41) were contained. These wrappers were microscopically examined and chemically processed for gunpowder residues. The chemical processing destroyed the wrappers. Photographs were furnished Warren Commission.
C47-C50	C. E. 594
C51-C54	C. E. 513
C55-C59	C. E. 592
C60	C. E. 162
C61-C133	C. E. 145
C62	C. E. 573
C63	C. E. 163
C64	C. E. 542
C65	C. E. 605
C66	C. E. 604
C67	C. E. 603

Ex. No.

C337	(C. E. 351) To Secret Service 3/25/64.
C311-C314	To Warren Commission 8/13/64.
C320	Returned to owner (Robert Adrian Taylor) 6/16/64.
C321	C. E. Shanoyfelt Exhibit No. 34
C322	C. E. 637
C325	Not used
C3	C. E. 677
C3	C. E. 781
C3	C. E. 780
C3	C. E. 775 and 782
C3	To Warren Commission 3/24/64.
C3	C. E. 115
C3	C. E. 80
C3	C. E. 81
C3	C. E. 777
C3	C. E. 733
D20	C. E. 134
D24	C. E. 110
D27	C. E. 135
D2	C. E. 174
D2	C. E. 1
D2	C. E. 118
D2	To Warren Commission 4/30/64.
D2	Returned to owner (Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Sitz) 10/28/64.
D2	C. E. 703
D2	C. E. Cadigan Exhibit No. 23 and 24
D33	To Warren Commission 4/8/64.
D34	To Warren Commission 4/8/64.
D33	To Warren Commission 4/15/64.
D72	C. E. 103
D7	C. E. Cadigan Exhibit No. 1
D7	C. E. 402
D7	To Warren Commission 5/28/64.
D7	To Warren Commission 4/27/64.
D7	To Warren Commission 4/27/64.
D7	To Warren Commission 4/17/64.
D7	To Warren Commission 4/17/64.
D7	C. E. Twiford Exhibit No. 1
D7	To Warren Commission 5/20/64.

Exhibit No.

D123-D133 Released to National Archives and Records Service 11/1/63.
D143 C. E. 750
D149 To Warren Commission 3/12/64.
D167 To Warren Commission 4/28/64.
D191 To Warren Commission 4/28/64.
D194 Returned to Dr. Harold Byck two sheets from foreign visitors register, American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on 4/29/64. Returned to Edward Stokely, Office of Public Information, one sheet from foreign visitors register, American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, on 4/15/64.
D203 To Warren Commission 9/8/64.
D207 To Warren Commission 9/8/64.
D213 To Warren Commission 5/11/64.
D214 To Warren Commission 5/20/64.
D216 To Warren Commission 5/23/64.
D218 To Mexico City 5/15/64, for return to owner.
D220 T. L. 404, 404A, 403A, 400A and 420
D226 To Warren Commission 7/7/64.
D233 To Warren Commission 9/3/64.
D253 To Warren Commission 9/17/64.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Cunningham, 7410

DATE: 11/3/66

1-Office, 7133

Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Conrad

FROM : R. H. Jevons

SUBJECT: WARREN COMMISSION EXHIBITS

On 11/3/66, Mr. Marion Johnson, the Archivist at the National Archives and Records Service who is handling the exhibits and evidence of the Warren Commission, telephonically contacted SA Cortlandt Cunningham of the Laboratory Division.

Mr. Johnson stated that Harold Weisberg, author of "Whitewash: The Report on the Warren Report," had requested information regarding the portions of the FBI investigative reports in which the spectrographic examinations were set forth. Mr. Johnson asked if any spectrographic examinations, other than those set forth in the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 11/30/63, at Dallas, were made and reported elsewhere.

Mr. Johnson was told that this matter would be looked into.

RECOMMENDATION:

EX-113

11/3/66

NOV 21 1966

It is recommended, in view of the above information, that Mr. Johnson be telephonically advised that the FBI cannot be of assistance to Weisberg in this matter.

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen, Att: Mr. Mallery, 5710
1-Mr. Sullivan, Att: Mr. Lenihan, 818 9th & P
1-Mr. Wick
1-Mr. Raupach

CC: [illegible]

56 NOV 25

NOT RECORDED

11/3/66

[Handwritten notes and signatures]

FBI

Date: 11/5/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGULAR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Shaffer

NR LIFTON Bu FILE
PER MR. TOLER
SERVICE UNIT
11/8/66
6-11-66

At 6:25 p.m. on November 2, 1966, Mr. DAVID LIFTON, Graduate Student, University of California, telephonically contacted SA JAMES W. SIBERT while on Annual Leave at Telephone Number 912-263-4793, Quitman, Georgia. LIFTON, who was calling from Los Angeles, California, had placed a call to the agent's residence at Hyattsville, Maryland, where the operator was given the number where he could be reached at Quitman, Georgia.

LIFTON stated he was a graduate student at the University of California, was doing a research paper, and had read an account of President KENNEDY'S autopsy paper by Agents SIBERT and FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, which appeared in a book entitled, "The Second Oswald". He stated he had also read accounts in another book entitled, "Inquest". LIFTON stated he wanted to ask some questions regarding this autopsy.

LIFTON was advised that none of his questions could be answered. He then asked where he should direct an inquiry, and stated his question related to the statement made in the Agents' account that "It was apparent that a tracheotomy had been performed, as well as surgery of the head area." LIFTON stated he desired to know which person among the medical personnel present had made this statement. SA SIBERT again informed LIFTON that no comment could be made concerning the autopsy; and if he desired to write a letter regarding such information, it should be addressed to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. He advised that he intended to write such a letter as soon as possible.

3 - Bureau
1 - Baltimore

REC 40

62-109060-4244

JWS:bgs

77 NOV 17 1966

Approved: _____

Sent _____

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

BA 89-30

LIFTON advised that he was disappointed that the Agent could not answer his question, since he considered this question to be of paramount importance.

On November 4, 1966, Bureau Supervisor KENNETH RAUPACH was advised that LIFTON had made the above call to SA SIBERT and was directing a letter to the Bureau, concerning his inquiry.

PLAINTEXT

11/5/66

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. R. H. Jevons
(Rm. 7133)
1 - Mr. Raupach

TO SAC DALLAS (100-10461)
FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE; DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.

DEPARTMENT HAS ADVISED LITIGATION CONCERNING THE
ASSASSINATION RIFLE WITH CLIP AND REVOLVER, COMMISSION
EXHIBIT NUMBERS ONE THREE NINE AND ONE FOUR THREE
RESPECTIVELY, HAS BEEN TERMINATED AND MAY BE TRANSFERRED TO
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES. PREPARE FOR SHIPMENT BY AIR EXPRESS
THESE ITEMS PLUS THE BROWN LEATHER HOLSTER, COMMISSION
EXHIBIT NUMBER ONE FOUR FOUR AND SHIP TO REACH THE BUREAU,
ATTENTION LABORATORY ON NOVEMBER SEVEN NEXT. SUTEL AIRLINE
FLIGHT NUMBER, ARRIVAL POINT AND TIME SO POSSESSION CAN BE
TAKEN BY BUREAU PERSONNEL.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 5 1966

TELETYPE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

62-109090

KMR:pxl (5)

56 NOV 14 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 70

NOV 8 1966

NOTE: The assassination rifle, revolver and holster previously shipped to Dallas on the authority of the Department in connection with the forfeiture proceeding regarding these weapons. By communication dated 11/3/66 the Department advised the litigation concerning these weapons has been terminated and authorized the transfer of these weapons to the National Archives pursuant to Public Law 89-318. By memorandum dated 8/19/66 the AG authorized the transfer to the National Archives all evidence and exhibits that was in possession of the Bureau. All exhibits and evidence have been transferred to the National Archives with the exception of the rifle and revolver and holster. When these items are transferred to the National Archives we will no longer have any of the material obtained during the investigation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy in our possession. See memorandum Rosen to DeLoach dated 11/7/66.

This matter telephonically coordinated with Mr. Roy Jevons of the Laboratory Division on 11/5/66, who advised the Laboratory will make arrangements for receiving these exhibits and subsequent transfer to the National Archives.

- 2 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 5 1966

TELETYPE

1200
f.m.
f.100

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen *RRM*

FROM : J. R. Malley *JRM*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

DATE: November 3, 1966

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Mr. Charles Simms, Office of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice, called today and advised that the legal action pending with respect to the rifle used by Oswald, as well as the revolver used by Oswald in shooting police Officer Tippit, has been disposed of. He advised that in view of this it would now be permissible to transfer the two weapons from the Bureau to National Archives in accordance with previous correspondence with the Department.

Mr. Simms was requested to furnish the Bureau a letter setting forth the action taken relative to this matter and to put a statement in the letter that the Bureau now has the necessary authorization to transfer these weapons to Archives.

ACTION:

(1) In view of the foregoing, when the letter is received from the Department, giving the Bureau the necessary authorization, the Dallas Office should be requested to ship the two guns referred to above, as well as the holster for the Tippit murder weapon, to the Bureau so they can be transferred to Archives.

(2) Upon receipt of the weapons from Dallas the Laboratory, which has handled the transfer of all exhibits to Archives, will make the necessary arrangements for transfer of the weapons to Archives.

JRM:mpd (6)

REC 11

62-10 9060-4246

NOV 8 1966

[Handwritten signature]

NOV 9 1966
NOV 17 1966

UNRECORDED COPY REMOVED

FBI

Date: 11/2/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: Dallas)

Re Miami airtel to New Orleans, 10/18/66, with
 copies for Dallas.

For information of the Bureau, Miami advised that [redacted] contacted FBI, Miami, while visiting his father in Miami on 10/12/66, and advised that [redacted] New Orleans, was connected with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the assassination of President KENNEDY. [redacted] advised that he deduced this through "word association" with [redacted]

Miami requested that New Orleans interview [redacted] to determine any further basis for his claims concerning [redacted] and, thereafter, interview [redacted] to fully resolve this matter.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum which sets forth an interview with [redacted] as well as results of interviews with his sister [redacted] and results of background checks concerning [redacted]

- ENCLOSURE
 3- Bureau (Enc.-8) (RM) vcc
 2- Dallas (89-43) (Enc.-1) (RM)
 1- Miami (89-35) (Enc.-1) (RM)
 1- New Orleans

EJC:sms
 (7)

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Approved: _____

NOV 25 1966

62-109060-4247

EX 103

EX 103

REG-48

18 NOV 5 1966

LHM to
 Dept. of Justice
 Serial 11-9-66
 KMR: des

1 cc LHM
 Per 5726 KMR

NO 89-69/sms

Dallas as origin is being furnished one copy of the letterhead memorandum, and Miami one copy, it being noted that the father of [REDACTED] resides in Miami and Miami may at some future time have an investigative interest in this matter.

One copy of letterhead memorandum is also being disseminated to Secret Service, New Orleans.

The interview with [REDACTED] was conducted by SA WARREN C. deBRUEYS and SA EDWARD J. CARNEY, JR.

The credit and criminal checks on [REDACTED] at New Orleans Police Department was conducted by IC C.L. MURRAY, and the criminal check at the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office was conducted by SA EDWARD J. CARNEY, JR.

[REDACTED] advised that he does not know of the current whereabouts of [REDACTED] since [REDACTED] seldom has a permanent address, but that several months ago [REDACTED] was residing next door to the Bell, Book and Candle Shop, 1817 Magazine Street, New Orleans.

It was obvious to the interviewing Agents that [REDACTED] is mentally disturbed. [REDACTED] was incoherent in his statements, and at first was unable to recall that he had made a complaint to FBI, Miami, concerning [REDACTED]

It is also noted that when [REDACTED] sister of [REDACTED] was contacted in order to determine the present whereabouts of [REDACTED] she, without solicitation, immediately asked if [REDACTED] had made a complaint to the FBI about the assassination of President KENNEDY. [REDACTED] then explained that [REDACTED] in his mentally unbalanced state has an obsession concerning the KENNEDY assassination.

In view of the fact that [REDACTED] is obviously mentally unbalanced and because of his statement during the interview with him that [REDACTED] did not convey to him that he knew anything about the KENNEDY assassination but rather made some mention of KENNEDY Airport which [REDACTED]

NO 89-69/sms

apparently later recalled in distorted fashion that [REDACTED] had some knowledge of the assassination, no investigation will be conducted to interview [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and her husband stated that they, together with [REDACTED] mother, [REDACTED], are renewing their effort to place [REDACTED] under psychiatric care.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New Orleans, Louisiana

November 2, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

On October 12, 1966, [redacted] advised a representative of the FBI in Miami, Florida, that he resided in New Orleans, Louisiana, but was at the time visiting his father in Miami. [redacted] then furnished the following information:

During November, 1965, while [redacted] was visiting his uncle, [redacted] who lives on [redacted] Street, New Orleans, he had a conversation with [redacted] claimed that he "deduced through word association" that [redacted] was connected with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. [redacted] stated [redacted] is a "crack shot." [redacted] also said he believed his uncle was capable of this because during their conversation [redacted] came at him with a knife. [redacted] maintained that he is not a "crackpot," and that he honestly felt that this matter should be explored further.

On October 25, 1966, [redacted] New Orleans, Louisiana, in the presence of her husband, advised as follows:

[redacted] is a sister of [redacted] who resides with his father [redacted] Louisiana. [redacted] who is unemployed, recently returned from a trip to Miami, Florida, where he visited his father. [redacted] Miami, Florida.

[redacted] is mentally unbalanced and a heavy drinker. He has steadfastly refused the efforts of his

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

family to afford him medical assistance. A brother of [redacted] was killed in an accident six years ago, and [redacted] became a "religious fanatic" and began to show signs of mental instability. In 1963 [redacted] was living in [redacted] New Jersey, with his mother and, after an aunt who was close to him died, he moved to New Orleans. It was then that he began to drink steadily.

Soon after the assassination of President Kennedy, [redacted] developed a deep interest in the assassination and began to accumulate all the articles and literature on the subject that he could find. [redacted] eventually formed the opinion that President Lyndon B. Johnson was behind the Kennedy assassination.

[redacted] who is either married to, or possibly in the commonlaw with, [redacted] also known as [redacted] a sister of [redacted] mother, has always kidded [redacted] about his interest in the Kennedy assassination. On one occasion [redacted] told [redacted] that [redacted] indicated he had some knowledge about the "Kennedy-Oswald" matter, but that [redacted] had a feeling that [redacted] was merely kidding him about this.

[redacted] is unemployed and is a "thief" with no moral scruples. [redacted] together with [redacted] and [redacted] brother, [redacted] associate together with no visible means of support and are constantly travelling between Louisiana and Texas. This trio, in the opinion of [redacted] apparently support themselves by illegal means such as stealing automobile tires and various other items that can be easily sold. [redacted] is not aware of the present whereabouts of [redacted] for [redacted] but understands that [redacted] is presently confined to the [redacted] Jail on bail check charges.

[redacted] became upset about the "Cuban missile crises" some years ago and called the White House in order to give his opinion as to what the United States Government should do in this matter.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

[REDACTED] has never indicated an interest in firearms or any weapon as far as she has observed, and he has never engaged in, or given any indication of, violent acts. [REDACTED] does not own a car, but he does know how to drive a car.

[REDACTED] advised that he fully agreed with his wife concerning her judgment and knowledge of [REDACTED] and that in [REDACTED] opinion [REDACTED] should receive psychiatric assistance.

[REDACTED] furnished the following descriptive data and background information concerning her brother:

Name	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	February 27, 1935
Place of Birth	Alabama
Height	5'9 1/2"
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Brown (white streak in front)
Eyes	Brown
Marital status	Single
Military service	None
Arrests	Several for drinking by [REDACTED] Sheriff's Office and New Orleans Police Department
Education	High school and 2 years correspondence college courses
Occupation	Printer
Employment	Unemployed as of October 25, 1966. (has mainly worked for Manpower, Inc., New Orleans, Louisiana; they don't call him anymore)

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

Residence

[REDACTED]
Louisiana

Parents

[REDACTED]
Louisiana

Relatives

[REDACTED] Miami,

Florida

[REDACTED]
New Orleans, Louisiana,
(sister);

[REDACTED]
Ashville,
North Carolina

In addition to the above information, [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] resided in Mobile, Alabama, with his parents until he was 18 years of age. When his parents separated, he went to Brooklyn, New York, with his mother where they resided for about four years at the [REDACTED] Hotel. Peoples and his mother then lived in [REDACTED] New Jersey, for several years and came to live in the New Orleans areas in about 1963.

[REDACTED] Greater New Orleans Retailers' Credit Bureau, advised on October 27, 1966, that the files of his bureau contain a record in the name of [REDACTED] (single), residing at [REDACTED] with previous address [REDACTED] New Orleans, Louisiana, and [REDACTED] New Jersey. His employment was listed as being with [REDACTED] One claim dated September 24, 1965, in the name of [REDACTED] in the amount of \$31.00, was paid on January 3, 1966.

[REDACTED] Record Room, New Orleans Police Department, produced a record on October 27, 1966, in the name of [REDACTED] white male, born on [REDACTED]

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

February 28, 1936, at [redacted] Alabama, and residing at [redacted]
[redacted] This record disclosed that [redacted] was
arrested on [redacted], on the Tulane University campus
on a charge of appearing in public drunk. There was no
disposition listed.

[redacted] Identification Bureau.
[redacted]
Louisiana, on November 1, 1966, furnished the following
Xerox copies of the arrest history of [redacted]
[redacted]

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

Special Agents of the FBI on October 31, 1966, interviewed [REDACTED] in the presence of his mother, [REDACTED] where they reside in a trailer at [REDACTED] Louisiana.

[REDACTED] advised that while visiting his father in Miami, Florida, in October, 1966, he heard some mention on the radio about the assassination of President Kennedy. [REDACTED] said that this made him recall a conversation that he had with [REDACTED] in November, 1965, at which time [REDACTED] made some remark about the Kennedy Airport in New York City. [REDACTED] said that although his recollection is vague as to what [REDACTED] exactly stated in this connection, he does not remember that [REDACTED] made any mention that he had any knowledge concerning the shooting of Kennedy or Lee Harvey Oswald. [REDACTED] said that he would not have called the FBI in Miami were it not for the comment on the radio that made him recall his discussion with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he dislikes [REDACTED] for the reason that [REDACTED] once attacked him with a knife following an argument although [REDACTED] was not injured in this attack. [REDACTED] also said that [REDACTED] was forever making fun of him and "baiting him" whenever he could.

[REDACTED] said that on one occasion he and [REDACTED] took a "truth" drug in order to see if it would make both of them tell the truth, and that he suspects that it was at this time that [REDACTED] made some reference to the Kennedy Airport.

[REDACTED] would not permit his mother to furnish any information during the interview but it was noted that throughout the interview [REDACTED] shook her head repeatedly while [REDACTED] was furnishing information. [REDACTED] did not in agreement when [REDACTED] mentioned that [REDACTED] had once attacked him with a knife.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

[REDACTED] advised that he is currently unemployed and has no immediate plans for employment, and that he expects to continue residing with his mother at their present address.

FBI

Date: 11/4/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69)(C)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: Dallas)

Re New Orleans airtel to the Bureau, copies Dallas,
 dated 11/2/66, with enclosed letterhead memorandum which
 primarily set forth results of interview with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] New Orleans, La., telephonically advised the [REDACTED] New Orleans,
 on 11/4/66 that her brother, [REDACTED] on the
 evening of 11/2/66, wrote a letter to ROBERT KENNEDY and
 mailed it that same evening. [REDACTED] stated that she was
 informed of this by [REDACTED] mother,
 who resides with [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] La.
 [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that she observed [REDACTED] writing
 a letter and when she asked him to whom it was being directed
 [REDACTED] replied only that it was a letter to ROBERT KENNEDY.
 [REDACTED] volunteered to mail this letter for [REDACTED]
 but he declined, stating that he wanted to send it airmail
 himself.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] did not volunteer
 to his mother the contents of the letter, but that both she
 and her mother, [REDACTED] suspect that it deals with
 [REDACTED] continued obsession concerning the assassination
 of President KENNEDY.

[REDACTED] also advised that she had instituted
 steps to seek a court warrant in order to have [REDACTED] committed
 to an institution for mental observation. She stated that

3 - Bureau (RM)
 2 - Dallas (89-43) (RM)
 1 - New Orleans

[X-103]

NOV 8 1966

EJC:pls

(6)

Approved: [Signature]

Sent

M

Per

53 NOV 17 1966

NO 89-69

she hoped that this warrant would be issued by 11/7 or 8/66.

[REDACTED] said that she and her mother assumed that ROBERT KENNEDY, whom [REDACTED] mentioned, is identical with Senator ROBERT KENNEDY of New York State.

No further action contemplated by New Orleans.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

November 1, 1966

The attached letter was sent to the Bureau anonymously and pertains to Kennedy's assassination.

mj m

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. DELOACH _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. WICK _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. FELT _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TROTTER _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MISS METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

REC 15

62-109060-4249

9 NOV 9 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

62 NOV 23 1966

UNITED STATES COMMUNICATIONS
 MAR. 20 1964

Stalin Foreword

NOV 14

ENCLOSURE

OSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

to whom it may concern.

I am very sorry to say how I made a big mistake by keeping silent about the whole thing but here come the real truth about Kennedy murder the man or the killer leave in Texas.

We were 3 each of us got paid 5000 dollars Oswald was the middle man he was to attract the police & to make believe he was the man but there were so much confusion he got very scared.

I was there to inside my car I didn't have to do very much just to help the killer escape but he didn't wait for me there was the 4 men that I don't know who he was.

I knew somebody was going to get killed but I so it was the governor and not president Kennedy something most gone wrong sorry can't give no more information but I am afraid I think they want to kill me now.

If you protect me I will be willing to come out in the and confess everything I know.

One clue that I a big politician is involved in Kennedy's assassination.

I will write to you again to make plans how to meet me Johnson's life is in danger.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 11/7/66

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau teletype to Dallas, 11/5/66, and Dallas
teletype to Bureau, 11/5/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and two
copies of U. S. Government Bill of Lading A7509984, reflecting
the shipment of the following evidence in captioned case via
Air Express on 11/5/66:

Assassination Rifle with Clip
Commission Exhibit No. 139;

Revolver, Commission Exhibit No. 143;

Brown leather holster, Commission
Exhibit No. 144.

As reflected in referenced Dallas teletype, These
items were shipped Air Express under Air Express Waybill No.
302226.

*original & two copies
of GBL attached
only*

*shipment rec
11/6 per Mr. Wellman*

(2) - Bureau (encls-3) (RM)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(3)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060

NOT RECORDED

18 NOV 22 1966



53 NOV 23 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 10/27/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

5512

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)
Attention: SUPERVISOR COURTLAND B. CUNNINGHAM
FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka (deceased)
IS - R - CUBA
OO - DALLAS

Re Bureau telephone call to Dallas, 10/27/66 requesting determination of disposition of certain items of evidence in captioned case and specifically to whom and when the items were released.

Items No. 353, 371, 372, 374 through 379, B2, B17 and B18, described in Bulet to Dallas, 6/19/64, which items were personal property of Mr. and Mrs. MICHAEL PAINE, were returned to Mr. H. F. HILL, Property Manager of the Dallas Police Department, 6/23/64, as reflected in Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 7/3/64, and receipt obtained (100-10461-1A-373).

Item No. 330, which was Mrs. PAINE's address book, furnished Dallas by Bureau airtel to Dallas, 12/24/63, was returned to Captain WILL FRITZ, Dallas Police Department, on 1/6/64 by SA BARDWELL D. ODUM, and Dallas file reflects Mrs. PAINE was advised of this fact on 1/21/64.

Items C320, a rifle obtained from ROBERT ADRAIN TAYLOR, was returned to Dallas by the FBI Laboratory as indicated in Bulet to Dallas, 6/5/64, enclosing laboratory report. This rifle was returned to TAYLOR on 6/16/64 by SA A. RAYMOND SWITZER, as evidenced by receipt (100-10461-1A-355).

Item Q618, material from sidewalk as reflected in Bulet to Dallas, 11/17/64, enclosing laboratory report, is still retained in Dallas file as a 1A exhibit (100-10461-1A-470). (See reports of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, 10/ 8/64, pages 65-68 and 11/27/64, pages 8-11.)

4 - Bureau
2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg

(6)

airtel
11/15/66

62-109060

20 OCT 25 1966

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

11-18
10-18

DL 100-10461

Items D128 through D136 were returned to Dallas by Bulet to Dallas dated 12/27/63 in case captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; MRS. MARGUERITE CLEAVERIE; OSWALD - VICTIM; EXTORTION", Dallas file 9-1897, Bufile 9-41624 (FBI Lab No. D-437901AX). These documents are still retained in Dallas file 9-1897 as follows:

D128, D129, D130 and D131 are 1A4 of Dallas file 9-1897; D132 and D133 are 1A-3 of Dallas file 9-1897; D134 and D135 are exhibit 1A2 of 9-1897; and D136 is exhibit 1A-1 of 9-1897.

1 - Office, 7133

11/15/63

1 - Mr. Cunningham

62-109060-

To: SAC, Dallas (100-10431)

From: Director, FBI (105-92555)

RE: HERVEY OSWALD, aka (deceased)

IS - R - CUBA

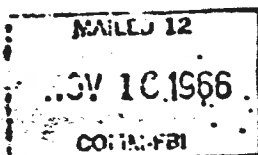
Reurairtels 10/27/66, and 10/28/66.

For your information, items D123 through D136 relating to the extortion case captioned "UNKNOWN SUBJECT; MRS. MARGUERITE CLEAVERIE OSWALD - VICTIM; EXTORTION," Dallas file 9-41624, Dallas file 9-1897 were sent to the National Archives and Records Service on 11/1/66, for their permanent retention.

Attached herewith is item Q313 (material from sidewalk) which should be retained by your office, since it was received after the publication of the Warren Commission Report.

Enclosure

CC: tas/
(5)



61 NOV 29 1966 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 7, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

The Department, by letter dated 11/3/66, authorized transfer of assassination rifle and revolver used by Oswald to kill Police Officer J. D. Tippit to National Archives. These items were in possession of our Dallas Office pending disposition of court action as to ownership of these items.

BACKGROUND:

By memorandum dated 8/19/66, the Attorney General authorized the Bureau to transfer to National Archives all exhibits and evidence in the Bureau's possession relating to the assassination of President Kennedy, with the exception of the rifle and revolver. This has been done.

By letter dated 11/3/66, the Department authorized the Bureau to transfer to National Archives the assassination rifle and revolver (no mention made of the holster) used by Oswald to kill Dallas Police Officer J. D. Tippit. These items were previously shipped to the Dallas Office upon instructions of the Department in connection with a suit instituted by John J. King, a Colorado oilman. King paid Oswald's widow, Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, \$10,000 for these items, and agreed to pay an additional \$35,000 when he obtained possession.

Hearing held U. S. Federal Court, Dallas, Texas, and Judge Estes decided the guns were rightfully the property of U. S. Government. King appealed this decision to the 5th Circuit Court and, according to the Department's letter 11/3/66, the adverse decision of the 5th Circuit was not

61 NOV 23 1966

62-109060

CONTINUED - OVER

NOV 21 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

going to be appealed and since time for such an appeal has expired, the Department states this, in effect, terminated the litigation. The Department indicates that the title to these items was vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318. The Federal Register for 11/1/66, specifically lists the rifle and pistol as coming within Public Law 89-318. No reference is made to the holster; however, the Acting Attorney General's order specifies that all other items of evidence which were assigned exhibit numbers by the Commission would be included. The holster was given Commission Exhibit Number C-144.

Upon Bureau instructions, the Dallas Office shipped the rifle, pistol and holster to the Bureau and these items were received on 11/5/66, and are presently in the possession of our Laboratory. It is noted that in the Department's letter of 11/3/66, it neglected to mention the holster; however, this item is being transferred to the National Archives along with the assassination rifle and revolver.

ACTION:

A memorandum transferring these items to Archives is being prepared by the Laboratory, and, thereafter, the Department will be advised of the action taken.

✓
J. Edgar Hoover
11/12/66
Transferred to
all-27 items etc in
this case transferred
to the care of the
National Archives & Records
Administration

J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

11/3/66

Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

Transfer of rifle and pistol involved in the assassination of President Kennedy to the National Archives

By a memorandum of August 19, 1966, the Attorney General authorized you to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits involved in the investigation conducted by the Warren Commission, except for the rifle and pistol which were subject to litigation in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (John J. King v. United States, decided July 29, 1966).

That memorandum also authorized you to transfer the rifle and pistol to the National Archives when the forfeiture litigation terminated or when title to those items was vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318.

Title to those items has been vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318 (See Part II of the Federal Register of November 1, 1966, page 13965, et seq.). Furthermore, the Solicitor General, in conformity with recommendations from the Criminal Division and this Office, decided not to appeal the adverse decision of the Fifth Circuit and time for any such appeal has expired. This, in effect, terminated the litigation.

Accordingly, in conformity with the Attorney General's memorandum of August 19, 1966, it is requested that you arrange for prompt transfer of the rifle and pistol to the National Archives

COPIES

62-101000-

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



National Archives and Records Service

Washington, D.C. 20408

November 9, 1966

IN REPLY, REFER TO

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 1, 1966, transmitting certain evidence and exhibits relating to the investigation by the Warren Commission of the Assassination of President Kennedy.

John F.

We found the evidence exactly as described in the enclosure to your letter.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Bahner
Archivist of the United States

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
153 NOV 16 1966

56 NOV 21 1966

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

Memorandum

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau
of Investigation

DATE:

FROM : Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

SUBJECT: Transfer of rifle and pistol involved in the assassination of President Kennedy to the National Archives

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

By a memorandum of August 19, 1966, the Attorney General authorized you to transfer to the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Administration all evidence and exhibits involved in the investigation conducted by the Warren Commission, except for the rifle and pistol which were subject to litigation in the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit (John J. King v. United States, decided July 29, 1966).

That memorandum also authorized you to transfer the rifle and pistol to the National Archives when the forfeiture litigation terminated or when title to those items was vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318.

Title to those items has been vested in the United States pursuant to Public Law 89-318 (See Part II of the Federal Register of November 1, 1966, page 13968, et seq.). Furthermore, the Solicitor General, in conformity with recommendations from the Criminal Division and this Office, decided not to appeal the adverse decision of the Fifth Circuit and time for any such appeal has expired. This, in effect, terminated the litigation.

Accordingly, in conformity with the Attorney General's memorandum of August 19, 1966, it is requested that you arrange for prompt transfer of the rifle and pistol to the National Archives.

62-109060-113

REC-22

62-109060-113

NOV 1 1966

62-109060

Mr. Frank M. Trozencraft
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn: Mr. Lenihan,
Rm. 818 9&D) November 9, 1966
- 1 - Mr. Rosen (Attn: Mr. Malley, Rm. 5710)
- 1 - Mr. Raupach, Rm. 5716
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Cunningham
- 1 - Office, Rm. 7100

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

John F.

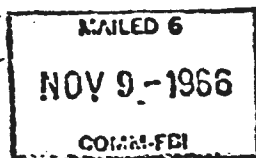
Your memorandum of November 3, 1966, advised that the
title to the rifle and pistol which had been subject to litigation has
been vested in the United States and instructed that these items be
transferred to the National Archives.

Pursuant to your instructions, the rifle, the pistol and
its associated holster were furnished to Mr. Marion M. Johnson of
the National Archives on November 3, 1966.

RHJ:bsm
(11)

NOTE: Based on memorandum Jevons to Conrad 11/8/66
re "Warren Commission Exhibits."

RHJ:mjk



ORIGINAL FILED IN

MAR. ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

November 8, 1966

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Reference is made to your request regarding the authors of books dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Attached are summary memoranda setting forth pertinent information contained in FBI files concerning the following individuals:

Edward Jay Epstein
Joachim Joesten
Penn Jones, Jr.
Mark Lane

Professor Richard H. Popkin
Leo Sauvage
Harold Weisberg

The files of the FBI contain no pertinent data with respect to Sylvan Fox, author of "The Unanswered Questions About President Kennedy's Assassination".

A copy of this communication has not been sent to the Acting Attorney General.

REC 26 62-109060-4250
Sincerely yours,

19 NOV 9 1966

Enclosures (11)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct) - Enclosures 7
- 1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosures 7
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosures 7

DGH:jmh (8)

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

ENCLOSURE

2 NOV 23 1966

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED

100-409743

100-395824

100-37000

100-351500-001

Delivered 2:27 Sent Richard H. Popkin
by letter 1/16/76 pty
Per FOIA Request

November 8, 1966

~~X~~ "FORGIVE MY GRIEF"

BY
PENN JONES, JR.

Penn Jones is the editor of the "Midlothian Mirror," a weekly newspaper published in Midlothian, a small community located approximately 24 miles from Dallas, Texas. In 1952, Mr. Jones was described as being approximately 35 years old, married, and the father of two children. His main business was publishing and printing.

In 1952, Jones was described by individuals acquainted with him in Midlothian, Texas, as a person who "thrives on dissension" and for this reason he prints items in his weekly newspaper which have caused much local dissension and arguments in his community. As a result, the local citizens have subjected him to considerable criticism and antagonism. Some individuals even accused him of being affiliated with communists; however, it is understood that there was no substantiation to the allegation that Mr. Jones had procommunist views and affiliations.

It is understood that on April 30, 1962, an unknown individual threw an incendiary device into the office of Jones' newspaper; however, no arrest was made although it was suspected that a member of an anticommunist group may have been behind this act.

In May, 1965, it was reported by an individual in the newspaper business that Jones had been conducting an investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Jones allegedly had a theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was paid a large sum of money by two brothers from Texas closely associated with President Johnson to assassinate President Kennedy. Jones had allegedly discussed this matter with former White House aide Theodore Sorenson; former Attorney General Robert Kennedy; and former Attorney General Katzenbach. However, when Jones was thoroughly interviewed about this matter, he denied that he had ever had such a theory and stated he did not discuss any theory regarding the assassination with the previously mentioned Government officials. He did relate that he had visited Washington, D. C., in the Spring of 1964, where he met Mr. Sorenson, Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Katzenbach and had them autograph books to him. (100-395874)

Captioned individual has no known arrest record.

JMM:bem/klg (10)

November 8, 1966

Book **"THE SECOND OSWALD"**
BY
PROFESSOR RICHARD H. POPKIN

11 Richard H. Popkin was born on December 27, 1923, in New York City. He received the B. A. degree at Columbia University in 1943, the M. A. degree in 1945 and the Ph. D. degree in 1950. He was an instructor at the University of Connecticut, 1946-47, Assistant Professor, State University of Iowa, 1947-53, and Associate Professor, 1953-56. He was a Visiting Professor, University of California at Berkeley, 1953-54, and a Professor at Harvey Mudd College, Claremont, California, 1960-63. He has been Chairman of the Department of Philosophy, University of California at San Diego, since 1963.

Popkin is the Co-Director of International Archives of History of Ideas and President of the Jewish Committee of LaJolla, California. He has been the recipient of many honors, including a Fulbright Research Scholarship in Paris, 1952-53. He won Phi Beta Kappa and other honors while in school and has contributed numerous articles, reviews and monographs to various publications.

In October, 1965, it was alleged that four members of the faculty of the University of California at San Diego were the main organizers of the "International Days of Protest" observance scheduled for October 15 and 16, 1965. Professor Richard H. Popkin was the Chairman of the Committee sponsoring this observance. The program was to consist of picketing plus a demonstration around the flagpole located on the campus of San Diego State College. Speeches were to be made opposing the United States policy in Vietnam and leaflets along the same line were to be passed out. It was also learned that the Socialist Workers Party had expressed an intention to support the demonstration. The Socialist Workers Party has been cited pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (62-109060-4148)

Popkin has no known arrest record.

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

DGH:jmb (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

November 8, 1966

Book
~~X~~ "INQUEST" BY EDWARD JAY EPSTEIN

Summary
Edward Jay Epstein was born December 6, 1935, and attended Cornell University. He wrote "Inquest" as his master's thesis. *NY*

In 1958, he traveled as a tourist in the Soviet Union and described himself as a student residing at 121 Wright Road, Rocky Avenue Centre, New York. (62-109060-4119)

In 1955, while a student at Cornell University, Epstein complained that a telephone conversation between him and another student had been tape-recorded by a member of the Cornell University Student Council. The Council was investigating campus election irregularities. Epstein was the source of several complaints while a student and was the subject of disciplinary action by the Faculty Committee on Student Conduct. (139-198)

Epstein has no known arrest record.

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DRM: vcs
(10)

62-109060-4250
ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

November 8, 1968

"RUSH TO JUDGMENT"

**BY
MARK LANE**

Mark Lane, an attorney, was born in New York City on February 24, 1927. He served in the U. S. Army from May 1, 1945, to November 12, 1946, when he was honorably discharged with the rank of Private First Class. He resides at 178 Spring Street, New York City. NY. Mark Lane has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party (CP) front groups and organizations which have been cited as subversive.

The "Daily Worker" for May 27, 1953, stated that the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) held an election of officers on May 26, 1953, and that Mark Lane was elected an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the NLG. The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which is no longer being published.

In June, 1953, a source advised that Lane's name appeared on the membership list of the New York Chapter of the NLG and that he was a subscriber to the "Lawyers Guild Review," the official publication of the NLG. On May 17, 1961, Lane spoke at a membership meeting of the organization, according to another source.

The May 15 1964, issue of "Newsletter," a publication of the NLG, reported that Mark Lane was co-chairman of the National Committee of the Integration of the Legal Profession of the NLG.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) has described the NLG as the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party.

On July 25, 1961, Mark Lane was the principal speaker at the annual ceremonies of the Emma Lazarus Federation of Jewish Women's Clubs (ELF) at the Statue of Liberty in New York. The ELF is recognized by the Communist Party, USA, as an important progressive organization for women. It grew out of the Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order, both of which have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ELR:jmh (8)

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Lane spoke at a meeting of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) on October 21, 1962, in New York City. He strongly supported Cuba and its government and condemned American policy relating to Cuba. The ECLC has been cited by the HCUA as an organization operating as a communist front.

Lane was elected to the New York State Assembly in 1960, and in May, 1962, he was defeated in an attempt to secure the nomination as a candidate for United States House of Representatives from the 19th Congressional District in New York. A source reported, in connection with Lane's attempt to secure this nomination, that a meeting of the Manhattan County Communist Party Coordinating Committee was held on April 5, 1962, to discuss election problems in the 19th Congressional District. It was reported that the speaker at this meeting stated that the Committee had to support Mark Lane as the candidate since his views were most consistent with the "people's program." The speaker further indicated that a victory for Lane would be a tremendous victory for the progressive movement.

With regard to Lane's service in the New York State Assembly, "The Militant" for December 18, 1961, carried an article which related to Lane's appearance at a rally in New York on December 6, 1961. Lane reportedly stated that his first official action during the coming session of the Assembly would be to introduce a resolution to persuade the U. S. Congress to abolish the HCUA. "The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party which had been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Mark Lane has been strongly opposed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities. During the early 1960's, he was very active in the New York Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (NYCAHUAAC) and made numerous speeches in New York and other areas of the country in support of the aims of this organization.

The NYCAHUAAC is an affiliate of the National Council to Abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee and both were founded principally by an individual who was a Communist Party (CP) member in 1952. It has been reported that CP members in the New York City area have been solicited on various occasions to support the NYCAHUAAC.

Sources have reported that Mark Lane has been a frequent associate in New York City of Isidore Gibby Needleman, an attorney who was formerly employed by Amtorg Trading Corporation, the registered Russian trade agency in the United States. Needleman was reportedly interested in assisting Lane during his political campaign in 1960 when he was elected to the New York State Assembly. Needleman has represented current and former Communist Party members in court and before various Congressional committees. He has had custody of Communist Party funds and has described himself as a strict adherent of Marxist-Leninist doctrines. It has also been reported that Needleman has acted as a Soviet espionage agent in the past.

On November 6, 1961, a rally was held at the McMillan Theater, Columbia University, New York City, to protest the University's ban against the appearance of several communist speakers at that school. Benjamin J. Davis, National Secretary of the Communist Party, and Mark Lane were principal speakers at this rally.

On February 12, 1964, a meeting was held at San Diego which was sponsored by the San Diego Neighborhood Forum, the name under which the Communist Party sponsored public meetings in that area. This meeting was also sponsored by the Friends of the "National Guardian." Mark Lane was a featured speaker at this meeting.

Mark Lane was involved in an extensive public speaking tour in 1964 on behalf of the "National Guardian." He spoke concerning his knowledge of and inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Lane was, at that time, Chairman of the Citizens Committee of Inquiry, a New York group which he had formed to make an independent inquiry into the slaying of President Kennedy. Lane was hired on January 14, 1964, by Marguerite C. Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, to represent her dead son before the Warren Commission.

The "National Guardian" has been cited by the HCUA as having manifested itself as a virtual official propaganda arm of the Soviet Union.

During his speaking tour in 1964, Lane addressed several meetings of the W. E. B. DuBois Clubs in various parts of the country. The W. E. B. DuBois Clubs is a communist youth organization which was conceived by the Communist Party, USA, and is currently being operated and controlled by the Communist Party.

On August 6, 1965, Mark Lane was a featured speaker before a meeting of the Militant Labor Forum of the Socialist Workers Party in New York City. His topic at that time related to the Cuban Revolution and he pointed out that the communist government in Cuba is best for citizens of that country and that the Cuban people had embraced communism because it was the only way open to them when the United States refused to negotiate. He also criticized American military action in Vietnam. The Socialist Workers Party has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Lane has been highly critical of American policies in Vietnam and has spoken at various anti-Vietnam rallies and meetings.

"The New York Times" of June 9, 1961, reported that Lane had been arrested at Jackson, Mississippi, on June 8, 1961, as a member of a group of "Freedom Riders" who had been taken into custody in that city. He was convicted of breach of the peace in the City Court on June 8, 1961, and sentenced to four months' confinement and a \$200 fine, with two months of the jail sentence suspended. This conviction was subsequently overturned in the County Court at Jackson and Lane was acquitted.

"The New York Times" also reported on April 3, 1962, that Mark Lane had been fined \$415 on April 2, 1962, in New York City as a "scofflaw" for ignoring numerous traffic tickets.

Lane was arrested by the Baltimore County Police Department at Towson, Maryland, on July 4, 1963, in connection with participating in a civil rights demonstration. The disposition of this arrest is not known.

Enclosures (4)

November 8, 1966

"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE KENNEDY MURDER"

BY

JOACHIM JOESTEN

Mr. Joachim Joesten, who is also known as Joachim Franz Joesten, Walter Kell and Paul Delanthuis, was born in Cologne, Germany, on June 29, 1907. He reportedly was forced to flee from Germany in 1933 because of his "pacifist and Liberal-Socialist connections." Following his departure from Germany in March, 1933, he became a correspondent for American, British, French, Belgian and Swiss newspapers in the Scandinavian countries where he lived from 1934 to 1940.

He entered the United States in April, 1941, and was naturalized an American citizen in June, 1948. Following his arrival in the United States he was an assistant editor in the foreign department of "Newsweek" magazine for three years. In 1945 he became a free-lance writer and has contributed articles to such magazines as "Liberty," "This Week," "The Nation," as well as to such newspapers as the "New York Herald Tribune," the "New York Post," and the "Wall Street Journal." As of 1955, he had published four books on foreign affairs.

In 1941 an allegation was made that he was a communist. Subsequent investigation failed to indicate Mr. Joesten was a communist. However, he has been described as a "controversial figure" and at his naturalization hearing he identified himself as a "left-wing liberal" and as a free-lance writer.

In more recent years, Mr. Joesten has written a number of articles and books on the assassination of former President Kennedy. One such book entitled "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" was described in an article appearing in the August 1, 1964, issue of "Editor and Publisher" as being "filled with inaccuracies." It was also pointed out in this article that Mr. Joesten's book viciously attacked FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. This book was published by Marzani and Munsell Publishers, Inc., of New York City. Mr. Carl Aldo Marzani served two years in Federal prison during 1949-51 for making false statements regarding past Communist Party membership. Alexander Ector Orr Munsell is reported to have financially supported the Communist Party and its front groups in the past.

JCF/lin

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

NOV 10 1966
FBI - NEW YORK
100-44200

In an interview with Mr. Joesten in March, 1964, concerning this book, he was reported to have stated that his "documentation" was based on newspaper articles and a four-day visit to Dallas, Texas, in December, 1963. The interviewers subsequently described Mr. Joesten as being "biased and very erratic." During that same period, Mrs. Joesten indicated that her husband had been making "rambling senseless statements" and that she felt he was on the verge of having a "nervous breakdown."

On August 6, 1966, Mr. Joesten was arrested by the Zurich, Switzerland, Police and held for twenty-four hours in order that he could be psychiatrically observed. On August 8, 1966, Mr. Joesten left Switzerland and authorities of that country have issued a ban against his reentering Switzerland.

Mr. Joesten's most recent book, "The Truth About the Kennedy Murder," has been described as a 360-page book published by a firm in Switzerland. It was further described as containing many of the baseless conclusions found in his prior book, "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" (100-37044)

Mr. Joesten has no known American arrest record.

November 8, 1966

~~"THE OSWALD AFFAIR"~~

BY

Leo SAUVAGE

Leo Sauvage was born on February 23, 1913, at Nancy, France. In 1964 he was reported as a correspondent and chief of the New York Bureau of "Le Populaire," a French socialist newspaper. He also has been reported as a correspondent for the French publication "Le Figaro."

In 1951 it was reported that Sauvage was a member of a small group of individuals close to Louis Dolivet who was refused reentry to the United States due to his suspected communist and Comintern background.

(100-23792-148)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The March, 1964, issue of "Commentary," a monthly magazine published by the American Jewish Committee, contained an article by Sauvage entitled "The Oswald Affair." This article attacks the findings of the Warren Commission concerning the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy and suggests that Oswald was unjustly presumed to be guilty of the assassination due to prejudiced press and television coverage. (105-82555-3531)

JHC:jah (8)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

November 8, 1966

**WHITEWASH -- THE REPORT ON THE
WARREN REPORT?**

**BY
HAROLD WEISBERG**

Harold Weisberg, the author of the above-captioned book, and his wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, jointly own a 14-acre tract of land in Hyattstown, Maryland, upon which they operate the Coq d'Or Farm whose principal business is raising of pheasant-chickens, Rock-Cornish game hens, waterfowl and other poultry and the sale of poultry and eggs.

Harold Weisberg was an employee of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee from September, 1936, to October, 1939, and was discharged for permitting certain information to leak to the press. Senator La Follette stated that Weisberg had been dismissed for a breach of trust involving the release of confidential information to a newspaper and the Senator was quite certain the newspaper involved was "The Daily Worker," a former east coast communist newspaper.

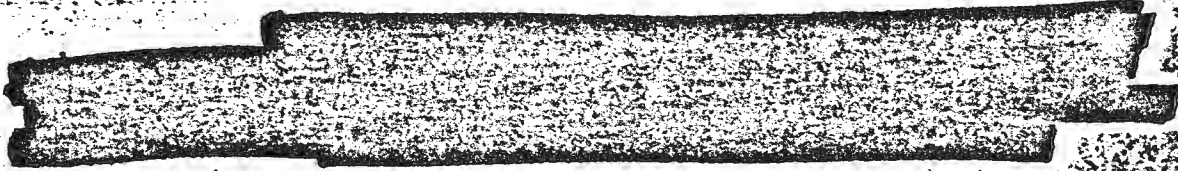
Weisberg was one of 10 employees fired summarily by the State Department in June, 1947, because of suspicion of being a communist or having communistic sympathies. He was later allowed to resign without prejudice, but was not restored to his position. His wife, Lillian Stone Weisberg, was investigated under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 in 1948 and the Civil Service Commission advised in October, 1948, that she had been retained. At that time, she was a clerk in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Her name had been carried on the active list of members of the Washington Book Shop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action during December, 1947. The Washington Book Shop Association and the Washington Committee for Democratic Action have both been cited by the Department of Justice as subversive.

DGH:jmh/dec (8)

ENCLOSURE

62-100000-4550

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



In 1956, it was alleged that Welsberg held an annual celebration of the Russian Revolution. This celebration involved a picnic at his residence and was attended by 25 to 30 unknown people. It was believed this affair was in commemoration of the Russian Revolution inasmuch as it was held on the day when the communists celebrate all over the world.

In 1961, Welsberg and his wife filed a claim against the Government under the Federal Tort Claims Act in the amount of \$9,950 for damages allegedly sustained by them in their poultry business as a result of low-flying helicopters. This case was tried and court directed judgment in favor of the Welsbergs for \$750. (62-109060-4119; 140-7536-3)

Welsberg has no known arrest record.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION



National Archives and Records Service
Washington, D.C. 20540

November 14, 1966

IN REPLY REFER TO

Honorable John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th and Pennsylvania Avenue, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This is in reply to your letter of November 9, 1966, regarding the transfer of Warren Commission Exhibits 139, 143, and 144 from the Federal Bureau of Investigation to the National Archives and Records Service. Mr. Marion Johnson has informed us of the receipt of these items.

We do appreciate your helpfulness and that of your staff in this matter and with regard to all other Commission-related matters in which we have a joint interest.

Sincerely yours,

Robert H. Bahmer
Archivist of the United States

*Assassination
of President
John F. Kennedy*

62-109060 -

NOT RECORDED
199 NOV 22 1966

NOV 15 1966

62 NOV 29 1966

Keep Freedom in Your Future With U.S. Savings Bonds

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-537

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 11/10/66

FROM : *nw*
ko SAC, Buffalo (62-1827)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
- MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are four copies of a letter dated 10/25/66 from TAYLOR CALDWELL, 34 Audley End, Buffalo, N.Y., to SAC, Buffalo, together with four copies of a typewritten commentary on captioned matter, which was forwarded to this office by Miss CALDWELL in her letter. One copy of each document is enclosed for Dallas for information.

No dissemination of the enclosures is contemplated by Buffalo, but sufficient copies are being furnished to the Bureau in the event the Bureau deems it advisable to disseminate same.

The Bureau has been advised on a number of occasions in the past that TAYLOR CALDWELL is a world-famous novelist whose true name is Mrs. JANET T. C. REBACK. She is also an inveterate letter writer, possessed of a vivid imagination which tends to exaggeration, and that she is inclined to intermingle fiction and facts indiscriminately. In addition, she is outspokenly anti-Communist and carries on a literal battle through the mail with various and sundry persons throughout the country.

The Bureau will note that the enclosure which she furnished with her letter suggests a rather weird explanation of the Presidential assassination and, as indicated in her cover letter, Miss TAYLOR says she does not recall the author of this document. It is further noted that it comes at the time a number of books and newspaper articles have appeared offering various explanations and alternate solutions to the death of the President.

Miss TAYLOR's letter has been acknowledged.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
- 1 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Buffalo
(1 - 62-1305)

CES:afe
(5)



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

REC-3

16 NOV 14 1966

outlet to Bu
11/15/66
True/ides

No dissemination
11/15/66

11/15/66
11/15/66
11/15/66

October 25, 1963

Dear Mr. Welch:

Really, you must admit that I do get the kookiest mail - which I usually pass onto you when I think it pertinent.

I received the enclosed from some town in Texas a few days ago. (My husband said I should have kept the envelop, but as I receive hundreds of letters a week I don't even keep the letters, not to mention the envelops.) I thought the enclosed rather amusing - I've received dozens very similar from all over the country. And then I remembered a few things.

As I think you already know, I began to warn President Kennedy several months before he was murdered that the Communists would probably try to kill him. In some of my letters to him I also enclosed vicious and defamatory and anonymous letters I had received, denouncing both the President and myself as "fascist oppressors," and similar Communist accusations. We would both, said at least a couple of letters, meet with the proper fate and "soon." Mr. Kennedy was apparently amused by the letters for I received only grateful acknowledgments from the White House and assurances that the President was not alarmed. I was. So I wrote a long article for THE WANDERER, a Catholic newspaper in St. Paul, outlining why I was pretty certain that the Liberal/Socialist/Communist Conspiracy would soon attempt the President's life - not only from the letters I had been receiving from those people but from the angry denunciations of him which I read in the national press, both newspapers and magazines. This article of mine was published in September, 1963, I believe.

A short time after the assassination a reporter from Dallas wrote me to mention that he had met me in Dallas a few years before, and that he had read my article in THE WANDERER, and that he was writing a book on the assassination, and that he had "sound information" that Oswald had not been alone but was only part of the Communist assassination team. His name, if I remember correctly, was a James Koether or Korte. I sent him the letters I had received from the White House and asked their return. I did not hear from him again, and so wrote him about a year or so ago asking for the letters as I wished to give them to the Kennedy Library. My letter was returned, stamped "Unknown" by the Postoffice. I don't remember what newspaper he was with.

A newspaperwoman in New York, Dorothy Kilgallen - who also appeared on a TV program - was a friend of mine. I sent her a copy of my article and mentioned that it was my opinion that Oswald had not been alone but was part of a general Communist conspiracy. She answered that she "knew that," herself, and that she was preparing to write up the whole story from the vast information she already had, and some interviews. A week later, I believe, she died very suddenly.

(over, please)

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

as Miss Kilgallen's opinion, she mentioned in her letter to me, that the Warren Commission had really been afraid to give the American people the truth - that the Communists had deliberately planned the murder over a considerable time, that Oswald was part of the conspiracy, but that he had not actually shot the President, that he had "only carried and prepared the guns." The Commission, she wrote, was afraid because "the government is trying to make a detente with Russia," and protect American Communists and "liberals" from the anger of the American people. So they insisted that Oswald was "only a Marxist" and not a Communist, a distinction which is very puzzling, - and that the whole thing had been entirely his own idea.

Before I began to write this letter I made a wide search for Miss Kilgallen's letters, but I apparently threw them away as I do with practically all personal mail, and I never make carbons of personal mail. If I kept such things I'd have to have a warehouse of files. Besides, Miss Kilgallen asked me to keep her letters "confidential," and I usually destroy such letters immediately in order to preserve the writers' privacy.

The enclosed is not the only letter I have been receiving on the subject. Of course, I know a lot of it is inspired by malice or kooks' imagination. I do know that one said that Miss Kilgallen had asked an expert sharpshooter, and a former Marine, if it would have been possible for Oswald to shoot from such a distance and such accuracy, and in a matter of seconds. The Marine told her "no." Miss Kilgallen did not inform me of this conversation between her and the Marine. An anonymous letter did.

I recently spoke in Tulsa and in Wisconsin, and mentioned that I had been disappointed that the American people had not risen angrily and put the Communists and their yellow-travelers out of business in the United States after the assassination. Several people in Tulsa, who heard me speak, told me afterwards that the Warren Commission had been trying to protect the Communists in America and that they "feared a blood bath if the truth were known." Two men, in particular, told me that they had "information" to that effect, and that they were supplying it to some "well-known newspaper people and other writers." One said that he knew Governor Connally very well and that the Governor "knew the truth," but was afraid to speak out.

Well, it all seems very strange to me. If I get more information, as the enclosed promises, I will pass it on to you. But it has seemed to me that the FBI and the Secret Service should be exonerated for any alleged "carelessness," such as that very, very "liberal" columnist, Drew Pearson, gave loud and lying publication to.

Sincerely,

(Miss) *Taylor Caldwell*

P.S. I should appreciate the return of the enclosed, or at least a copy.

While touring Texas April, 1966 I heard some pronouncements which I call the Texas Theory of the Assassination. These talkers claim it was masterminded by one called in code Old Horseface of Waco, El Cabronacho. It was blurted to me very strongly and in fact bluntly that they meant LBJ and nobody else. He gave orders and got rid of the Pres. Kennedy. The Dallas Chief of Police was in on it. On the overpass waited Ruby (dressed as a heavy-set woman) and officer J.D. Tippit. Tippit fired once got Kennedy in the throat, second shot got him one inch over left eye which shot exploded his head. This wound of entrance in left temple was noted by priest at hospital. Somebody in police uniform was also firing from the 6th floor of the building and got the Governor plus two misses. Oswald was nothing except a gun-carrier, although in on the conspiracy. After firing RubyX Tippit drove his squad car out to the place where he met Oswald, tried to doublecross him and got killed. Ruby returned to the Newspaper office to resume writing his advertisement which was his alibi. Ruby then killed Oswald on orders because he (Oswald) had showed signs of chickening out and blabbing. The police later then ordered the building practically swamped with cops in uniform which will disguised the one cop in uniform already there. That cop already killed a secret service man who blundered on to the set up, and whose body was hauled out secretly later on and news of this "huddling" suppressed. I mean hauled out of the TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY Building.

Other detailed not secret will be sent you later. Now there is a strong reason to think that L.B.J.'s gall-bladder operation affected him as if it were a lobotomy or else he may actually have suffered a lobotomy operation at the same time while under the mercy of the (possibly Pharisae) doctors. If so we now have a President who is like the corpse of the Old mounted on horseback leading the troops into battle, as in ancient Spanish history. Thus the real government being a Junta of Goldberg, Abe Fortas, W.W. Rosten, and Warren et al. This would be a strange fulfillment of Kryptos prophesies of L.B.J. dying in office in 1965 or 1966. He really did "die" but won't lie down and we now are really in a state of anarchy without knowing it. You will get further details in open publications.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

11/15/66

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Buffalo (62-1827)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) ^{REC-3} -4251

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 601 XH
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuffalo letter 11/10/66.

The enclosures accompanying referenced letter will be disseminated by the Bureau. However, they are not suitable for dissemination in the present form.

Buffalo is instructed to prepare an appropriate letterhead memorandum, and copies of the enclosures furnished with referenced letter should accompany the letterhead memorandum. The letterhead memorandum should include brief descriptive data similar to that contained in referenced letter.

KMR:dcs (4) *des*

NOTE:

Buffalo submitted copies of letters sent to SAC Buffalo from Taylor Caldwell with four copies of a type-written commentary regarding the assassination matter. Caldwell is a world-famous novelist whose true name is Mrs. Janet T. C. Reback. She is described as an inveterate letter writer possessed of a vivid imagination. The enclosure submitted suggested a rather weird explanation concerning the assassination and since comments concerned President Johnson, the information should be referred to U. S. Secret Service; however, it is not suitable for dissemination in its present form.

62 NOV 22 1966

62 NOV 22 1966
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 10/26/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (C) (94-1129)
SUBJECT: SPECIAL TELEVISION PROGRAM
CONCERNING THE WARREN COMMISSION
9 P.M., NOVEMBER 12, 1966
RESEARCH (CRIME RECORDS)

ReNYairtel dated 10/17/66.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of a transcript
captioned "A Re-Examination of the Warren Commission
Findings: A Minority Report" to be telecast 11/12/66
by WNEW-TV.

~~Television Station - WNEW-TV, NY, NY.~~
This transcript was confidentially furnished by
LARRY FRAIBERG, Station Manager, WNEW-TV, to SA JAMES M.
ANDERSON on 10/26/66. The transcript may be retained
by the Bureau. FRAIBERG advised the only variation in
the show to be telecasted on 11/12/66 will be the "teaser
breaks" of 10 second duration preceding the commercials.
The "teaser breaks" are announcements of coming highlights
on the show and are used to hold the viewers' attention
after each commercial message.

ENCLOSURE

REC-52

3- Bureau (Encl. 1)
1- New York (94-1129)

62-109060-4252

JMA:dap
(5)

Assassination
of President
John F. Kennedy

11-17
12 OCT 27 1966

79 NOV 28 1966

Approved: _____ Sent _____
Special Agent in Charge

Per

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

FROM : R. I. Shroder

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: October 28, 1966

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. McGowan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Sullivan (Mr. Lenihan)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

This is to advise a copy of a transcript captioned "A Re-examination of the Warren Commission Findings: a Minority Report," has been obtained. This is a transcript of a show to be telecast on 11/12/66, over WNEW-TV, New York City, and will be seen on WTTG, Channel 5, Washington, D. C., at 9 P. M., 11/12/66. A detailed memorandum will be submitted following a review of this transcript.

BACKGROUND:

A United Press International release indicated a three-hour panel discussion program is to be aired on 11/12/66, by WNEW-TV, dealing with the criticisms of the Warren Commission Report on the assassination of President Kennedy.

The program entitled "A Re-examination of the Warren Commission Findings: a Minority Report," is to feature five authors of books and articles on the Commission Report.

The participants in this program are: Jacob Cohen, Penn Jones, Mark Lane, Leo Sauvage and Harold Weisberg. The show will be hosted by Jim Bishop.

It is to be noted four of the five authors have been critical of the findings of the President's Commission and have been seeking notoriety to sell their publications and articles. Mr. Cohen indicated he defends the President's Commission. Mr. Bishop also agrees with the Commission.

The New York Office, through an established source, obtained a copy of the transcript of the television show which was recorded 8/30/66, and is to be telecast 11/12/66, at 9 P. M., over WNEW-TV, New York, and

Enclosure
KMR:eem

(8)

57 DEC 6 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

Cl: V14

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

will be aired over WTTG, Channel 5, (an independent network) in Washington, D. C., at 9 P.M., 11/12/66.

Copies of this transcript have been prepared, which are being reviewed by the Domestic Intelligence Division, the Laboratory Division, and the Criminal Section and Civil Rights Section of the General Investigative Division. These Divisions will review this transcript for any pertinent information concerning investigation or examinations conducted relating to phases of investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, which included Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack L. Ruby.

The Domestic Intelligence Division, the Laboratory Division and the Civil Rights Section of the General Investigative Division will submit rough draft reviews of observations relating to examinations or investigations conducted by their Divisions, to the Criminal Section of the General Investigative Division by Thursday, 11/3/66. Thereafter, the Criminal Section, General Investigative Division, will coordinate and prepare a memorandum, setting forth the results of this review.

The telecast program to be aired on 11/12/66, will be observed and monitored. Enclosures forwarded separately.

ACTION:

For information.

Rosen *TRP* *AD*

5:30 P.M. 11/5/66

Rampach & Codrigan job assigned. This is 13 letters in this letter. WFO in this package of cables. This was done and delivered to Codrigan in Feb at 7:00 P.M. 11/5/66 W.A.F.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

NOV 5 1966

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

3:49 PM URGENT 11-5-66 ASP-

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (100-10461)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F ITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE; DALLAS, TEX.; MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING.

RE BUTEL TO DALLAS THIS DATE.

ASSASSINATION RIFLE WITH CLIP AND REVOLVER, COMMISSION EXHIBIT NO. ONE THREE NINE AND ONE FOUR THREE, PLUS A BROWN LEATHER HOLSTER, COMMISSION EXHIBIT NUMBER ONE FOUR FOUR, SHIPPED AIR EXPRESS THIS DATE, VIA AMERICAN AIRLINES, FLIGHT NO. TWO TWO EIGHT, DEPARTING DALLAS THREE TWENTYFIVE PM, ARRIVING WASHINGTON, D.C., DULLES AIR PORT, SIX THIRTYFIVE PM THIS DATE.

ASSASSINATION RIFLE SHIPPED AIR EXPRESS UNDER AIR EXPRESS WAY NO. THREE ZERO TWO TWO TWO SIX.

AIR EXPRESS OFFICIAL ROBERT WORSHAM, DALLAS, STATES AGENTS CAN MEET FLIGHT TWO TWO EIGHT AT DULLES, AND AMERICAN AIRLINES WILL RE-LEASE RIFLE TO BUAGENTS.

CAPTAIN PICKERING IS AMERICAN FLIGHT CAPTAIN ABOARD FLIGHT TWO TWO EIGHT.

E N D

TMA

FBI WASH DC

11 NOV 15 1966

62-109060-4254

copy: Rampach

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-2225-1 62-109060-1

FBI

Date: 11/4/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

Television Station

SAM DEPINO, WVUE-TV, New Orleans, La., telephonically contacted ASAC, JOSEPH T. SYLVESTER, JR., at his residence on 11/4/66 and advised he believed the news department at his television station was attempting to put together a show for the anniversary of the slaying of President KENNEDY.

DEPINO stated he has been instructed to interview all persons he could locate in the New Orleans area concerning their knowledge of the shooting of President KENNEDY. DEPINO said he has interviewed a Mr. COLLINS, who operated a Amoco station near the address where OSWALD lived in New Orleans, and that Mr. COLLINS told him he had known OSWALD, and when questioned as to whether or not he had previously been interviewed by the FBI or anyone else, COLLINS said he had not.

DEPINO wanted a comment as to whether or not the FBI had interviewed COLLINS and whether or not instructions had been given to persons interviewed to say they had not been interviewed. DEPINO was advised that no comment would be made concerning this.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

③ - Bureau (RM)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (RM)
1 - New Orleans
ECW:epk
(6)

REC 30

62-109060-4255

NOV 8 1966

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Sent _____

M

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr
FROM : J. J. Casper

DATE: 11/4/66

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: LEO PLOUFFE
DETECTIVE-LIEUTENANT, POLICE DEPARTMENT
MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA
FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY GRADUATE
CBC TELEVISION
MONTREAL, CANADA
ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM ON
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1966

Mr. Plouffe who is a graduate in good standing of the 50th Session of the FBI National Academy (August-November, 1952), telephonically contacted Inspector J. V. Cotter at 2 p.m. today to advise that CBC television station in Montreal had asked him to participate in a television program to be shown over CBC TV on November 22, 1966, concerning the anniversary of the assassination of President Kennedy. Plouffe said that they wanted a police officer to demonstrate whether it was possible to fire three shots from a bolt-action rifle in five seconds. He stated that he was aware that this was a very controversial subject, that he was not going to do it, and he wanted Inspector Cotter to know of the inquiry and the fact that CBC TV was going to do this program. Inspector Cotter advised him that this was a very prudent decision for many reasons, not the least of which he is an FBI National Academy graduate. Plouffe is very well known in the Montreal area and possibly receives more publicity than any single law enforcement officer in that city because of his ability to dismantle bombs and explosive devices.

He said that it appears the program will last approximately 45 minutes, that representatives from this TV station are going to Dallas next week to take pictures, and that they have invited someone from New York who had apparently written a book challenging the Warren Commission Report.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Legat. Liaison
- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit

JVC:ses

(9)

REC-21

62-109060-4256

EX-115

NOV 16 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum Mr. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Leo Plouffe
Detective-Lieutenant, PD
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
FBINA Graduate
CBC Television
Montreal, Canada
Anniversary Program on
Assassination of President Kennedy
November 22, 1956

Legat Moss Innes who is currently attending an in-service class
which concludes today was advised of this call from Plouffe.

ACTION:

None . . . For information.

[Handwritten initials: PL, JS, and a signature]

MAKESER

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

DATE: 11/14/66

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Wick ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

At 2:45 a.m. and 3:38 a.m., 11/14/66, an individual who gave his name as Erich Lintrop telephonically contacted the Bureau and spoke to Special Agent Orvis J. Auerswald, on duty in the Special Investigative Division. He said he was calling from San Francisco, California, and indicated he has no fixed address, although he has the mailing address of 550 West 20th Street, New York, New York.

Lintrop, who described himself as an able-bodied seaman, indicated from his conversation that he may have been drinking. He stated he had heard a rumor to the effect Madame NHU, wife of the former head of South Vietnam, may have been responsible for the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. When asked for the source of this information, Lintrop said he heard this in Turkey; however, he was not responsive to further questions concerning the alleged rumor. He then engaged in a rambling and at times incoherent conversation,

Bureau files contain a report dated 9/22/64, from the Norfolk Office, which sets forth the results of an interview with Erich Lintrop, who was born 11/4/04, in Estonia, and was naturalized on 5/24/48. He related at that time that about four days after the assassination of the late President Kennedy, he was in Constantinople, Turkey, and was told by an unidentified Turkish Army officer there were

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Auerswald

CONTINUED - OVER

3 NOV 17 1966

55 NOV 28 1966
(7)
F-43

REC- 62-109060-42570

6-11-66
10-11-66

7-11-66

Memorandum to Mr. Gale

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

rumors in Turkey that Madame Nhu of South Vietnam may have been responsible for the assassination. Lintrop said he accepted this information as a poor rumor. Bureau files contain no additional information identifiable with Lintrop.
(105-82555-4929)

ACTION:

The information telephonically furnished by Erich Lintrop on 11/14/66, which adds nothing to the information he furnished in 1964, should be referred to Domestic Intelligence and General Investigative Divisions.

J *ad 2/1/67*

October 27, 1966

REC 5

62-109060-4258

Miss Sylvia Meagher
302 West 12 Street
New York, New York 10014

Dear Miss Meagher:

Your letter of October 22, 1966, has been received.

In response to your inquiries, the FBI, being an investigative agency of the Federal Government, reports all information received in the course of an official investigation. This data is reported in full without editing, deleting or evaluating it, and reflects the information as it was furnished to representatives of the FBI at the time of the interview.

All the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration, and the results of all of our investigation into this matter have subsequently been made available to the National Archives by the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Miss Gandy

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick memo captioned "Sylvia Meagher, 302 West 12 Street, New York, New York 10014, Inquiry Regarding President Kennedy's Assassination," 10-25-66, DWB:jer.

JCF:klg/mls

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Oct 22, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

After reading the TIME Essay "Autopsy on the Warren Commission" in the issue of September 16, 1966, I addressed a letter to the editors of the magazine which included the following passage:

Apparently Time believes that the Director of the FBI made a formal Summary Report on December 9, 1963 and a Supplemental Report on January 13, 1964, purely on the basis of the hearsay information given by FBI agents Sibert and O'Neill in their report of November 26, 1963, without making any further investigation into the autopsy findings and without taking account of the contents of the official autopsy report (transmitted to the FBI, according to Fletcher Knebel's inquiries, on December 23, 1963). This hardly seems conceivable, given the importance of the case.

The editors of TIME have replied to comments in a letter dated October 20, 1966, which includes the following paragraph:

The FBI Report. This point involves the FBI's complicated reporting methods. The fact that in December 1963 and January 1964 the FBI was still reporting that the bullet did not exit from the front of President Kennedy's neck does not necessarily imply a difference with the autopsy report. The dates of the reports indicated the dates of submission to the Commission of narratives of the FBI investigation as it had unfolded. On a regulation FBI report three dates are given: the date of the interview, the date the agent dictated the interview, and the date it was typed. By the time an interview is in final form ready for submission the agent may have gone well beyond the conclusions it contains, but it must be filed anyway. The reports to the Commission in December and January revealed the course of the FBI investigation; they did not state that the FBI believed in January everything it was told in November. However, explicit disavowals of abandoned lines of investigation are not usually issued by the FBI.

I should be most appreciative, Sir, if you would indicate whether or not the editors of TIME have described correctly the reporting practices currently in effect in the FBI, or in effect in 1963 and 1964; and whether or not the paragraph quoted above is a faithful account of the actual circumstances and status of the FBI Reports of December 9, 1963 and January 13, 1964.

With sincere thanks,

Yours respectfully,

Sylvia Keagher
302 West 12 Street

OCT 24 1966

11-17
CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

OCT-24-1966

EX-100-109060-4258

James D. Webb 10-25-66
letter to Mr. Keagher
10-26-66

REC 562-109060-4258

30 October 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Please accept my thanks for your reply of October 27th to my inquiry of October 22nd, 1966.

I infer from your letter of October 27th that you do not take exception to the passage in a letter dated October 20, 1966 which I received from the editors of TIME magazine--which passage I quoted in full in my letter to you dated October 22nd--purporting to describe "the FBI's complicated reporting methods."

Should I decide to incorporate the letter I received from the editors of TIME in a full-length manuscript I am just completing, I shall indicate also that I transmitted the passage in question to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation requesting corroboration of the accuracy of the relevant paragraph. I trust that this would be satisfactory.

My renewed thanks for your consideration in replying to my letter of October 22nd.

Yours very sincerely,

Sylvia Leagher
(Mrs.) Sylvia Leagher
302 West 12 Street
New York, N.Y. 10014

REC 32

62-109060-4259

18 NOV 1 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

EXPEDITE
30 NOV 1 1966

November 4, 1966

REC 32

62-109060-4259

Mrs. Sylvia Meagher
302 West 12 Street
New York, New York 10014

Dear Mrs. Meagher:

I have received your letter of October 30, 1966.

My letter to you of October 27, 1966, was not intended to infer that we do or do not take exception to the data you quoted in your letter of October 22nd concerning "Time" magazine's description of the FBI's reporting procedures. My letter to you merely shows that as an investigative agency of the Federal Government, the FBI reports all information it receives during an investigation. All data developed by the FBI in its investigation of the assassination was turned over to the Warren Commission and the results of our investigation subsequently were delivered to the National Archives by this Commission.

I have no objection to your stating these facts in your manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 9

NOV 8 1966

COMM-FBI

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Miss Gandy

DWB:klg

(8)

son _____
Loach _____
Wick _____
Rosen _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

55 NOV 22 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOV 3 3 59 PM '66
REC'D READING ROOM

NOV 3 3 07 PM '66

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-4259

62-109060-4259
100-1161 507

DWB

R

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "EBIT" and "HCA".

FBI

Date: 11/15/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: PRESIDENT
ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas telephone call of ASAC DONALD W. MOORE, JR., to Assistant Director ROBERT E. WICK, 11/15/66.

On 11/15/66, Chief of Police CHARLES BATCHELOR, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, telephonically advised ASAC DONALD W. MOORE, JR., that he had received information that some French reporters were currently in Dallas, Texas, in connection with captioned matter and that although he did not know the names of these French reporters he understood they were staying at the Statler Hilton Hotel.

He stated that former Chief of Police JESSE E. CURRY had been interviewed by these French reporters on Friday, 11/11/66, at which time these reporters took some pictures.

Chief BATCHELOR stated he did not know what former Chief of Police CURRY may have told these reporters, nor did he know what information these reporters were seeking but that former Chief of Police CURRY's son had expressed an interest in contacting these reporters in an effort to determine just what former Chief of Police CURRY had told them.

On 11/15/66 [redacted] Statler Hilton Hotel, advised that a MICHAEL HONORN and N. PARBO were guests at the Statler Hilton Hotel from 11/3 to 12/66 and that these individuals indicated they represented French TV, 15 Rue Cougacq, Paris, France.

The above is furnished for the Bureau's information.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas

REC 30

C. Wick

RPG:jeg

(5)

NOV 28 1966

16 NOV 18 1966

Sent _____

M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

DL 89-43

LEADS

DALLAS

At Dallas, Texas: Will continue to keep Bureau advised of pertinent information in captioned matter.

FBI

Date: 11/18/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (62-1827) (C)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

62-109060-1
Remylet to Bureau, dated 11/10/66, and Bureau airtel
to Buffalo, dated 11/15/66.

Enclosed herewith for dissemination by the Bureau are
five (5) copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) concerning the
above-captioned matter, prepared pursuant to Bureau instructions
in referenced Bureau airtel.

Rather than disseminate the 10/25/66 letter from
TAYLOR CALDWELL to SAC, Buffalo, pertinent comments in that
letter are set forth in the enclosed LHM. The one-page type-
written commentary concerning a suggested explanation of the
assassination of President KENNEDY, furnished by Miss CALDWELL
to the Buffalo Office as an enclosure with her letter, is
attached to the LHM. B

- (3 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (AM)
2 - Buffalo
(1 - 62-1305)

CES:paj
(5)

1 CC LHM to USSS - 0-14
1 CC LHM to Dept. - 0-6

11/21/66

25 NOV 18 1966

ENCLOSURE

55 NOV 28 1966

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Buffalo, New York
November 18, 1966

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS**

On October 25, 1966, TAYLOR CALDWELL, 34 Audley End, Buffalo, New York, submitted a letter to the Buffalo Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in which she pointed out that, since the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, she has received many letters from all over the country dealing with various aspects of the assassination. She enclosed with her letter a one-page typewritten commentary on the assassination which suggests a solution of the assassination which is at variance with the findings of the Warren Commission. Miss CALDWELL said she did not retain the envelope in which she received the commentary and cannot recall its author. She believed that it came from some town in Texas late in October, 1966, and that she wanted to furnish it to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for whatever action that agency deemed appropriate.

TAYLOR CALDWELL is a world famous novelist whose true name is Mrs. JANET T. C. REBACK. She is referred to from time to time in news articles as an outspoken foe of Communism. She is known as and admits to be an inveterate correspondent, particularly with other persons in literary circles and her contacts in this field have an international scope. She carries on a continual literary battle in the press and through the mails on issues involving Communism. Close associates have described her imagination as vivid and her facts as tending toward exaggeration.

There is attached hereto a copy of the one-page typewritten commentary on the assassination of President KENNEDY.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

62-104960-11261
This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

While touring Texas April, 1963 I heard some pronouncements which I call the Texas theory of the assassination. These talkers claim it was masterminded by one called Old Herseface of Waco, El Cabronacho. It was hinted to me very strongly and in fact bluntly that they meant LBJ and nobody else. He gave orders and got rid of the Jres. Kennedy. The Dallas Chief of Police was in on it. On the overpass waited Ruby (dressed as a heavy-set woman) and officer J.D. Tippit. Tippit fired once at Kennedy in the throat, second shot got him one inch over left eye which shot exploded his head. This wound of entrance in left temple was noted by priest at hospital. Immediately in police uniform was also firing from the 6th floor of the building and got the Governor plus two misses. Could was nothing except a gun-carrier, although in on the conspiracy. After firing Ruby Tippit drove his squad car out to the place where he met Oswald, tried to double-cross him and got killed. Ruby returned to the Newspaper office to resume writing his advertisement which was his alibi. Ruby then killed Oswald on orders because he (Oswald) had showed signs of chickening out and blabbing. The police chief then ordered the building practically swamped with cops in uniform which will disguised the one cop in uniform already there. That cop already killed a secret service man who blundered on to the set up, and whose body was hauled out secretly later on and news of this "hanging" suppressed. I then hauled out of the TEXAS SCHOOL BOOK DEPOSITORY Building.

Other detailed not secret will be sent you later. Now there is a strong reason to think that L.B.J.'s gall-bladder operation affected him as if it were a lobotomy or also he may actually have suffered a lobotomy operation at the time the while under the mercy of the (possibly Pharisee) doctors. If so we can have a President who is like the corpse of the Old man when on herseface leading the troops into battle, as in ancient Spanish history. That the real government being a Junta of Goldbar, Abe Fortas, W. Brennan, and Warren et al. This would be a strange fulfillment of prophecy of L.B.J. dying in office in 1965 or 1966. He really did "die" but won't lie down and we now are really in a state of anarchy without knowing it. You will get further details in open publications.

ENCLOSURE

4-11

1-Mr. Mohr
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Rosen, Att: Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Sullivan, Att: Mr. Lenihan

November 9, 1966

1-Mr. Wick
1-Mr. Raupach
1-Mr. Conrad
1-Mr. Frazier, 7410
1-Office, 7133

Dr. Robert E. Bahmer
Archivist of the United States
National Archives and Records Service
National Archives Building
Washington, D. C. 20408

Dear Dr. Bahmer:

Reference is made to my letter dated September 14, 1966, advising that Lee Harvey Oswald's rifle (Commission Exhibit 142), a revolver (Commission Exhibit 143) and holster (Commission Exhibit 144) were in the possession of the FBI and would be transferred to the National Archives and Records Service when litigation was terminated or when title to these items was vested pursuant to Public Law 89-313.

The litigation has now been terminated and these items were turned over to Mr. Marion M. Johnson of your office on November 8, 1966.

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

62-109060

NOTE: Department of Justice memo to the Director dated 11/3/66 advised litigation has been terminated and Oswald's rifle and the revolver (which were returned from FBI on 11/3/66) are to be turned over to Archives. Receipt for these items along with the associated holster is attached. Based on information from Jevons to Conrad 11/3/66 re Warren Commission Exhibits

62-109060

RE: (11)

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-255

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 11/18/66

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (89-43)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

RE: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Massachusetts

Enclosed to the Bureau are ten copies of a letterhead memorandum which is self-explanatory.

As pointed out by [REDACTED] he feels that the Complainant, [REDACTED] is mentally unstable and suggests that further investigation is not warranted in this matter.

If the Bureau desires a copy of this LHM to be disseminated to Secret Service at Boston, please advise.

The Cleveland Division is requested to search the name of RICHARD H. PHILLIPS, ESQ., mentioned in [REDACTED] letter and make the results available to the Bureau.

On the basis of the information supplied by [REDACTED] and the contents of the letter, it would appear that accusations by [REDACTED] may well be a figment of her imagination.

- ENCLOSURE
- (2) - Bureau (Encs. 10)
 - 2 - Dallas (Encs. 2) (89-43)
 - 1 - Cleveland (Enc. 1) (Info)
 - 1 - Boston
- FMC:maj

1-cc LHM ea to
USSS; DEPT; +
Surgeon Gen. USPHS.
11/22/66

6-Kue
1 cc LHM + BS let Lm 5726

REC 5 62-109060 -4262

12 NOV 27 1966



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Boston, Massachusetts
November 18, 1966

[REDACTED]
Massachusetts

On November 15, 1966, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] United States Public Health
Service Hospital, [REDACTED] Massachusetts, advised he
had received by special delivery a letter from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] which is set out below:

"14 November, 1966

"To :

"From :

Mass.

"Subject: Richard H. Phillips, Esq., 3rd,
2138 Cornell Rd., Cleveland 6, Ohio

"This is to inform you that the above
patient, discharged from your hospital on
13 May, 1960, did have prior knowledge to
both the assassination of John Fitzgerald
Kennedy and the mysterious explosion on
Boylston St., Boston, Mass., on 28 January,
1966.

"I have made a review of Mr. Phillips's
comic stripe 'The Strange World of Mr. Mum'
in the Boston Sunday Globe. The period covered
was July, 1960, thru November, 1963. This was
done by microfilm. Many changes have been made
since its original printing. The most conspic-
uous was the removal of approximately 9 cartoons
which unequivocally implicate the cartoonist.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1979

62
ENCLOSURE

[REDACTED]

"Some of these were repetitious but they all directly or indirectly implicate him. They also indicate an association with the explosion on Boylston St., Boston, and the assassination. I also noted the entire comic section on 16 October, 1960, was missing. If I remember correctly the cartoonist illustrates his self martyred comic hero 'Mr. Mum' walking thru a mud puddle.

"I am unconditionally committed to getting my job back. It would be catastrophic for Mr. Phillips if an indiscriminate decision was made about this 'crank' letter. If the usual channels are used to investigate this letter I will initiate a public investigation of Richard Phillips. I am not without support."

In regard to [REDACTED] stated she had been a Recreation Specialist, GS-7, at this hospital and resigned after she repeatedly stated she was hearing strange voices and that strangers were pursuing her. Also she was suffering other hallucinations experienced by persons under mental stress.

[REDACTED] stated in January, 1966, she attempted to regain her position at the hospital and made several requests. However, the Personnel Officer would not rehire her because of the circumstances under which she resigned and because [REDACTED] was not considered by [REDACTED] the Personnel Officer to be rational.

[REDACTED] further stated that from a review of her letter it indicated to him that [REDACTED] is not sane and that she had written the letter in one of her more irrational moments.

[REDACTED] suggested that other than making this a matter of record that further investigation not be conducted concerning her.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Letter contained in envelope addressed to the
Director, from Lucio Becerril Melendez, Mexico City, Mexico.

Mexico City, November 14, 1966

Dear Mr. Hoover,

"Ovaciones," a newspaper in this city, indicates in
its November 4 edition that Johnson insists that Oswald was the
only assassin.

The same newspaper, in its November 10 edition, dis-
cusses a plot against Kennedy and theories developed by five
persons on TV. Please send me a copy of information on this
matter.

Also, in the newspaper files here, there is a news-
paper which states that Russia has the key to the assassination
of Kennedy. I would like to know if this had been made public
in the United States.

I believe that now is the proper time for you to
reveal what facts the police of that city have on various
motives.

In relation to the shots fired at the two men,
perhaps Connolly has a reason or a motive?

Has the FBI resorted to journalistic trickery to
obtain public information which has not been revealed?

Which of the younger Kennedy brothers knows less
about domestic and foreign policy, and which is closer to
foreign and domestic policy? Who has been investigated the
more closely? I state the above for the philosophic reason
that in many families there is insanity among brothers, as
in my own family. Perhaps the Kennedy brothers are insane.

Please send me information about the description
of the building and all additional facts so that I may make
a confidential study of the case.

Respectfully,

/s/ Lucio Becerril Melendez

TRANSLATED BY:
THOMAS MC LAUGHLIN, JR. :tfs

November 17, 1966
53 DEC 1 1966

CORRESPONDENCE
12-10902-423
H

México, DF. a 14 de noviembre de 1966.

Mr. John E. Hoover.
Estimado Sr:

El diario de ésta ciudad Opciones 2a. edición del 4 de nov. actual indica que: Insiste Johnson en que Oswald fué el único asesino. El mismo diario 2a. edición del 10 de nov. actual informa del COMplot sobre Kennedy y de los trabajos que 5 personas formulan por T.V.; por lo cual suplico una copia de informes periodísticos para conocer -- tales detalles.

Respecto al párrafo anterior se recuerda que en la Hemeroteca de aquí existe un diario que publicó en las mismas fechas de hechos que Rusia tenía la clave del asesinato de K.; preguntándose si tal factor se propuso en USA.

Se piensa que los tiempos presentes son propios para "defunciones" de personas que pudieran estar conectadas al mismo caso que nos ocupa; dato que naturalmente Uds. ya han de haber llevado a la práctica en -- otros asuntos como la policía de ésta ciudad relaciona diferentes hechos.

Se han acercado Uds. a los MOTIVOS de los disparos -- a cada uno de los afectados? Connally no tendrá de casualidad algún factor -- que pudiera dar alguna nueva pista para obtener un motivo?

El FBI ha recurrido en el mismo caso a alguna artimaña periodística para obtener funciones del público que no se esperaba conseguir?

Cuál es el hermano menor de los Kennedy que conoce -- menos de la política del país y exterior, cual es el más conectado a ella y -- han pasado por vigilancia e investigación? Lo anterior se expresa por la razón filosófica de que en numerosas familias existe un factor de conducta inusual tratándose de hermanos como en mi propia familia; pensándose además que -- alguno de los hermanos K. debe tener desequilibrio en su propia familia lo -- que hace pensar como se inició el cambio.

Le recuerdo mis informes anteriores en que solicitaba la descripción del edificio de hechos y algunos datos complementarios con la seguridad de que quedarán absolutamente en forma confidencial y sirviendo -- para el estudio del caso.

De Ud. Afmo. y S.S.


Lucio Becerril Meléndez.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosen

DATE: November 21, 1966

FROM: R. L. Shroder

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

It will be recalled that "The Oswald Affair," the book written by Leo Sauvage, was reviewed and a memorandum prepared. A copy of this book, prior to its publication, was made available by Mr. O'Leary at the "Washington Star," and had to be returned to him.

Through the efforts of our Cleveland Office a copy of this book has been obtained and is attached in the event it is needed for future reference.

It is noted that Sauvage throughout the book implies that the FBI had a preconceived notion that Oswald was the only assassin involved in the assassination and that, because of this position, the Warren Commission accepted this premise in conducting its review and determination as to the President's assassination.

In connection with the above, the following passage is set forth on page 11:

"On December 9 the Justice Department finally announced that, on instructions from the White House, the FBI report had that day been submitted direct to the Warren Commission. The Department spokesman added that the Commission had insisted that nothing be made public until it had 'reviewed the document and taken whatever action it may feel appropriate.' This was duly reported in the New York Times of December 10; the Washington story telling about the Commission's wishes, however, was headed: 'OSWALD ASSASSIN BEYOND A DOUBT, FBI CONCLUDES.' The subhead: 'HE ACTED ALONE AND DID NOT KNOW RUBY, SAYS REPORT TO WARREN INQUIRY PANEL.' And the television news program took up the same theme: The FBI report confirmed that Oswald was the assassin."

Enclosure

RIS:em

(5)

REC 17

62-109060-4264

3 NOV 22 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

REC 17

53 DEC 9 1966

610 P38

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: ASSASSINATION

"This was clearly a poor beginning. Despite all that had been said and written - and even preached from the pulpit - against the denial of justice in the Dallas 'trial by television,' now the same kind of denial was under way in Washington. And this time under the auspices of the Justice Department, with no 'Texas cowboys' to blame and with the aggravating circumstance that in Washington, having had the opportunity to ponder the precedent, the Department certainly knew what it was doing. Wasn't the FBI consciously forcing the hand of the Warren Commission, just as the Dallas authorities had been in fact forcing the hand of a future jury if there had been a jury for Lee Oswald"?

ACTION:

This is submitted for record purposes.

SV

MAR 1

FBI

Date: 11/18/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re telephone call of Inspector JAMES R. MALLEY to Dallas, 11/17/66, and Dallas telephone call to Bureau same date, concerning the camera and film obtained from ORVILLE NIX.

On 12/1/63, ORVILLE O. NIX turned over film he had taken with his eight millimeter movie camera, to SA JOE B. ABERNATHY with an expressed desire that the film be returned to him. A copy of this film was made by the Dallas Office through the Jamison Film Company, Dallas, Texas, and Mr. NIX's original film was returned to him on 12/4/63. The copy obtained by Dallas was furnished the Bureau by Dallas letter dated 12/5/63 captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, AFO" (DL 89-43-2462).

A copy of NIX's film was returned to Dallas by Bureau letter to Dallas, 12/19/63, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, AFO", (DL 100-10461-1516).

On 1/29/64 the Keystone Auto Zoom Model K-810, eight millimeter movie camera, in a black leather carrying case, Keystone No. 702, belonging to ORVILLE O. NIX, was obtained from NIX and was forwarded to the FBI Laboratory by Dallas letter to Bureau dated 1/29/64, captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka; ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, AFO, IS - R - CUBA" (DL 100-10461-2917).

3 - Bureau

2 - Dallas

RPG:jeg

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

53 DEC 1 1966

REC-15 "62-109060-4265"

NOV 21 1966

DL 100-10461

The report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 2/11/64 at Dallas captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka, IS - R - CUBA", on page 22, reflects interview of ORVILLE O. NIX on 12/1/63 and the obtaining of his eight millimeter movie film which, as reflected above, was developed and returned to him. The same report, on page 23, reflects the interview with ORVILLE O. NIX on 1/29/64, at which time his camera was obtained from him. (DL 100-10461-3200, pages 22 and 23.)

On 3/16/64, Mr. NIX requested a copy of his eight millimeter movie film, stating that his original film did not appear as clear as he felt it should and commented that it might be partially due to the fact that in viewing his film he had frequently stopped the film in his projector. Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 3/17/64, bearing the OSWALD caption, requested the Bureau, if deemed feasible, to furnish a copy of NIX's eight millimeter film in order that same could be made available to him. (DL 100-10461-4478).

By Bureau airtel to Dallas, 3/24/64, bearing the OSWALD caption, the Bureau furnished a copy of the eight millimeter movie film of ORVILLE O. NIX and instructed that same be furnished to Mr. NIX in accordance with his request. (DL 100-10461-4735).

By Dallas letter dated 3/26/64, addressed to Mr. ORVILLE O. NIX, at 2527 Denley Drive, Dallas, Texas, the above-mentioned copy of eight millimeter movie film was sent to Mr. NIX via registered mail. (DL 100-10461-4742).

On 5/25/64, SA LYNDA L. SHANEYFELT personally delivered to the Dallas FBI Office, for safekeeping, the camera of ORVILLE NIX, as reflected in Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 5/25/64, bearing the assassination caption. (DL 100-10461-6310)

By Bureau teletype to Dallas dated 6/1/64 bearing the assassination caption, the Bureau authorized the return of the NIX camera to Mr. NIX. (DL 100-10461-6485)

On 6/2/64, the camera of Mr. NIX was personally delivered to him by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING and a receipt obtained for it, as reflected in Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 6/3/64 bearing the assassination caption. (100-10461-6488).

A memorandum in Dallas file dated 6/3/64 (DL 100-10461-6487) reflects that on the evening of 6/2/64 ORVILLE O. NIX telephonically contacted SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING at his residence

DL 100-10461

stating that upon examination of the camera after its return to him on that date he had noted that the take-up spool was not returned with the camera and that numerous screws in the camera needed tightening.

Mr. NIX was advised that efforts would be made to locate the spool and that in the event it was not located a new one would be obtained for him.

Shortly thereafter, Mr. NIX again telephonically contacted SA GEMBERLING at his residence and stated that upon further examination of his camera he had found that the footage indicator was loose and had fallen into the mechanism of the camera and that he was somewhat concerned about the condition of his camera and as to whether it would function properly on his forthcoming vacation.

Mr. NIX was requested to recontact SA GEMBERLING on 6/3/64 at which time arrangements would be made to appropriately get his camera in first-class working condition.

On the morning of 6/3/64 SA LYNDAL A. SHANEYFELT was telephonically contacted at the FBI Laboratory and apprised of the calls from Mr. NIX relating to the condition of his camera. SA SHANEYFELT instructed that Mr. NIX be advised to take his camera to a repair shop, have it put in first-rate working condition, a new take-up spool provided, and that same should be paid for by the Dallas FBI Office.

On the morning of 6/3/64, Mr. NIX was so advised.

By letter dated 6/4/64, from the Keystone Camera Company, Inc., Dallas, Texas, (that company enclosed a bill for the repair of Mr. NIX's camera, which letter stated Mr. NIX's camera had been repaired and picked up by Mr. NIX on that date. (DL 100-10461-6599)

The Keystone Camera Company was paid \$4.50 on 6/10/64 from the Confidential Fund of the Dallas Office. This payment is covered by Item No. 1 on the Confidential Fund reimbursement voucher of the Dallas Office dated 6/21/64, totaling \$393.06.

The Dallas Office will continue to follow developments in captioned matter.

'Life' Urges Review of JFK Death

From News Dispatches

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP) Life Magazine called today for a new investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, contending there is "reasonable doubt" Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

The magazine said in this week's edition, to be published Monday, evidence shows "that reasonable — and disturbing — doubt remains."

"One conclusion is inescapable," Life said. "The national interest deserves clear resolution of the doubts. A new investigating body should be set up, perhaps at the initiative of Congress."

The magazine said Texas Gov. John Connally, who was riding with Kennedy in the Dallas motorcade Nov. 22, 1963, and was wounded himself, was still certain that he and Kennedy were hit by two different bullets, not one as the Warren Commission determined.

Film Sequence Shown

Accompanying the Life article are reproductions of frames taken from a strip of film made by Abraham Zapruder, a bystander in the crowd watching the President's motorcade at the time of the assassination.

Connally viewed the film when he testified before the Warren Commission.

He identified certain frames as recording the moment when he believes he was wounded.

"The moment he selected," Life said, "was at most 1.3 seconds after the earliest moment when Kennedy, according to the Commission, could have been hit. But experts have testified that the murder weapon could not be fired any faster than once every 2.3 seconds." The magazine continued:

"If the Warren Commission is right about the timing of the first bullet that hit Kennedy—and the film seems to confirm this, and if Connally is right about his own wound, Oswald could not have had time—in 1.3 seconds—to fire at both Kennedy and Connally. There would have to be a second assassin."

Studied by Connally

The magazine said that earlier this month at Life's request, Connally again looked at the Zapruder film — and this time examined enlargements of each frame under a magnifying glass. Life said:

"As he examined the individual frames he was able to see and recall a number of significant details that he had previously missed and had never brought up in his testimony. These confirmed in his mind what he had previously told the Commission—that he had been hit by a second bullet."

Life quoted him as saying: "They talk about the 'one bullet or two-bullet theory,' but as far as I'm concerned, there is no 'theory.' There is my absolute knowledge... that one bullet caused the President's first wound, and that an entirely separate shot struck me."

"It's a certainty. I'll never change my mind."

Now Gov Connally gets into the left & right side of doubt as to Commission findings.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
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Felt _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC-39

62-109060-4266

NOV 28 1966

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOV 21 1966

New York Times to be sent to 170 NOV 9 1966

Tolson _____
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255A

LIFE 11/20 NX

NEW YORK (UPI)--LIFE MAGAZINE ON THE BASIS OF A RECENT INTERVIEW WITH GOV. JOHN CONNALLY OF TEXAS DECLARED IN ITS CURRENT ISSUE THERE IS "REASONABLE DOUBT" LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

"THE CASE SHOULD BE REOPENED," THE MAGAZINE SAID EDITORIALY. CONNALLY WAS RIDING WITH THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. KENNEDY IN DALLAS WHEN KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED. THE GOVERNOR HIMSELF WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, AND THE WARREN COMMISSION, WHICH INVESTIGATED THE ASSASSINATION, HAS HELD THAT BOTH KENNEDY AND CONNALLY WERE STRUCK BY THE SAME BULLET.

LIFE SAYS: "THE SIGNIFICANT AREA OF DOUBT NARROWS DOWN TO ONE POINT: WERE CONNALLY AND THE PRESIDENT--AS THE WARREN COMMISSION HELD--WOUNDED BY THE SAME BULLET? IF SO, THERE WAS PROBABLY ONLY ONE ASSASSIN. OR--AS CONNALLY AND MANY OTHERS MAINTAIN--WERE THE TWO MEN SHOT ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY BY SEPARATE BULLETS? IF SO, THERE MUST HAVE BEEN TWO ASSASSINS."

ACCOMPANYING THE LIFE ARTICLE ARE REPRODUCTIONS OF FRAMES TAKEN FROM A STRIP OF FILM MADE BY ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, A BYSTANDER IN THE CROWD WATCHING THE PRESIDENT'S MOTORCADE AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION. LIFE CALLS THE FILM "THE BEST VISUAL RECORD" OF THE MURDER.

CONNALLY, WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD VOICED DOUBTS THAT HE AND KENNEY WERE HIT BY THE SAME BULLET, VIEWED THE FILM WHEN HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION.

62-109060-4267

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

HE IDENTIFIED CERTAIN FRAMES AS RECORDING THE MOMENT WHEN HE BELIEVES HE WAS WOUNDED.

"THE MOMENT HE SELECTED," LIFE SAID, "WAS AT MOST 1.3 SECONDS AFTER THE EARLIEST MOMENT WHEN KENNEDY, ACCORDING TO THE COMMISSION, COULD HAVE BEEN HIT. BUT EXPERTS HAVE TESTIFIED THAT THE MURDER WEAPON COULD NOT BE FIRED ANY FASTER THAN ONCE EVERY 2.3 SECONDS." THE MAGAZINE CONTINUED:

"IF THE WARREN COMMISSION IS RIGHT ABOUT THE TIMING OF THE FIRST BULLET THAT HIT KENNEDY--AND THE FILM SEEMS TO CONFIRM THIS, AND IF CONNALLY IS RIGHT ABOUT HIS OWN WOUND, OSWALD COULD NOT HAVE HAD TIME--IN 1.3 SECONDS--TO FIRE AT BOTH KENNEDY AND CONNALLY. THERE WOULD HAVE TO BE A SECOND ASSASSIN."

THE MAGAZINE SAID THAT EARLIER THIS MONTH AT LIFE'S REQUEST, CONNALLY AGAIN LOOKED AT THE ZAPRUDER FILM--AND THIS TIME EXAMINED ENLARGEMENTS OF EACH FRAME UNDER A MAGNIFYING GLASS.

LIFE SAID:

"SINCE HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION

"SINCE HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION THE GOVERNOR HAS KEPT SILENT, PREFERRING TO LET THE OFFICIAL REPORT SPEAK FOR ITSELF. BUT AS HE EXAMINED THE INDIVIDUAL FRAMES HE WAS ABLE TO SEE AND RECALL A NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DETAILS THAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY MISSED AND HAD NEVER BROUGHT UP IN HIS TESTIMONY. THESE CONFIRMED IN HIS MIND WHAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY TOLD THE COMMISSION--THAT HE HAD BEEN HIT BY A SECOND BULLET."

LIFE SAID THE TESTIMONY GIVEN BY CONNALLY NEITHER PROVES OR DISPROVES THAT OSWALD HAD A CO-CONSPIRATOR. THE MAGAZINE CONCLUDED:

"IT DOES SHOW THAT REASONABLE--AND DISTURBING--DOUBT REMAINS.

"ONE CONCLUSION IS INESCAPABLE. THE NATIONAL INTEREST DESERVES CLEAR RESOLUTION OF THE DOUBTS. A NEW INVESTIGATING BODY SHOULD

"ONE CONCLUSION IS INESCAPABLE. THE NATIONAL INTEREST DESERVES CLEAR RESOLUTION OF THE DOUBTS. A NEW INVESTIGATING BODY SHOULD BE SET UP, PERHAPS AT THE INITIATIVE OF CONGRESS. IN A SCRUPULOUSLY OBJECTIVE AND UNHURRIED ATMOSPHERE, WITHOUT THE PRESSURE TO GIVE REASSURANCE TO A SHOCKED COUNTRY, IT SHOULD RE-EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE AND CONSIDER OTHER EVIDENCE THE WARREN COMMISSION FAILED TO EVALUATE.

"THE CASE SHOULD BE REOPENED."

PN731PES

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LIFE 11/20 NX

REPEATING IN LIFE NEW YORK 255A

"SINCE HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION THE GOVERNOR HAS KEPT SILENT, PREFERRING TO LET THE OFFICIAL REPORT SPEAK FOR ITSELF. BUT AS HE EXAMINED THE INDIVIDUAL FRAMES HE WAS ABLE TO SEE AND RECALL A NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DETAILS THAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY MISSED AND HAD NEVER BROUGHT UP IN HIS TESTIMONY. THESE CONFIRMED IN HIS MIND WHAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY TOLD THE COMMISSION--THAT HE HAD BEEN HIT BY A SECOND BULLET."

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"ONE CONCLUSION IS INESCAPABLE. THE NATIONAL INTEREST DESERVES CLEAR RESOLUTION OF THE DOUBTS. A NEW INVESTIGATING BODY SHOULD BE SET UP, PERHAPS AT THE INITIATIVE OF CONGRESS. IN A SCRUPULOUSLY OBJECTIVE AND UNHURRIED ATMOSPHERE, WITHOUT THE PRESSURE TO GIVE REASSURANCE TO A SHOCKED COUNTRY, IT SHOULD RE-EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE AND CONSIDER OTHER EVIDENCE THE WARREN COMMISSION FAILED TO EVALUATE."

"THE CASE SHOULD BE REOPENED."

 END REPEAT
 MP810PES

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 22, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To advise an article appears in the Washington Post, 11/21/66, "Life Urges Review of JFK Death." The article quotes John Connally of Texas, as saying one bullet caused the President's first wound and that an entirely separate shot struck him. This is merely a restatement of his testimony before The President's Commission on 4/21/64.

BACKGROUND:

An article dated New York, November 20, appeared in the Washington Post November 21, 1966, captioned, "Life Urges Review of JFK Death."

This article alleges that a new investigating body should be set up, perhaps at the initiative of Congress, contending there is reasonable doubt Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

Governor John Connally of Texas, was quoted by Life Magazine, "They talk about the one bullet or two bullet theory but as far as I am concerned there is no theory. There is my absolute knowledge...that one bullet caused the President's first wound and that an entirely separate shot struck me. It is a certainty, I will never change my mind."

The Commission in its report established three shots were fired; one of which wounded the President and Governor Connally, one missed and one was responsible for striking the President in the head.

NOV 28 1966

Governor Connally testified before The President's Commission on 4/21/64, which is revealed in Volume IV of the "Hearings Before The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" beginning on page 129. On page 141, when the Governor was theorizing who Oswald's target was, he stated

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

"The man fired three shots, and he hit each of the three times he fired." The Governor continued, "As a result of the first shot, the President slumped and changed his position in the back seat just enough to expose my back." Governor Connally's statement regarding the President being wounded by one shot and that an entirely separate shot struck him is merely a re-statement of his theory to which he testified before the President's Commission.

In the President's Commission's report on page 117, the Commission concluded, one bullet probably caused all the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally. Since the preponderance of the evidence indicated that three shots were fired, the Commission concluded that one shot probably missed the Presidential limousine and its occupants.

The "Life" article has been reviewed and while there are a number of references to the FBI, none are of a derogatory nature. The article points out that in a three-part report published by the FBI in 1963, (our 12/9/63 report sent to the Commission) the FBI "subscribed" to the theory that separate bullets struck the President and Connally. Initially it was believed possible that of the three shots fired, two hit the President and the third Governor Connally. Since, however, the sequence of shots fired was not known, our 12/9/63, report stated "Two bullets struck President Kennedy and one wounded Governor Connally."

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

✓
We don't agree
with the Springfield
as it says one shot missed.
entirely. You contend all 3
shots hit.

11818 1/2 De Long Street
Los Angeles, Calif., 90049
November 9, 1966

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Sir,

Last week, I contacted F.B.I. agent James W. Sibert, Jr. by phone where he was vacationing in Georgia. I am engaged in research on the Warren Commission's Report, and wanted to ask Mr. Sibert some questions concerning an F.B.I. report written by him and agent Frances X. O'Neill, Jr. entitled: "Autopsy of Body of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy". (This report is "Commission Document 7" at the National Archives; at the bottom of page one is indicated "File # 89-30", presumably an F.B.I. designation).

This F.B.I. report says that the President's body was removed from the casket and was placed on the autopsy table. The report then states:

"Following the removal of the wrapping, it was ascertained that the President's clothing had been removed and it was also apparent that a tracheotomy had been performed, as well as surgery of the head area, namely, in the top of the skull." (emphasis added)

My question was: precisely what did these two agents, Sibert and O'Neill, witness which enabled them to make this statement in their F.B.I. report? Did one of the autopsy doctors present or any other doctor present point out that head surgery had been done on the President? Which doctor said so? If the agents involved did not rely on any doctor's statement as the basis for this statement in their report, what direct observations or other criteria enabled them to make this statement? In short, precisely what did these two agents witness which formed the basis for their comments regarding head surgery in their F.B.I. report?

It appeared to me that Messrs. Sibert and/or O'Neill would most probably be the best people to answer this question and to provide the elaboration requested inasmuch as they witnessed the autopsy proceedings and wrote the report which contains the above statement. Presumably, they also took some sort of notes during the autopsy since there is such a wealth of detail in their report (such as a long list of names of those present) despite the fact that this report was not dictated until November 26, 1963, four days after the autopsy. The answer to my questions, therefore, would probably involve the agents consulting any notes made at the time, or their respective memories, or both. That is why I called Mr. Sibert.

Mr. Sibert pointed out to me on the phone that he could not discuss this matter with me, and that I would have to direct my inquiry to the headquarters office in Washington. I agreed to follow Mr. Sibert's advice and direct my questions in this letter to you.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

37
NOV 14 1966
FBI - TEL

ST-101

REC 32 62-109060 -4269

Since neither of these agents were called as witnesses before the Warren Commission, there is nothing in the twenty-six volumes or in the material publicly available at the National Archives that I am aware of that could answer the above questions. For that reason, I am directing the inquiry to you, with the hope that it can and will be answered as soon as possible.

I thank you for any cooperation you are able to extend to me in this matter.

Respectfully yours,

David S. Lifton
David S. Lifton

November 17, 1966

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick

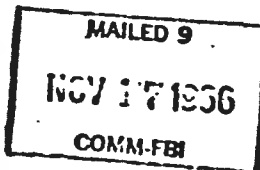
ST-107
62-109600-4269
Mr. David S. Lifton
11818 1/2 Dorothy Street
Los Angeles, California 90049

Dear Mr. Lifton:

With reference to your communication of November 9, 1966, this is to advise that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested answers to any questions you may have concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available through review at the National Archives.

Sincerely yours,



Assassination of President
J. Edgar Hoover
John F. Kennedy
John Edgar Hoover
Director

KMR:pah
(8)

NOTE:

See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach dated November 16, 1966, KMR:pah, captioned as above.

62 DEC 2 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 16, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

PURPOSE:

To advise a citizen's letter has been received asking questions relating to observations of our Agents who attended the autopsy of President Kennedy. Acknowledgment letter attached.

BACKGROUND:

A letter has been received from David S. Lifton of Los Angeles, California, who indicated he telephonically contacted Special Agent James W. Sibert, Jr., while SA Sibert was on vacation. He indicated he wanted to ask Mr. Sibert some questions concerning an FBI report written by SAs Sibert and O'Neill concerning the autopsy performed on President Kennedy on 11/22/63. Mr. Lifton referred to an FBI report indicating that the report said the President's body was removed from the casket and was placed on the autopsy table. He then quoted the following information contained in the report:

"Following the removal of the wrapping, it was ascertained that the President's clothing had been removed and it was also apparent that a tracheotomy had been performed, as well as surgery of the head area, namely, in the top of the skull." (emphasis added)

Mr. Lifton is referring to the FD-302 submitted by Sibert and O'Neill dated 11/26/63, which sets forth information orally furnished to them by the autopsy physician.

Briefly, Mr. Lifton wants to know what our Agents witnessed which formed the basis for their comments regarding the head surgery performed on the President, and in substance, requested an elaboration regarding the autopsy.

Enclosure

KMR:pah
61 DEC 2 1966

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Mohr _____
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Casper _____
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REC 32

62-109060-4270

NOV 28 1966

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

When these questions were asked of SA Sibert, he advised that he could not comment on this matter and referred Mr. Lifton to Bureau Headquarters. The Baltimore Division submitted an airtel to the Bureau which revealed that SA Sibert had been contacted by Mr. Lifton. Lifton, a graduate student of the University of California, is doing a research paper and had read an account of President Kennedy's autopsy report by SAs Sibert and O'Neill which appeared in the book, "The Second Oswald," written by Richard H. Popkin. Lifton also indicated he had read an account in another book entitled, "Inquest," written by Edward J. Epstein.

Mr. Lifton's letter is one of several letters that have been received asking for information, and although his letter is being acknowledged, he will be referred to information which was furnished to the President's Commission and subsequently made available to the National Archives.

Based on information furnished, Mr. Lifton was not identified in Bureau files.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. David S. Lifton.

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TMR

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 17, 1966

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

Tolson
DeLoach
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

PURPOSE:

To advise the December issue of "Esquire" Magazine contains an article which reveals various allegations concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the Warren Commission. On page 205 appeared "Drawback No. 2: The Fourth Bullet" which relates to the wounding of a bystander by a bullet fragment and as a result the contention is a fourth bullet was fired.

BACKGROUND:

The December issue of "Esquire" Magazine contains an article in which allegations were made concerning the assassination of President Kennedy and the Warren Commission.

On page 205 under the subcaption of "Drawback No. 2: The Fourth Bullet" it is commented upon that a bystander, James T. Tague, had been wounded by one of the shots. The article indicated the FBI theory holds that all three shots hit inside of the President's car yet it was unlikely Tague was wounded by any of these shots since he was standing about 250 feet away at the time. The article revealed this raises the possibility Tague was wounded by a fragment from a fourth bullet but only three shells were found in the Texas School Book Depository Building (TDB).

James T. Tague was interviewed by our Dallas Agents on 12-14-63. He was stopped in traffic at the Triple Underpass on 11-22-63 by the Presidential motorcade. He stepped from his car and when the motorcade was about 100 feet from him he heard a loud noise and he looked around as he thought someone had shot a firecracker. He then heard two more loud noises and realizing these noises must have been gunshots, he took cover behind one of the pillars of the underpass.

MR:erjcg
(5)

ST-108

CONTINUED - OVER

53 DEC 5 1966

NOV 28 1966

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

time of the shooting he felt something hit him on his right cheek which caused the breaking of his skin. He thought one of the bullets hit the curb near his feet and possibly a piece of curbing had hit him. He did notice the curb near where he was standing that a chip was missing. He did not see what effect the shots had nor could he furnish information as to where the shots came from. (105-82555, Serial 1212, Page 31).

Following the re-enactment of the assassination in Dallas in May of 1964, considerable newspaper publicity occurred in Dallas which resulted in Tague being interviewed by the newspapers. Because of the publicity arising following the re-enactment, the section of the curb which had contained a mark, which was possibly made by what is felt could have been a bullet, was removed under the supervision of an FBI Laboratory expert and furnished to the Laboratory for examination. As a result of the Laboratory findings, the Commission reported that FBI experts disclosed the metal smears on the curb "were spectrographically determined to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony." The mark on the curb could have originated from the lead core of a bullet but the absence of copper precluded "the possibility that the mark on the curbing section was made by an unmutated military full metal-jacketed bullet such as the bullet from Governor Connally's stretcher." The Commission concluded three shots were fired; however, the mark on the curb could not be identified conclusively with any of the three shots fired. It might have come from the bullet which hit the President's head or it might have been a product of the fragmentation of the missed shot upon hitting some other object in the area (Commission Report, Pages 116 and 117; Volume XV, Page 700, Hearings Before the President's Commission).

The Commission took testimony of James T. Tague on 7-23-64, at Dallas, Texas, and his testimony appears in Volume VII, Pages 552 through 558 of the Hearings Before the President's Commission.

ACTION:

Based on the information set forth, it is recommended no further action be taken concerning this matter and no comments concerning it should be included in the proposed statement of the Director.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 11/21/66

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re Minneapolis letter to Dallas dated 11/15/66,
enclosing 25 copies of an insert relative to information
furnished by [REDACTED] Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of the
above mentioned insert for its information and no further
action is contemplated by Dallas, UACB.

2- Bureau (Enc 3)
1- Minneapolis (62-3114) (Info)
2- Dallas
RPG/wvm
(5)

REC-65

62-109060-4272

EX-107

11 NOV 28 1966

EXP. PROC.



53 DEC 1 1966

U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RHW:jsm

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MP 62-3114

INFORMATION REGARDING ASSASSINATION

BASIS

By letter dated October 24, 1966 directed to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Minneapolis, Minnesota,

[redacted] at the time was incarcerated in the [redacted] stated he had recently read a newspaper article pertaining to a book which had been written about the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. After reading this article, he now desired to furnish the following information which previously had seemed to him to be unimportant:

He stated he was working at the [redacted] in Houston, Texas and living at the [redacted] Hotel in that city shortly before the day of the assassination (on the day of the assassination he was in California). During his stay in Houston and shortly before President KENNEDY'S visit to Dallas, he met an unknown man in a Mexican bar located next door to the [redacted] Hotel. The man, a part-time weldor, "had murder in his heart". This man was very despondent. During his conversation the man talked on civil rights issues and his failure to find steady employment. He further commented that a good time to do something to President KENNEDY would be when he comes to Dallas.

[redacted] furnished the following description of this man:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	40-50
Height	5'6" - 5'9"
Build	Medium
Other	Did not appear to be of foreign extraction
	Possessed no physical characteristics of unusual nature.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

RHW:jsm

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MP 62-3114

[redacted] stated he had not furnished this information previously because he assumed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD beyond doubt was the assassin.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION

The following investigation was conducted by SA
RAYMOND H. WILLIAMS:

On November 10, 1966, [redacted]
[redacted] Minnesota, stated he is serving a six
month sentence for drunkenness which sentence will expire
January 17, 1967.

With reference to the above-mentioned letter, he
stated he is unable to recall specific comments and circumstances
in connection with his conversation with the part-time welder
he met in a bar near the [redacted] Hotel in Houston, Texas a few
days before President KENNEDY'S assassination. He recalled
the individual he met was very bitter and expressed great
hatred for President KENNEDY. He stated there was no indication
the man was intoxicated at the time or that he had any type
of gun with him or at his disposal.

[redacted] said the man's attitude of hate for President
KENNEDY leads him to believe that he could well have been the
assassin if LEE HARVEY OSWALD is not positively known to
have committed the act.

[redacted] cannot recall further descriptive details
regarding this man and was unable to remember if the man
may have been known to the bartender. He further was unable
to recall if there were other people in the bar during their
conversation.

On October 10, 1966, [redacted] Identification
Bureau, Minneapolis, Minnesota Police Department, advised
from records that [redacted] is serving a six month sentence
at the [redacted] for drunkenness. He stated
[redacted] has four arrests for drunkenness and one each for
larceny and bad checks since 1961. He furnished the following
description of [redacted]

RHW:jcm

3

MP 62-3114

Name
Date of Birth
Height
Weight
Hair
Eyes

[REDACTED]
November 4, 1928
5'7"
127 pounds
Brown
Blue

11/25/66

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

DEFERRED

TO SAC CINCINNATI

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

BOBBIE ~~FLETCHER~~, MISCELLANEOUS.

REBUCALL NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR LAST. INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING
HIMSELF AS "SHERIFF FLETCHER, LICKING COUNTY, OHIO" CALLED
BUREAU AT ONE ZERO COLON ONE FIVE P.M., EST, NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR
LAST, GAVE RAMBLING STORY OF A ONE NINE SIX ZERO PLYMOUTH
REPORTEDLY OWNED BY A ROBERT ~~TEMPLE~~ IN NEWARK, OHIO, WHICH IS
PARKED ON UNNAMED STREET IN NEWARK, OHIO, AND A MORRIS ~~KITTS MILLER~~,
NEWARK, WHO REPORTEDLY HAS "BRAGGED HE WAS WITH LEE HARVEY
OSWALD AT TIME OF ASSASSINATION OF FORMER PRESIDENT KENEDY."

"SHERIFF FLETCHER" REFUSED TO FURNISH SPELLING OF AFOREMENTIONED
NAMES OR ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND. HE SOUNDED AS IF INTOXICATED.

FLETCHER MADE SEVERAL OBSCENE COMMENTS CONCERNING PRESIDENT
AND MRS. KENNEDY AND CONVERSATION TERMINATED.

BASED ON INFORMATION BY YOU THAT FLETCHER IS NOT SHERIFF OF
LICKING COUNTY, CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INQUIRIES IN EFFORT TO
IDENTIFY AND LOCATE FLETCHER THROUGH SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND
CONTACT WITH OTHER AFOREMENTIONED PERSONS. EXPEDITE.

NOTE: Call received by SA John M. Reed. SAC Soyars advised
Bernard Howarth is Sheriff of Licking County.

JMR:dsac

DEC 2 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-51

62-109060-4273

NOV 28 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 22, 1966

FROM : Mr. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

To advise an article appears in the Washington Post, 11/21/66, "Life' Urges Review of JFK Death." The article quotes John Connally of Texas, as saying one bullet caused the President's first wound and that an entirely separate shot struck him. This is merely a restatement of his testimony before the President's Commission on 4/21/64.

BACKGROUND:

An article dated New York, November 20, appeared in the Washington Post November 21, 1966, captioned, "Life' Urges Review of JFK Death."

This article alleges that a new investigating body should be set up, perhaps at the initiative of Congress, contending there is reasonable doubt Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone.

Governor John Connally of Texas, was quoted by Life Magazine, "They talk about the one bullet or two bullet theory but as far as I am concerned there is no theory. There is my absolute knowledge...that one bullet caused the President's first wound and that an entirely separate shot struck me. It is a certainty, I will never change my mind."

The Commission in its report stated three shots were fired; one of which wounded the President, and Governor Connally, one missed and one was responsible for striking the President in the head.

Governor Connally testified before The President's Commission on 4/21/64, which is revealed in Volume IV of the "Hearings Before The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" beginning on page 129. On page 141, when the Governor was theorizing who Oswald's target was, he stated

CONTINUED - OVER

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

"The man fired three shots, and he hit each of the three times he fired." The Governor continued, "As a result of the first shot, the President slumped and changed his position in the back seat just enough to expose my back." Governor Connally's statement regarding the President being wounded by one shot and that an entirely separate shot struck him is merely a re-statement of his theory to which he testified before the President's Commission.

In the President's Commission's report on page 117, the Commission concluded, one bullet probably caused all the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally. Since the preponderance of the evidence indicated that three shots were fired, the Commission concluded that one shot probably missed the Presidential limousine and its occupants.

The "Life" article has been reviewed and while there are a number of references to the FBI, none are of a derogatory nature. The article points out that in a three-part report published by the FBI in 1963, (our 12/8/63 report sent to the Commission) the FBI "subscribed" to the theory that separate bullets struck the President and Connally. Initially it was believed possible that of the three shots fired, two hit the President and the third Governor Connally. Since, however, the sequence of shots fired was not known, our 12/9/63, report stated "Two bullets struck President Kennedy and one wounded Governor Connally."

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

55A

LIVE 11/20 PM

NEW YORK (UPI)--LIFE MAGAZINE ON THE BASIS OF A RECENT INTERVIEW WITH GOV. JOHN CONNALLY OF TEXAS DECLARED IN ITS CURRENT ISSUE THERE IS "REASONABLE DOUBT" LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY.

"THE CASE SHOULD BE REOPENED," THE MAGAZINE SAID EDITORIALY. CONNALLY WAS RIDING WITH THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. KENNEDY IN DALLAS WHEN KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED. THE GOVERNOR HIMSELF WAS SERIOUSLY WOUNDED, AND THE WARREN COMMISSION, WHICH INVESTIGATED THE ASSASSINATION, HAS HELD THAT BOTH KENNEDY AND CONNALLY WERE STRUCK BY THE SAME BULLET.

LIFE SAYS: "THE SIGNIFICANT AREA OF DOUBT NARROWS DOWN TO ONE POINT: WERE CONNALLY AND THE PRESIDENT--AS THE WARREN COMMISSION HELD--WOUNDED BY THE SAME BULLET? IF SO, THERE WAS PROBABLY ONLY ONE ASSASSIN. OR--AS CONNALLY AND MANY OTHERS MAINTAIN--WERE THE TWO MEN SHOT ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY BY SEPARATE BULLETS? IF SO, THERE MUST HAVE BEEN TWO ASSASSINS."

ACCOMPANYING THE LIFE ARTICLE ARE REPRODUCTIONS OF FRAMES TAKEN FROM A STRIP OF FILM MADE BY FRANK ZAPPUDE, A BYSTANDER IN THE CROWD WATCHING THE PRESIDENT'S MOTORCADE AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION. LIFE CALLS THE FILM "THE BEST VISUAL RECORD" OF THE MURDER.

CONNALLY, WHO PREVIOUSLY HAD VOICED DOUBTS THAT HE AND KENNEY WERE HIT BY THE SAME BULLET, VIEWED THE FILM WHEN HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION.

W. H. T. S. R. W.

HE IDENTIFIED CERTAIN FRAMES AS RECORDING THE MOMENT WHEN HE BELIEVES HE WAS WOUNDED.

"THE MOMENT HE SELECTED," LIFE SAID, "WAS AT MOST 1.3 SECONDS AFTER THE EARLIEST MOMENT WHEN KENNEDY, ACCORDING TO THE COMMISSION, COULD HAVE BEEN HIT. BUT EXPERTS HAVE TESTIFIED THAT THE MURDER WEAPON COULD NOT BE FIRED ANY FASTER THAN ONCE EVERY 2.3 SECONDS." THE MAGAZINE CONTINUED:

"IF THE WARREN COMMISSION IS RIGHT ABOUT THE TIMING OF THE FIRST BULLET THAT HIT KENNEDY--AND THE FILM SEEMS TO CONFIRM THIS, AND IF CONNALLY IS RIGHT ABOUT HIS OWN WOUND, OSWALD COULD NOT HAVE HAD TIME--IN 1.3 SECONDS--TO FIRE AT BOTH KENNEDY AND CONNALLY. THERE WOULD HAVE TO BE A SECOND ASSASSIN."

THE MAGAZINE SAID THAT EARLIER THIS MONTH AT LIFE'S REQUEST, CONNALLY AGAIN LOOKED AT THE ZAPRUDER FILM--AND THIS TIME EXAMINED ENLARGEMENTS OF EACH FRAME UNDER A MAGNIFYING GLASS.

LIFE SAID:

"SINCE HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION."

"SINCE HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION THE GOVERNOR HAS KEPT SILENT, PREFERRING TO LET THE OFFICIAL REPORT SPEAK FOR ITSELF.

BUT AS HE EXAMINED THE INDIVIDUAL FRAMES HE WAS ABLE TO SEE AND RECALL A NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DETAILS THAT HE

HAD PREVIOUSLY MISSED AND HAD NEVER

BOUGHT UP IN HIS TESTIMONY. THESE CONFIRMED IN HIS MIND

THAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY TOLD THE COMMISSION--THAT HE HAD BEEN HIT BY A SECOND BULLET."

LIFE SAID THE TESTIMONY GIVEN BY CONNALLY NEITHER PROVES OR DISPROVES THAT OSWALD HAD A CO-CONSPIRATOR. THE MAGAZINE CONCLUDED:

"IT DOES SHOW THAT REASONABLE--AND DISTURBING--DOUBT REMAINS.

"CONCLUSION IS INESCAPABLE. THE NATIONAL INTEREST DEMANDS A CLEAR RESOLUTION OF THE DOUBTS. A NEW INVESTIGATING BODY SHOULD

"CONCLUSION IS INESCAPABLE. THE NATIONAL INTEREST DEMANDS A CLEAR RESOLUTION OF THE DOUBTS. A NEW INVESTIGATING

BODY SHOULD BE SET UP, PERHAPS AT THE INITIATIVE OF CONGRESS, IN A SCRUPULOUSLY OBJECTIVE AND UNHURRIED ATMOSPHERE,

WITHOUT THE PRESSURE TO GIVE REASSURANCE TO A SHOCKED COUNTRY. IT SHOULD RE-EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE AND CONSIDER

THE EVIDENCE THE WARREN COMMISSION FAILED TO EVALUATE.

"THE CASE SHOULD BE REOPENED."

BY JAMES

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

261A

LIFE 11/20 NX

REPEATING IN LIFE NEW YORK 255A

"SINCE HE TESTIFIED BEFORE THE COMMISSION THE GOVERNOR WAS KEPT SILENT, PREFERRING TO LET THE OFFICIAL REPORT SPEAK FOR ITSELF. BUT AS HE EXAMINED THE INDIVIDUAL FRAMES HE WAS ABLE TO SEE AND RECALL A NUMBER OF SIGNIFICANT DETAILS THAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY MISSED AND HAD NEVER BROUGHT UP IN HIS TESTIMONY. THESE CONFIRMED IN HIS MIND WHAT HE HAD PREVIOUSLY TOLD THE COMMISSION--THAT HE HAD BEEN HIT BY A SECOND BULLET."

LIFE SAID THE TESTIMONY GIVEN BY CONNELLY NEITHER PROVES NOR DISPROVES THAT OSWALD HAD A CO-CONSPIRATOR. THE MAGAZINE CONCLUDED:

"IT DOES SHOW THAT REASONABLE--AND DISTURBING--DOUBT REMAINS."

"ONE CONCLUSION IS INESCAPABLE. THE NATIONAL INTEREST DESERVES CLEAR RESOLUTION OF THE DOUBTS. A NEW INVESTIGATING BODY SHOULD BE SET UP, PERHAPS AT THE INITIATIVE OF CONGRESS. IN A SCrupulously OBJECTIVE AND UNBARRIED ATMOSPHERE, WITHOUT THE PRESSURE TO GIVE REASSURANCE TO A SHOCKED COUNTRY, IT SHOULD RE-EXAMINE THE EVIDENCE AND CONSIDER OTHER EVIDENCE THE WARREN COMMISSION FAILED TO EVALUATE."

"THE CASE SHOULD BE REOPENED."

END REPORT
 J. J. O'NEILL

ARY

FBI

Date: 11/23/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of LHM
suitable for dissemination.

Information copies of LHM are being provided
Dallas, Kansas City, and San Diego in view of possible
previous investigation conducted in this matter in their
divisions.

One copy of LHM is being furnished to Secret
Service, Tampa, Fla.

Tampa files contain no information identifiable
with [redacted] or [redacted]

No further investigation being conducted by
the Tampa Division in this matter.

- (3) - Bureau (Encs. 11) ENCLOSURE
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)
1 - Kansas City (Enc. 1)
1 - San Diego (Enc. 1)
1 - Tampa (62-455) (RUC)

BDR:bb
(7)

REC 53

1 cc LHM to USSS by 0-91
1 cc LHM to Dept by 0-6
11/30/66

62-109060 - 4274

15 NOV 29 1966

C.G. Wick

Approved: 53 DEC 1 1966
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida
November 23, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On November 15, 1966, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Lakeland, Fla., was contacted at her
residence at her request.

[REDACTED] advised that in January of 1963
while visiting the home of her sister, [REDACTED]
San Diego, California, her
brother-in-law, [REDACTED] mentioned to her,
while drinking heavily, that he had pledged \$1,000
toward the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.
He displayed a certificate which he contended was a
receipt for the pledge in the amount of \$1,000. He
would not allow her to hold the receipt. He claimed
that he had enough of the right kind of friends to have
anything he wanted, done. He further claimed that a
total of \$69,000 had been pledged by an organization
to which he belonged for the assassination of President
KENNEDY. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] went out
every Tuesday night and never mentioned his destination.

[REDACTED] stated that she traveled to the home
of her brother, [REDACTED] now
retired and residing in Denison, Texas, who was then re-
siding at Fort Riley, Kansas. She stated that she had
worried considerably about the threats made against
President KENNEDY and advised her brother, [REDACTED]

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 18, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

In the 11/12/66, television program, Mark Lane made a comment that Orville Nix of Dallas had told him the FBI damaged his film and his camera.

This film, taken by Orville Nix at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, was one of the more important films available reflecting the actual shooting of President Kennedy. The allegation by Lane during this TV program is the only instance which can be recalled that such an allegation was made.

The Dallas Office was contacted 11/17/66, concerning this matter, and it was determined Orville Nix made his film available to the Dallas FBI Office on 12/1/63, authorizing the FBI to have a copy made for the Bureau's use with the understanding the original film would be returned to him as soon as possible. The film was turned over to the Jamieson Film Company of Dallas, Texas, immediately after its receipt, a copy was made, and the original was returned to Mr. Nix on 12/4/63.

According to the Laboratory, Nix's camera was needed along with the cameras of other bystanders who took movies of the assassination to enable calculations of the speed of the President's auto, the points of bullet impact along the route, and the time between shots. Nix's camera was obtained from him by the Bureau 1/29/64, and was retained in the Bureau's possession until 6/2/64, at the specific request of the Warren Commission. Several times during the period we had his camera, Nix requested it be returned to him. Each time the matter was taken up with the Warren Commission until they finally authorized its release to Mr. Nix and it was returned to him by Dallas on 6/2/64. The camera was in good operating condition when it left the Laboratory for return to Nix.

JRM:mpd:eem

(8)

REC-111

62-109060-4275

CONTINUED - OVER

NOV 29 1966

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

After the camera was returned to him, Nix contacted the Dallas Office and furnished details of some minor functional problem with the camera (loose screws, loose footage indicator, take-up spool). Dallas consulted the Laboratory and, in view of the minor nature of the problem, which very likely resulted from shipping, Dallas was instructed to have the necessary adjustments made locally since the cost would be negligible. On 6/4/64, the Dallas Office was advised by the Keystone Camera Company that they had repaired the camera of Orville Nix in the amount of \$4.50 and were checking to see if the FBI would reimburse the company as indicated by Mr. Nix. It is noted the Dallas Office had indicated to Mr. Nix that, should anything happen to his camera, he would be appropriately reimbursed. This bill was paid by the Dallas Office on 6/4/64, in cash, and was submitted for payment to the Bureau under the Confidential Fund and the bill covering the actual repairs was attached to the "Blue Slip" which was submitted to the Bureau for reimbursement on 6/10/64.

A check has been made at the Seat of Government concerning the blue slip submitted and it shows the serial number of the camera and the fact that \$4.50 was paid to the Keystone Camera Company of Dallas in cash. The nature of the repairs is not reflected.

ACTION:

Based on the foregoing, Mark Lane's comment is not accurate. The film was not damaged; the camera was not damaged, but did require minor adjustments which were made at Bureau expense. In view of the fact the criticism has only been made in one instance, it is not believed desirable for the Bureau to comment on this matter in the proposed statement of the Director.

J/11 *P* *✓* *1*

R

[Handwritten: H. R. 11/2/66]

FBI, CIA ACCUSED IN KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1417 GMT 31 October 1966--P

(Text) The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have been charged with concealing revealing details concerning the assassination of U.S. President John F. Kennedy. The charges were lodged by a group of Americans who proposed to set up a national committee to demand of President Johnson the publication of what they call "tampered documents on the assassination in Dallas."

[Handwritten: 62-109060]

[Handwritten: 11/2/66]

[Handwritten: 61 NOV 21 1966]

[Handwritten: 62-109060]

**Foreign Broadcast Information
Service Daily Report
November 2, 1966
Page HHHH 1**

[Handwritten: L. R. 11/2/66]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11/25/66

FROM : R. E. Wick *Wick*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT;
WARREN COMMISSION REPORT;
STATEMENT BY THE DIRECTOR

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Attached is a copy of the statement by the Director which was sent by him under date of 11/23/66 to Mr. Sid Epstein of "The Washington Evening Star." It will be noted that a cover statement has been added setting forth the circumstances of the inquiry received by Mr. Hoover from Mr. Epstein for a statement and the Director's response thereto. It was prepared in this fashion so that it could be given to other news sources after it appeared in "The Washington Evening Star" and they could use it without attributing it to "The Washington Evening Star."

Immediately after the appearance of Mr. Hoover's statement in "The Washington Evening Star," copies of the attached were furnished to Associated Press, United Press International, "The Washington Daily News," "New York Daily News" and the U. S. Information Agency, all Washington, D. C.

It is noted that the above distribution of this item was previously discussed by Mr. Wick with Mr. Cliff Sessions, Information Officer of the Department, and it was approved by Mr. Sessions.

NOV 29 1966

2 ENCLOSURE
Immediately following publication of the Director's statement in "The Washington Evening Star," and on the wire services, my office was swamped with calls. Representatives of the National Broadcasting Company, American Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System, and the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company, as well as radio stations WBAL, Baltimore, and WEAM, Washington, called asking whether Mr. Hoover or a representative of the Bureau would record the statement on tape for broadcast by their facilities. They were advised that it was preferred not to make such a recording since the statement of Mr. Hoover did not lend itself to this type of handling.

ENCLOSURE: None. For information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Tolson

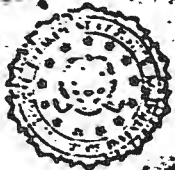
1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Miss Gandy

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
172 NOV 29 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

November 25, 1966

On November 21, 1966, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,

Federal Bureau of Investigation, received a letter from a newsman expressing concern over the rash of books, articles and statements which are "creating confusion and doubts about the validity of the findings of the Warren Commission regarding the assassination of President Kennedy." The newsman said that one of the "confusions" concerned the alleged variance of the results of the medical examination of the President's body, recorded in FBI reports dated December 9, 1963, and January 13, 1964, and the official autopsy report.

The newsman expressed appreciation any comment Mr. Hoover would make concerning the matters.

The newsman requested Mr. Hoover prepare a statement regarding the alleged conflict between information reported by the FBI and the autopsy report.

By letter dated November 23, 1966, to the newsman, Mr. Hoover said he shared the concern of the newsman regarding the criticisms of the Warren Commission's findings. He pointed out that while the critics had every right to state their views, they "should show more regard for the facts on record. They have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others, and expressed pure speculation as truth."

Mr. Hoover sent the newsman the attached statement and stated, "I am speaking only for the FBI, not for any other agency or group involved in any phase of the inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy."

Enclosure

November 23, 1966

The Warren Commission and its findings concerning the assassination of President Kennedy currently are being severely criticized. The conclusions of the Commission, especially its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination, have been openly challenged.

In support of their speculations, some of the critics allege, among other things, that there is a "conflict" between portions of two FBI reports and the official autopsy report regarding the wounds found in the President's body.

While there is a difference in the information reported by the FBI and the information contained in the autopsy report concerning the wounds, there is no conflict. The FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians while the examination was being conducted and before all facts were known. The autopsy report records the final findings of the examination.

Briefly, this is what happened. The autopsy was conducted at Bethesda Naval Hospital on the evening of November 22, 1963. Two

63

FBI Agents were present. They reported that Dr. James J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, located what appeared to be a bullet hole in the back below the shoulder and probed to the end of the opening with a finger. The examining physicians were unable to explain why they could find no bullet or point of

Unknown to the Agents, the physicians eventually were able to trace the path of the bullet through the body. On the morning of November 23, 1963, Dr. Humes and doctors who treated the President at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, the previous day and confirmed his assumption that a lobotomy had been performed using a bullet hole in the front of the skull at the point of incision.

The information reported by the Agents present during the autopsy was summarized on page 10 of the FBI report dated December 9, 1963. Meanwhile, the clothing worn by the President when he was shot was examined in the FBI Laboratory. This examination revealed a small hole in the back of his coat and shirt and a slit characteristic of an exit hole for a projectile in the front of the shirt one inch below the collar button. A nick on the left side of the tie knot, possibly caused by the same projectile which passed through the shirt, also was noted.

These findings contradicted the examining physician's early observation that the bullet penetrated only a short distance into the President's back probably was in error. Since this observation had been included in the FBI report of December 9, 1963, another reference was made to it in the report of January 13, 1964, in conjunction with the Laboratory findings to point up this probability.

The FBI and the Warren Commission each received a copy of the official autopsy report on December 23, 1963, from Secret Service following a specific request for this document. Since the FBI knew the Commission had a copy of the official autopsy, its contents were not repeated in an FBI report.

Recently the charge has been made that the FBI altered the film of the assassination taken by Abraham Zapruder. This is totally false. The FBI never had the original Zapruder film in its possession--it was purchased by a radical magazine. The FBI obtained a copy of the original uncut film and reproduced this for the Commission which since has turned it over to National Archives.

At the direction of President Johnson, the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to

the Warren Commission. Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion--that Oswald acted alone in his crime.

62-109060-4276
CHANGED TO
62-112794- X5

MAR 28 1969

For Mr.

✓
EI

SECTION
APR

DAVID E. RUSSELL 301 N. 30TH ST.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA
110 RIVERSIDE AVE.

23 November 1966

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Life
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, N. Y. 10020

Gentlemen:

Regarding the Warren Commission's statement that the position of the tree fixed the earliest point at which the President would have been hit, I ask the question:

11-23-66
SINCE WHEN HAS A TREE HAD THE SAME AMOUNT
AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOLIAGE IN NOVEMBER
AS IN THE SPRING WHEN THE F.B.I. RE-ENACTMENT
FILM WAS MADE?

Oswald may have had clear visibility through the tree! Subsequent winds could also have changed the position of the limbs. The actual configuration of the foliage should be determined by a study of photographs made at the time of the tragedy.

Sincerely,

David E. Russell
Consulting Engineer

Copy to: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, F.B.I.)

62-109060-4277

NOV 23 1966

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, OKLA. CITY (89-41) -C-

DATE: NOV. 28, 1966

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOV. 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

An Army Sergeant provided the Senior Resident Agent of Lawton, Okla., with information which he feels might be of interest regarding associations of the principals in the assassination of President KENNEDY in 1963. Information furnished by him is set out hereinafter and is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and the Dallas Office.

Sergeant LEO D. BRENNAN, ASN RA 16 583 967, Hq. & Hq. Btry., OCS, Ft. Sill, Okla., voluntarily appeared at the Lawton, Okla., Resident Agency on Nov. 22, 1966, and furnished the following information.

In 1957, when he was age 17, he hitchhiked from Royal Oak, Mich., to Los Angeles, Calif., with one LARRY CRAWFORD (phonetic), whom he had met about one week earlier at a teenage club in Royal Club. CRAWFORD had just come from California shortly before. When the two of them got to Los Angeles they stayed about two weeks with CRAWFORD'S sister, who, with her husband, live "somewhere near Wilshire Blvd." The sister's husband sold newspapers on a street corner. According to Sergeant BRENNAN he seemed to brag about all his contacts and that he had lots of contacts in Chicago. He was "on bennies" at the time - meaning that he was taking narcotics. BRENNAN believes this man, who was about age 36, had a criminal record, possibly for narcotics. BRENNAN could furnish no further identifying information about CRAWFORD, his sister or brother-in-law.

BRENNAN further stated he is presently reading the Report of the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President KENNEDY, as published by Bantan Books, Oct., 1964. On

LOT/ms

(5)

2 - Bureau (62-109060)

2 - Dallas (89-43)

1 - Okla. City (89-41)

ST-110

12 NOV 30 1966



61 DEC 12 1966

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OC 89-41

pages 332 and 333 of this book there is mention of one LARRY CRAFARD, who is reported to have worked in Dallas for JACK RUBY and to have left Dallas the day after the assassination, hitchhiking west. CRAFARD, according to the book, had moved about considerably, and had family connections in California and Michigan, as well as other places.

Sergeant BRENNAN believes it possible the LARRY CRAFARD mentioned in the book could be identical with the person known to him in 1957 because of the similarity in name and family connections.

He states the significance of all of this is that the brother-in-law to LARRY CRAWFORD in California had a criminal record and was continually bragging of his Chicago contacts. BRENNAN believes that JACK RUBY was in Chicago before going to Dallas.

In addition, he believes he has read that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was in California while serving in the U. S. Marine Corps.

Sergeant BRENNAN admits all of the above is very far-fetched, but he thought it should be brought to appropriate attention inasmuch as it could indicate a link between OSWALD and JACK RUBY, if it could be established that CRAWFORD or his brother-in-law in California had contact with OSWALD.

This is being furnished to the Bureau and to Dallas for whatever action may be deemed necessary. No further action is being taken by Okla. City.

WEC 1/18
4209

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 104

COPY 2

Warren Commission Challenges To JFK Report

By PETER LISAGGER and DONALD ZOCHERT

Recent books and magazine articles challenging the conclusions of the Warren Commission are "a deception of the American people," attorney Albert E. Jenner says. Jenner, a senior counsel of the Warren Commission's investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

"I regard these books as mischievous and irresponsible and a discredit to the memory of Mr. Kennedy."

"I've read all these books and checked them. The 25 volumes of the Warren report," he said in an interview. "I find answers to all the questions that are asked."

Jenner said the critical works published since the report was issued have produced no new evidence that would assassinate was involved. Jenner joined in his assertion of two other key figures in the investigation.

Rep. Ford Urges Report

Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R-Mich.), a member of the commission, said the findings of the commission are as valid today as they were when they were announced.

Assistant Attorney General Specier, an assistant counsel of the commission, said "no doubt whatsoever" of the accuracy of the findings that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin.

"These books are still being written about the assassination of Kennedy," Specier said. "We expect them to be written for years to come."

"But there has been no new evidence that there was a second assassin. If there was other evidence, it certainly would have been brought forward in the open society, such as ours."

Weight of Evidence

The critics of the Warren Commission report "pick a piece here and pick a piece there, and omit the preponderance of evidence," Specier said.

"The people of the United States and the world ought to bear in mind that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover appeared before the commission and supported its conclusions," he said. "In fact, Hoover said the commission had been so thorough that it was unreasonably thorough."

Ford, the House Republican leader, opposed a move in the last session of Congress to reopen the investigation. He said he would support such a move only if it produced any new evidence warranting it.

Jenner took exception to several books, including "Rush to Judgment," by New York Attorney Mark Lane.—C.D.W.

Tolson ✓
DeLoach ✓
Mohr ✓
Wick ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
Felt ✓
Gale ✓
Rosen ✓
Sullivan ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

check & see if I said any such thing.

[Handwritten signature]

ST-103

4762-109060-4279

6 DEC 2 1955

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

NOV 16 1966

RIS:hw

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

Warren-Report

Challenges Draw

Blast from Jenner

Recent books and magazine articles challenging the conclusions of the Warren Commission are "a deception of the American people," Chicago attorney Albert E. Jenner said Wednesday.

Jenner was senior counsel of the Warren Commission's investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"I regard these books as treacherous and irresponsible and a discredit to the memory of Mr. Kennedy," Jenner said.

"I've read all these books and checked them against the volumes of the commission report," he said. "I find answers for all the questions that are raised."

JENNER said the critical books published since the report was issued have produced new evidence that a second assassin was involved, was joined in his assertion.

Two other key figures in the investigation are General R. Ford (Republican), a member of the commission, and Peter Lisagor, News Washington bureau chief, that the findings of the commission are as valid as they were when they were announced.

And Arlen Specter, an assistant counsel of the commission, said he had "no doubt whatsoever" of the accuracy of the finding that Lee Harvey Oswald was the sole assassin.

"Since books are still being written about the assassination of Lincoln," Specter said, "we can expect them to be written about Kennedy for years to come."

"But there has been no new evidence that there was a second assassin. If there was other evidence, it certainly would have been brought forward in an open society, such as ours."

THE CRITICS of the Warren Commission report "pick a piece here and pick a piece there, and omit the preponderance of evidence," Specter said.

"The people of the United States and the world ought to bear in mind that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover appeared before the commission, and supported its conclusions," he said. "In fact, Hoover said the commission had been so thorough that it was unreasonably thorough."

Ford, the House minority leader, opposed a move in the last session of Congress to reopen the investigation into Kennedy's death. He said he

would support such a move if anybody produced any new evidence warranting it.

In an interview in the U.S. News and World Report, Oct. 10, Specter said he didn't believe a new inquiry would disclose any additional evidence, but added that this is a

free country and he would not suggest a line on any scholar's work in analyzing or disputing the commission's work.

"I AGREE with everything Ford and Specter say," Jenner said.

"Booksellers have retreated to such an extreme that they are attacking the character of anyone who had anything to do with the investigation. These men are just not honorable."

"I plead with the people to consider these flimsy and mischievous books against the solid Warren Commission report," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 11-16-66
Edition: RED DART
Author:
Editor: ROY M. FISHER
Title: 462-109060 - 4280
Character: DEC 2 1966
or
Classification:
Submitting Office: CHICAGO

again I ask
did I make
such a statement. When
appeared the Commission
had reached no conclusion
it appeared to be a mistake

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 22, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Shroder

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1 - Mr. Raupach

NOVEMBER 22, 1963

1 - Mr. Wick

DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Sullivan

Articles appearing in the "New York Post" and "Chicago Daily News," both dated 11-16-66, set forth statements of Arlen Specter, former assistant counsel on the Warren Commission. Specter, while defending the Warren Commission, stated "... that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover appeared before the commission and supported its conclusions. In fact, Hoover said the commission had been so thorough that it was unreasonably thorough." A review of the Director's testimony before the Warren Commission shows no such statements were made.

The Director's testimony which appears in Volume V, "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," beginning on Page 97, reveals the Director testified before the Commission on May 14, 1964. This testimony, as well as the original transcript of the Director's testimony as received from the Commission, has been reviewed and no statements as attributed by Specter to the Director are located therein.

As noted by the Director on the "Chicago Daily News" article (attached), the Warren Commission had reached no conclusions when he appeared before the Commission and testified.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

REC 47 62-109060-4281
ST-103

6 DEC 2 1966

RIS:hw.
(8)

DEC 5 1966

Prepare letter to Specter calling his attention to the real facts and my testimony.

Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

UPI-84

(OSWALD)

WASHINGTON--FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER TESTIFIED BEFORE THE WARREN COMMISSION TODAY ON THE SECURITY PROTECTION GIVEN PRESIDENT KENNEDY BOTH DURING AND BEFORE HIS VISIT TO DALLAS.

THE COMMISSION ALSO TOOK TESTIMONY FROM JOHN A. MCCONE, HEAD OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY.

THE PANEL, HEADED BY CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN, GAVE NO REASON FOR CALLING EITHER OF THE OFFICIALS. HOWEVER, THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS THAT THE COMMISSION WAS PLANNING TO ISSUE A STATEMENT CRITICAL OF THE SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS FOR KENNEDY AT THE TIME OF HIS ASSASSINATION.

IN EARLIER TESTIMONY, THE MOTHER OF ACCUSED ASSASSIN LEE HARVEY OSWALD, TOLD THE COMMISSION THAT SHE BELIEVED HER SON WAS AN INFORMER FOR THE FBI OR THE CIA. BOTH HOOVER AND MCCONE HAVE DENIED THIS.

HOOVER SAID HE FELT HE WAS CALLED BY THE COMMISSION BECAUSE IT IS NORMAL PROCEDURE TO CALL THE HEAD OF ANY AGENCY WHICH PLAYED A ROLE SUCH AS THE FBI DID IN KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION.

HE SAID HE FELT SOME PEOPLE WOULD HAVE CRITICIZED THE COMMISSION IF THEY HADN'T CALLED THE HEAD OF THE AGENCY TO SEE IF HE HAD ANYTHING TO ADD TO WHAT HIS MEN HAD TOLD THE COMMISSION EARLIER.

THE FBI DIRECTOR SAID HE FELT THE COMMISSION WAS VERY THOROUGH IN ITS QUESTIONING. HE SAID THE COMMISSION HAD GONE INTO MANY AREAS WHICH A REASONABLE MAN MIGHT NOT EVER EXPECT THEM TO.

"ALL REASONABLE PEOPLE WILL BE IMPRESSED BY THE THOROUGHNESS WITH WHICH THE COMMISSION IS CONDUCTING ITS INVESTIGATION," HOOVER SAID.

THERE HAVE BEEN NO CHANGES IN THE PROCEDURES OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE FBI AND THE SECRET SERVICE SINCE KENNEDY'S ASSASSINATION, HOOVER SAID. HE SAID THE FBI HAS ALWAYS HAD STANDING ORDERS TO INFORM THE SECRET SERVICE IMMEDIATELY OF ANY INFORMATION IT HAD PERTAINING TO THE SECURITY OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE FBI DIRECTOR REVEALED FOR THE FIRST TIME THAT HIS AGENCY HAD SUPPLIED 43 AGENTS TO HELP THE SECRET SERVICE DURING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S FUNERAL. HE SAID THE FBI AGENTS WERE ASSIGNED TO COVER THE CATHEDRAL WHERE SERVICES WERE HELD FOR THE ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT.

5/14--DP1235P

NOT RECORDED

45 MAY 20 1964

61 MAY 21 1964

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

File 5/16

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 23, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley

1 - Mr. Shroder

1 - Mr. Raupach

1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. Bowers

1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas

My memorandum of November 22, 1966, to Mr. DeLoach advised that the Director's testimony when checked contained no statements similar to those made by Arlen Specter which he attributed to the Director (memo attached). Because of the importance of this matter, the search through other material in Bureau files was continued through other sources than the Warren Commission material.

Based on this search the following have been located which appear to relate to the statements Specter attributed to the Director:

A UPI release dated May 14, 1964 (copy attached), contains the statement, "The FBI Director said he felt the Commission was very thorough in its questioning. He said the Commission had gone into many areas which a reasonable man might not even expect them to." "All reasonable people will be impressed by the thoroughness with which the Commission is conducting its investigation... Hoover said." While the UPI release makes no comment as to whether the remarks of the Director were given before the Warren Commission or elsewhere, it is noted the Director, after completing his testimony before the Warren Commission, was surrounded by representatives of the news services outside the building when he was leaving and a number of questions were asked.

ST-103 REC-47 62-109060-4282

Also attached is a copy of a newspaper article which appeared in the Washington Evening Star on November 19, 1964. This article by Associated Press was the result of an interview with the Director by a group of women reporters on November 18, 1964. In this article the following appears: "Hoover appeared before the Commission last May 14 and told newsmen after testifying the panel was doing a very thorough job. He said it had even gone beyond what a reasonable man would have expected in accumulating evidence."

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

It is noted the remarks of Arlen Specter are not the same as the remarks appearing in the above press items.

Enc. 1
JRM:mpd (9)

*United Press, International

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to Mr. DeLoach from Rosen
RE: ASSASSINATION

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the similar nature of the remarks made, it is believed it would not be desirable to write a letter to Mr. Arlen Specter because of the information we have now found in the Bureau's files. However, in the event the Director desires, there is attached a letter which can be sent to Mr. Specter.

Suggest no letter be sent.

Rosen
WSS
concur. a
JV



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

November 23, 1966

Mr. Arlen Specter
District Attorney
Room 666
City Hall
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19101

Dear Mr. Specter:

I have noted comments attributed to you in the "Chicago Daily News" and the "New York Post" of November 16, 1966, concerning my testimony before the Warren Commission.

You were quoted in these newspapers as stating "... FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover appeared before the commission and supported its conclusions. . In fact, Hoover said the commission had been so thorough that it was unreasonably thorough."

I testified before the Commission on May 14, 1964, that the FBI investigation had developed no evidence of a foreign or domestic conspiracy that culminated in the assassination. I also stated I was convinced Oswald "... fired three times, killed the President and wounded Governor Connally." These statements are recorded on pages 99 and 103 of Volume V of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy." These were my views based on the FBI investigation. They were not in support of any conclusions of the Commission for at that time the Commission had not announced any conclusions.

As to the second part of the statement attributed to you, I have never stated that the Commission was "unreasonably thorough." Following my appearance before the Commission on

Mr. Arlen Specter

May 14, 1964, in reply to inquiries from news media representatives, I remarked that the Commission had "gone beyond what a reasonable man would have expected" in accumulating evidence.

In the interest of accuracy, I thought it wise to bring this matter to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

King, head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference in discussing civil rights.

He called the Negro integrationist, who recently was named winner of the Nobel Peace Prize, a liar for advising Negroes not to report any civil rights violations to the Albany, Ga., FBI office because the staff members were all Southerners.

Failed to Appear

When he asked King to make an appointment so he could prove that four of the five men were born in the North, Hoover said, King would not make the appointment.

The FBI director went off the record for further comments about the minister.

An aide to King said that he was vacationing in the Bahamas and would have nothing to say until today at the earliest.

But in Houston, Tex., Aaron Henry, Mississippi NAACP chairman, told newsmen in an interview that FBI agents in Southern states generally are not in sympathy with civil rights.

"Not In Tune"

"I'll go further than that," said Henry, a Clarksville drug-gist. "J. Edgar Hoover is not in tune with civil rights."

In discussing civil rights with the women reporters, Hoover described as a "scandalous thing to do" the suspension by a McComb, Miss., judge of the sentences of nine men convicted of bombing and burning a church. He said the men were not young, as claimed, but ranged in age from 30 to 44.

"Great progress" is being made, Hoover said, in solving the slaying of three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Miss.

"Around Philadelphia, Miss.," Hoover continued, "law enforcement is practically nil and many times sheriffs and deputies participate in crime."

Police Crime

Hoover also asserted there is police participation in crime in several Midwestern cities. He said this is one reason he opposes a national police force.

"If they (local police) could write to a central clearing house for information you can imagine what harm they would do," Hoover said.

Then he went on to criticize "bleeding heart" judges and to discuss urban crime.

Cites D.C. Mugging

"You can't safely walk the streets of Washington, D.C., even in the daylight," Hoover said, citing as an example the mugging of the publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal, Barry Bingham, and Mrs. Bingham in a Connecticut Avenue neighborhood.

(Star files show no record of an assault on Mr. and Mrs. Bingham. However, Mark Ethridge, former publisher of the Louisville newspapers, and his wife were attacked in October 1957 along Woodley Road, just off Connecticut Avenue.)

Hoover said "bleeding heart judges" shielded juveniles who have committed major crimes and that the FBI would have known that Oswald had a juvenile record if the New York courts had not kept it secret.

He said he included justices of the Supreme Court in the "bleeding hearts" class for ruling that a prisoner must be arraigned within 24 hours after arrest and cannot be held for days on suspicion of crime.

Hoover also bestowed the "bleeding heart" tag on judges who he said are to blame for the "disgrace" of urban crime.

Raise Juvenile Age

In her report of the interview, Vera Glaser of the North American Newspaper Alliance quoted Hoover as also saying:

"I am in violent disagreement with the bleeding hearts of this

country who want to raise the age for juvenile delinquents to 21. I believe it should be dropped to 16. Any person who commits a serious crime of violence should be tried as an adult and sentenced as such."

She also said Hoover described himself as a "states' righter. Naturally I get more and more irritated when I see Congress passing along to us matters that should be handled by the states. They want us to be Paul Reveres. When you weaken the state authorities you do a great disservice to law enforcement all over the country."

In Hoover's view, according to NANA, the recent troubles in Mississippi "were due to the rather harsh approach by the authorities here in the Department of Justice. Shortly after President Johnson came in, he asked me to go to Mississippi. I saw Gov. Paul Johnson. His reaction was that it was the first message he had received from Washington which was in any degree courteous."

Protection of Dog

For self-protection, Hoover thinks, reported NANA, the average person would be wise to keep a dog at his side, a practice he himself follows. Where pets are forbidden, he suggests carrying a small gas pen.

As for New York City, Hoover said:

"Central Park—no one dares walk there even in the daytime and there are holdups on Fifth Avenue at 9:30 or 10 at night. There are pedestrians on the street and no one responds."

New York City Deputy Police Commissioner Walter Arm replied to Hoover's remark by saying there is very little crime in Central Park and "the crimes that do occur . . . usually happen at night after the park is closed to the public." Arm said more than four million people use the park each year.

There were these other observations, too, in the interview, held at Hoover's invitation after the women reporters said they wished to talk with him en masse as they had with other government officials:

"The Secret Service is hopelessly ill-equipped and undermanned to do the job it is expected to do, but I have enough headaches of my own."

Work of Klan

"All the lynchings and bombings of homes in the South" were the work of members of the Ku Klux Klan and the FBI knows "pretty well who they are."

"We are looking into the activities of the Minutemen. There is nothing more like the Ku Klux Klan and we have done a job on them."

"I have always taken the position that there is no such thing as a lie detector. It has to be operated by a human being. Whenever a human being reaches conclusions he is apt to make an error."

"Sales of weapons should be restricted. There are licenses for automobiles and dogs, why not guns?"

Hoover emphasized again and again that it is not his agency's business to guard anyone.

He said this includes the President of the United States and those "who go down to reform the South."

Other Comments

On other matters Hoover:

Said the FBI has never investigated the John Birch Society and said "I have no respect for the head of the society, Robert Welch."

Said the FBI is watching the activities of the Black Muslims.

Described George Lincoln Rockwell, head of the American Nazi party, as "bigoted and biased" and said "I wouldn't pay much attention to anything he said."

Director of the FBI since 1934, Hoover has been told by President Johnson his tenure will be extended "for as long as I am in the White House." The FBI chief ~~is~~ ~~is~~

F B I

Date: 11/26/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CINCINNATI (62-) - C -

SUBJECT: CHANGED:
 [REDACTED] Aka.
 MISCELLANEOUS

Re Bureau teletype, 11/25/66, captioned
 [REDACTED] MISCELLANEOUS". 62-109060

The title has been marked CHANGED to
 record the true name of [REDACTED]

On 11/23/66 the Sheriff's Office, Licking
 County, Newark, Ohio, received a complaint of
 "suspicious car". Investigation disclosed a 1960
 Plymouth sedan, Ohio registration [REDACTED] illegally
 parked on County Road 39, North of State Route 40,
 where it had been since 11/20/66. The car is
 registered to [REDACTED]
 Columbus, Ohio, who left the car at the above location
 because of intoxication. The vehicle was impounded by
 the Sheriff's Office.

[REDACTED] was arrested 11/24/66 at 10:36 P.M.,
 by the PD, Columbus, Ohio, for intoxication and telephone
 harassment and is currently confined to the city jail,
 Columbus.

3 - Bureau
 1 - Cincinnati.

WG:mld (4)

DEC 7 1966

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

NOV 28 1966

62-109060-4283

CI 62-

[redacted] was interviewed at the city jail by SA WILFRED GOODWIN and when asked if he had used any other names, replied that he is called [redacted]. He was asked if he used this name in making any call on 10/24/66, and he said that he was intoxicated and does not recall making any telephone calls.

He was then specifically asked about a call to FBI, Washington, and he replied that he vaguely remembers making such a call and his only explanation was that he wanted to talk with Mr. HOOVER as he "heard he was a nice man." [redacted] was asked if he knows

[redacted] and he said he has a cousin, [redacted], age 38, who lives in Whitehall, a suburb of Columbus, Ohio. He has not seen [redacted] since the summer of 1966. He never knew [redacted] to be in Texas and when asked if he knew [redacted] to have any personal knowledge of the assassination of President KENNEDY, he replied he has no such knowledge. He was asked why he had said in the telephone call that [redacted] was with OSWALD and his reply was that when he thought real hard he could see God and JACK (President KENNEDY) together, and he continued that it takes "a lot of religion for that".

[redacted] said he received a pay check Monday, 11/21/66, and began drinking. He went to a creek near where his car was abandoned to fish and left his car because of mechanical trouble and took a bus to Columbus. He does not recall much of what he did and does not recall details of any telephone calls.

[redacted] is white male, born March 10, 1936, Columbus, Ohio, 73", 185 pounds, black hair, gray streaked, brown eyes, 1½" scar top of left knee, 1½" scar inside right wrist; Social Security Number [redacted]; no military service; married and separated from [redacted] Columbus, Ohio.

CI 62-

He admitted three or four prior arrests for intoxication.

[REDACTED] claims no prior history of mental instability, but was not completely responsive to some questions and seemed somewhat disoriented.

LOYD BENNETT

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, FBI
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

December 25, 1966

Dear Mr. Hoover;

Enclosed is a carbon copy of a communication sent on the date set forth thereon to the Hon. John B. Connally, Governor of the State of Maine. Another carbon copy is being sent under "personal" address to the Managing Editor of Life Magazine.

Very truly yours, J. Edgar Hoover

Handwritten signature of Chester Gillis

Chester Gillis
1043-B Fourth Street
Santa Monica, Calif.

ENCLOSURE

Handwritten: Assassination of J. Edgar Hoover

EXP. PROC.
30 - NOV 28 1966

REC-19

REC-19

62-109060-4285

DEC 5 5 NOV 28 1966

CORRESPONDENCE

57 DEC 7 1966
57 DEC 7 1966

Hon. John D. Connally
State Capitol
Austin, Texas

November 25, 1966

Dear Gov. Connally:

The communication you are about to read has been addressed "personal" for security reasons which will be obvious upon reading. You are therefore expressly requested to keep its contents confidential unless and until they can be verified.

I have noted with considerable disgust that the leaders of Congress evidently don't believe that the doubts raised by your remarks in the November 25, 1966 issue of Life Magazine warrant another investigation of President Kennedy's assassination.

By everyone's admission, your remarks were based on evidence that is already known, and the re-examination of some of it. But the questions raised by your remarks, and those of others, have created so much doubt about the correctness of the Warren Report that it would seem to me that though only another investigation would clear the air.

In addition to these doubts, many people are overlooking the fact that thug Jack Ruby assassinated Communist tough Lee Harvey Oswald in the Dallas police station, and before a nationwide television audience two days after Mr. Kennedy was murdered, plus the fact that how he got into the police station, or why the supposedly prudent Dallas authorities permitted a nationwide telecast of Oswald's scheduled transfer to county jail has never been fully explained. And neither has there been any explanation of why the time of Oswald's transfer was given so much publicity.

The law of common sense says that Oswald should have been placed under maximum security following his arrest, and that his transfer to county jail should have been conducted secretly and without any advance publicity, much less the nationwide telecast. But this procedure wasn't followed. And as long as the Federal authorities seem disinterested in reopening this case, I believe that, as Governor of Texas, you have a perfect right — and probably a duty — to conduct your own investigation and bring the reasons to public attention.

Unfortunately, I have no fresh evidence. But I do have a theory, and since everybody else seems to be operating on theories, I will have the trouble of telling you about it.

It's simply that Ruby himself might have been the second assassin involved in the Kennedy case.

It is known that Oswald and Ruby knew each other. And it is known that the FBI reportedly received a tip that Oswald would be there when he was transferred to county jail. That information was broadcast by the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) the day after Oswald was murdered.

Now if you work on the theory that another assassin was involved and I am, it is quite possible that Ruby was the suspect, and that he got into the Dallas police station and killed Oswald to keep him from talking. Therefore, how he got into the police station, and how he was murdering Oswald would seem to me to be of very great

It is certain that why such a thing would happen is a long
story. I am not a television or radio man. I have always
been a writer.

On May 1, I began to know the former mayor of Dallas --
the city of Dallas -- the city of Dallas -- I can name
it but one of them could get into the Dallas Police Station
under circumstances, nor could they get in it.

Now, it seems logical to assume that either the security in
Dallas was alarmingly lax, or Ruby was in in. And I think it is high
time to find out for certain which it was.

During the past few months, there has been increasing controversy
over the John Birch Society (JBS) and what it is up to. It has been
claimed that the Birch group is a menace to the nation and its freedom
if not somewhat more so, than the Communist Party, U. S. A.

Some of the controversy has been politically motivated -- as usual
but there seems to be little doubt that much of the criticism leveled
upon at least part of this group is more than justified.

I am referring, of course, to the so-called "Welch wing" of the
Society, which is headed by Robert Welch, its founder and president.
It is very probable that former Army Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker, a known
and acknowledged Birchite, is a member of this branch of the JBS, and
thanks to his past activities, I have always wondered how he escaped
suspicion of being involved in the atrocity in Dallas.

Gen. Walker was arrested Oct. 30, 1962, for inciting part of the
mob action at the University of Mississippi, and would have probably
been put in jail had Bobby Kennedy not elected to try him. He is now
awaiting prosecution for "rebellion, insurrection and sedition con-
spired and interfering with Federal officers. I am certain, but certain-
ly that Bobby had such documentation as would prove it. I don't seri-
ously convinced that Bobby's desire to be a hero is the only reason
this extremist is still in the loop today.

Just before Mr. Kennedy visited Dallas, extremists believed to be
associated with Gen. Walker incited a major mob action there when
the late U. S. Senator John F. Stevenson spoke in the city. After
his assassination, there were published reports that the secret service
had advised Mr. Kennedy that the mob actions during Mr. Stevenson's
visit to Dallas appeared to be the work of extremists, and that he
should consider postponing his scheduled trip there.

It is known that an anti-Kennedy advertisement appeared in a Dallas
newspaper the day of his arrival, and there are some who claimed that it
might have incited Oswald to kill him. Who ran this ad, I don't know.
But I'm wondering if it could have been the same extremists responsible
for the demonstrations against Mr. Stevenson and the U. S., and, if so,
whether there might be any further connection between their possible
activities immediately before Mr. Kennedy's arrival and his subsequent
assassination.

Now as I stated before, I am working entirely on theory because
I don't have any evidence available that would prove or disprove

... and I have had a suspicion for quite a while that both right
left-wing extremists often work together, and that the common re-
sult of the extremist problem on this basis, has been the creation of
... of the menace created by both Communist and fascist extremists.

For example, that the Ku Klux Klan, which is now on the
Attorney General's subversive list, preaches white supremacy, anti-
Catholicism, and a few other things defined by our Constitution as
un-American. We know, also, that the Black Muslim Fascist Party cult
preaches black supremacy, race hatred, etc., and that it has demanded
publicly that the Federal Government consider three or four states
so it can found an all-Black nation within the continental U. S.

In addition, we know that the Student Non-Violent Coordinating
Committee, (SNCC) and the Congresses of Racial Equality, (CORE) both
so-called leftist groups, have supported and even endorsed "black power"
movements which seem to be aimed at giving the Nulins what they want.
By the same token, we know that certain right-wing groups, like the
National States Rights Party, George Lincoln Rockwell's neo-Nazi
American Nazi Party, the Minutemen and certain other paramilitary
groups, have endorsed "white power" in some instances, notably during
the mob actions this past summer in Chicago and Baltimore, etc.

Now this type of monkeybusiness has been going on for a long
time. And it has got to be stopped... before we have a few more
presidents and governors shot at and killed.

Perhaps you will recall the 1964 civil rights (if you care to call
them that) riot actions in Harlem and Brooklyn. Shortly after they
were over, authorities in New York said they had uncovered evidence
that an "unholy alliance" of Communists and fascists had been formed
to support the Black Muslims. They said some of the arrested Muslims
admitted that they were receiving financial support from a millionaire
Black who they did not hesitate to name.

Police did not reveal the Texan's identity, however, as far as I
know.

Now if right-wing extremists or only called fascists were to deal
with the Communists to support a group like the Muslims, there is no
reason to think they wouldn't do so to assassinate a President of the
United States, if they had a motive.

As far as the Kennedy assassination is concerned, I quite frankly
don't know of any motive for a possible conspiracy to murder the late
Chief Executive. But many extremists right qualify as mentally dis-
turbed individuals, and these people don't really need a motive to
motive to commit murder.

For example, a Roman Catholic priest, Father John F. Thon, was
assassinated in the Chancery office of the Archdiocese of Los Angeles
by a Mrs. Dorothy Briscoe whose only apparent motive was an irrational
belief that she was being harassed by Father Thon and his collaborator.
She was attempting to see James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, Archbishop
of Los Angeles, when she murdered Father Thon, who was acting as the
Cardinal's secretary. She was later convicted to an insane asylum.

It would be no less true that the same could be said of any other person who could not justify himself in the light of the facts in this case, even if there is no official order or file at this time. But it would not be that if somebody were just therefore that Ruby might have been the needed assassin, and I can try to find out how he actually got into the Dallas Police Station, where his true activities for killing the President, whether the persons who incited the mob actions during Mr. Stevenson's visit to Dallas were in any way responsible for the anti-semitic newspaper advertisement on the day of the President's arrival in the city, and, if so, whether they might have had any connection with Oswald, Ruby, or both, that additional evidence might be uncovered sooner or later.

It is for these reasons that I have taken the time to write you this letter. And it is for these reasons that I hope and pray that, as Governor of Texas, you will see fit to conduct your own investigation of this atrocity if the Federal Government insists on ignoring the obvious fact that only another investigation will remove all the doubt that has arisen about what actually happened in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

Very truly yours

Charles Gillis

San Francisco

1943-B North Street
Santa Monica, Calif.

3171 - . 83 Street
Milwaukee, Wis. 53219
November 26, 1966

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and 10 Street, NW
Washington, D.C.

Att.: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director of FBI

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It is my responsibility and right, late as it is, to question the actions of the FBI in the Kennedy assassination. After considerable adverse publicity and after reading the Warren Report, I am compelled to ask questions about your inefficient and/or criminally negligent actions as carried out by your agency. My questions are herewith asked.

Why was Hosty derelict in the Dallas outrage? Jack Revill of the Dallas police stated he was told by Hosty that Oswald was a Communist and was in the FBI files and was known to be in Dallas killed Kennedy shortly after the assassination. Hosty denies this. Who is the liar, Hosty or Revill?

You say you sent a message to Police Chief Curry through special agent Manning C. Clements of the Dallas office urging utmost security for Oswald. Curry does not recall receiving the message. Were you, or was Curry lying?

Why didn't you make certain the Oswald information was received by the secret service and the Dallas police? I am aware of jealousy between government agencies, but this was criminal negligence.

Why didn't SAC J. Gordon Shanklin see that all Oswald information was received by the secret service and Dallas police?

Why weren't Shanklin, Hosty, etc. severely censured and suspended at least, if not discharged? I know you have discharged FBI agents for considerably lesser offenses, so my final question.

Why are you biased when you should be just as impartial as is humanly possible - at least according to law?

I expect some prompt and honest answers.

Yours truly,

OTTO X. DOBNICK
Otto X. Dobnick

17 NOV-28 1966

REC-52 62-109060-4286

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/1/66

FROM : SAC, WFO (89-75)

SUBJECT: TONY SIFADI
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY 11/22/63.

At 9:27 a.m., 11/28/66, MARY RAJCAN of 5822 LaVista Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, telephonically contacted this office referring to a recent newspaper article concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY. She stated that in 1963, she was living at 134 5th Street, Duquesne, Pennsylvania, and that at the time of KENNEDY's death one ROSE (last name unknown), a restaurant employee in Duquesne, came home and commented about the assassination further indicating that subject, TONY SIFADI, was involved. RAJCAN said she and ROSE did not like each other and therefore they were not intimate and she therefore did not obtain any more information concerning subject's possible involvement. She did state, however, that Subject was a very bad type person. Subject lived three or four doors from her in Duquesne.

RAJCAN claimed that she had previously advised the FBI in Duquesne about the above, but wanted to call it to the attention of the FBI again in view of the news article she had read.

Richmond for any action deemed appropriate. Pittsburgh for information.

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - Richmond
- 2 - Dallas
- 1 - Pittsburgh
- 1 - WFO

HM:sas
(8)

50 DEC 8 1966

REC 30

62-109060-4287

14 DEC 2 1966



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 25, 1966

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: STORY IN FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM
NOVEMBER 25, 1966
ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

For record purposes, at 4:25 p.m., today, SAC Shanklin of the Dallas Office telephoned and I talked with him. He said the Fort Worth Star-Telegram has a story in the paper today headlined "FBI Takes Dallas Police Files on JFK Death." The story is copyrighted and relates that FBI Agents recently cleared out all of the Dallas Police Department files of all information relating to the assassination. Much of the data has never before been made public.

A "source" is named throughout the story as having so informed the Star-Telegram.

The fact of the matter is, said Shanklin, the FBI has not been near the Dallas Police Department in two years time in connection with the assassination case and that there is absolutely nothing to this.

ACTION TAKEN:

After checking with you, I told Shanklin to inform callers, many of whom had been asking for comment from the Dallas Office, that there is not a scintilla of truth to the Fort Worth Star-Telegram story. Shanklin was told to say no more.

REC 26 62-109060-4288

At 5 p.m., today, I also received a call from the Washington representative of the Dallas Morning News inquiring into the matter of the Star-Telegram story. I told the paper there is not a scintilla of truth to the story and that is that.

DEC 1 1966

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. Tolson

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Jones

CREW:par

(6) DEC 7 1966

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

FBI

Date: 12/2/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67) RUC

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM reflecting information telephonically furnished on 11/30/66, and subsequently by letter dated 11/30/66, by [redacted] La Vernia, Texas, to Complaint Clerk DAVID A. WALL of the San Antonio Office.

Also enclosed for the Dallas Division are 3 copies of the same LHM.

[redacted] telephonically contacted the San Antonio Office on 11/30/66, stating she has some vital information she had intended to give to Mrs. MARGUERITE OSWALD; however, after considering the matter, had decided to furnish the information to the FBI.

At the time of her telephone call [redacted] was in San Antonio and calling from the home of a daughter; however, she would not furnish this daughter's name or address.

Based on the information furnished by [redacted] in her telephone call, which was again set forth in two letters addressed to Complaint Clerk WALL of the San Antonio Office, it is believed that [redacted] is suffering from some mental disorder and is possibly senile [redacted]

3-Bureau (Encs. 10) AM, RM
2-Dallas (89-43) (Encs. 3) AM, RM
2-SA
DAW:eks
(7)

ENCLOSURE 10 1-CC LHM TO USSS AND
DEPT. 12/5/66

DEC 6 1966

Approved: 56 DEC 7 1966 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SA 89-67

telephone conversation was of a very rambling nature and she became resentfully and belligerent at times when she was asked questions to clarify some of her statements.

San Antonio indices were searched with negative results concernin[REDACTED]

No further investigation in this regard is being conducted by the San Antonio Division.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas

December 2, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On November 30, 1966, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] La Vernia, Texas, telephonically
contacted the San Antonio Office of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation, advising Complaint Clerk David A. Wall that
she had some vital information concerning the assassination
of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy on November 22, 1963,
Dallas, Texas, which she had planned to furnish to Mrs.
Marguerite Oswald, mother of Lee Harvey Oswald. [REDACTED]
stated that she had thought about the matter and had decided
it best not to contact Mrs. Oswald and, therefore, wanted
to furnish the information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

At the time of her telephone call to the San Antonio
Office, [REDACTED] was in San Antonio, Texas, calling from
the home of a daughter whom she refused to identify. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised that on November 22, 1963, she was watching
television and had actually seen the events leading to the
assassination of President Kennedy and believed that President
Kennedy had been accidentally killed by a "trigger-happy
turkey hunter" hunting from the expressway system in Dallas.

[REDACTED] subsequently, on November 30, 1966,
wrote two letters postmarked La Vernia, Texas, November 30,
1966, addressing them to "David Wall, F. B. I., P. O. Box
1630, San Antonio Tex", which set forth basically the same
information she had furnished in her telephone call earlier
on November 30, 1966.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

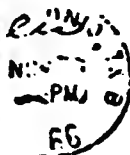
62 4-1
ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

These letters are set forth below:



La Verne, Ky.



David Wall T. B. & S.

P.O. Box 1630

San Antonio, Tex.

I think Kennedy was
accidentally killed

Savannah, Ga.

Wahl Nov. 30/1966.

Dear Mr. Wall or whoever of F.B.I.


I am writing you this statement
concerning the man I saw the one I
told you about this morning.

First off before I saw this man at
the ^{exit of the} left pass way on which Kennedy
was killed now the reporter said he was
killed I didn't see him killed I would
not say or hear I saw him killed not to
my knowledge I saw him killed.

Well getting back to before Kennedy
~~was~~ I was reported killed and before
he went under the over pass, I saw a
barn like building a barn looked to
be or some storage place rather a
building that looked like a barn or
storage building, it was across from
me, Kennedy stopped his car or slowed
it to almost to a stop ~~when~~ when Kennedy
got under the window's of this building,
Kennedy was going, going on the high

over.

Kennedy was going ² toward the right of me. When ~~he got~~ his car passed under the windows of this building I got a big surprise, the window at the top of this building slowly opened it was a side window as what I say it looked old fashioned the windows were like this ~~old fashioned~~ ^{old fashioned} ~~mode~~ ^{mode}, well the window to the right of me; left to one inside the building, slowly opened and what looked like the barrel of a rifle was slowly put through the window the window to my left never opened. after this rifle looking object was pushed out it was followed by a head then a neck and two hands. I lifted this object to his eyes and leaned so far out I thought it was a rifle, but and peered strangely at the car, now I don't know what the eyes were seeing the hands were put out, and I thought to my self, Why don't you go down and just stick that thing on Kennedy? I figured Kennedy was ~~with he was trying to get~~ ^{what} ~~he looked into this thing while he~~ ^{looked into this thing} ~~peered into this thing~~

You just go down and stick them to
 Kennedy you seem to be so much into
 about what you are looking at?
 The head drew back into the building,
 window that it and I saw the rifle was
 what I believe was a telescope. I will say
 telescope, because it had no stock.
 And this man then pulled the rather,
 slid the window shut because it was the
 sliding sort is why I think was a barn
 sort of building. and the part that slid
 open, ~~closed~~ lapped over the side that
~~didn't~~ wasn't opened, like this  the
 man who had this object, telescope I call it
 looked up toward the top of the window
 I noticed how strange his eye glasses
 looked. Parson me, they looked like
 or made me think of a barn owl the
 place looked spooky on the out side
 but the object, eye glasses at the window
 made it look all the more spooky it was
 so dark looking through the window
 from the out side. but I was relieved
 that no one was shot.

4
Just as the man in this building
looked up toward the top of the window
I saw the crown of a head, I'll pay a
name head for that is what it looked, I
can't say the hair was light in color or
the light through the window made
it look light. There looked to be a vacant
lot beside this building to the my right.
left to this room. and large cement blocks
slabs were scattered here and yonder
over this lot.

now I can't remember any more
until I heard the announcer say ~~the~~ ^{remember}
the President's car has now entered the
express way

The express to me is the over Pass, the
street below is the high way. That
was it strikes my mind. Well I
looked up to the over Pass and saw a
man at the top with a rifle which looked
to me like a deer rifle, he was kneeling on
his left knee, holding a rifle pointed what
looked to me skyward, I thought if he
lets that rifle go off over Kennedy's head
it will scare the day lights out

of Kennedy, just as I thought this I looked
down to the ~~street~~ ^{high way} under the over pass and the hood of
Kennedy's car appeared from under the
over pass, and about that time Kennedy's
car came to a stop and the car immediately
behind Kennedy's car came to a stop and
the position of the cars were like this
Kennedy's car

Car behind Kennedy's car.
When they stopped so suddenly I ~~looked~~
looked up about Kennedy's car and a
man, I will say the one by the over pass,
because I only saw the man kneeling
~~the~~ and during the time the cars were
stopping I didn't see anyone because
I was looking at the cars. There was a
convulsion of I don't know what out of the
car behind Kennedy's car.

I looked up and saw a man about 35 years
of age, 60 he looked to me about 175 lbs the
chest I can judge is right may be more.
of medium height and build I'll say.

he stood there looking like he was
figuring out if what he was seeing was
a wreck. Now I just can't believe this
~~the man~~

When some one was being taken out
of the back of Kennedy's car. This man
on the embankment slowly opened his
hands and let the rifle he had been
holding drop as fall to the ground. He also
opened both hands about the same
time.

He had been standing at a parade rest,
sort of a stance, that is with his feet
spread apart.

Holding the rifle out in his right
hand, the rifle barrel in the left
hand.

While they were tugging or pulling
a man out of the back or out of Kennedy's
car, the man came down from the
embankment toward Kennedy's car.

I couldn't see him after he came down
until he came from the opposite side of the
side of Kennedy's car. From me, he walked
around Kennedy's car like this.

~~man~~
x Kennedy's car

~~the car behind~~ and then stood

for a instance like he may be able to help.
he took a step at first like he meant to go
on then took a step back, then stepped
further forward again, just then some
one got out of the car that had stopped
behind Kennedy's car ~~and~~ and I didn't see
the man any more.

Kennedy's car
him pass from from the opposite side
of Kennedy's car to the back
of Kennedy's car

one in the back car Nov. 22, 1963
Can't remember the rest my mind seems
to forget it is because the announcer
was saying Kennedy has been shot
now I am making a signed statement
calling God to witness this statement
so do not in any circumstance for any
reason from now on as long as I
live change any thing I have written
for if you do you will bring the wrath
of God down upon you.

over

soul. I have told the truth as
 far as I am able to tell the truth
 in the name of God, the name of Jesus
 Christ and Name of the Holy Spirit.

Without denying of my own free will

I Mrs [redacted] born in
 Ketchikan, Alaska Co. & Year
 of [redacted] January 9.

Witness

I look like
 to see
 in the
 of your
 about
 best for
 his wife
 the child
 didn't see
 it him
 it was
 did

Witness this day of November 30,
 1966 A.D. under my hand who have
 sworn in the name of the most high God,
 the name of Jesus Christ the name of
 the Holy Spirit I swear to solemnly
 vow to tell the truth the whole
 truth and nothing but the truth as
 far as it lieth in me, knowing I will
 answer to the father, the son, the
 Holy Ghost if I have willing knowing
 bore false hood against a fellow being
 man no help me God.

La Verne, Tex.
Nov 30, 1966 A.D.

Dear Mr. Wahl of T. O. S.

I have written President Lyndon B. Johnson
the same thing I have made in my
statement to you and asked him if he
thought Gov. Connally got hit by a
ricochet bullet and asked him
if he thought Connally could have
been hit by a trigger happy Turkey
hunter.

The reason for I think it could
be is once my husband [redacted]

[redacted] in 1927 sat behind me
to my left, he sat in a kitchen chair
chair in our kitchen with a 22 rifle.
He had cut the bullet off up to the
mull and rose shot at a rat which
was running to and fro on the
plate of the house kitchen

The bullet hit the Plate and
ranged down and struck the
top of my left wrist, then struck
the left side of my abdomen
between the top of my left hip
bone and knee then bounced down
into my dish Pan in which I was
washing dishes. I got hit, the rat got
away.

After I saw Governor Courley it
reminded me of the bullet that
riocheked and hit me only the
bullet that hit me came from
the ~~right~~ left of me, and the
shot that hit Governor Courley
looked to riocheked from
the right. Ask President Johnson
for the letter I sent this month
~~Monday~~ Monday of this week
Nov 30, 1966.

I have never told anyone but
you and President Johnson about
this.

Could I take a lie detector
test in this statement please?

I'll tell you why, I asked my
daughter with who I am staying
here in San Antonio at present
that I believed Kennedy got ^{shot} killed by
a ~~riochoke~~ riochoke bullet from
a trigger happy Turkey hunter.
at the top of the express way
under which Kennedy passed.

She gave me such a surprised
look, I know or am pretty sure no
one will believe me. So I never said
any thing ~~to her~~ farther to her.

She asked just who would
Turkey hunt on the
over

4

the express way. I feel no one
is going to believe me not even
you or Johnson I realize I
face the world alone in what
I have told you and Johnson
I only have God and the lie
~~dead~~ detectors to bear me out.
I wanted to ask Mrs Oswald if it
could be her son who was
with the lot of the express
way now that she is in
San Antonio. oh but thank
God I didn't, she probably be
as I feel you are. Painful or seem
to try to twist what I told you.
I don't say you twisted what I told
you - but you kept asking who
I saw killed, I never said and I
still say I never saw to my
knowledge a man of any color killed
I did see the car stop. [REDACTED]

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency

62-109060-4290

CHANGED TO

62-109090-555

DEC 29 1966 *BSV*

EMR - S.W.W.

Marie LaFollette
4029 Interlake No.
Seattle Wash. 9810
Nov. 25, 1966.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief of F. B. I.
Washington D. C.

37

EXP. PROC.

38 NOV 30 1966

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dear Mr. Hoover.

Your comments on the American people who have never been satisfied with the Warren report on the assassination of our beloved President. First it does not tell any fact that was not in the Dallas papers. As time goes by the present conditions the colossal betrayal of the American ^{people} War in Viet Nam without consent of Congress runaway inflation causing hunger crime poverty slow starvation of the Elderly graft & corruption in high places bringing Cuban Communists into our country thirty thousand at the cost to the tax burdened elderly poor whose savings are wiped out by no controls on wages & profits ^{undrained away inflation} 12 1/2 Million dollars \$38,600 for the University of Cuba staffed by Russian Communists to train technicians being sent to Viet Nam to kill our men the constant shipping of war supplies being ¹²⁻² permitted by the U.S. at the port of Haiphong no attempt to quarantine against War Material

to Viet Nam daily as many as seven ship waiting to unload while our ships are obliged to watch it not permitted to interfere controlled by Washington D.C. All of these events pose the questions to you.

Why was Oswald permitted to be in Dallas without advising the Dallas police being notified of him and his presence, all told. The F.B.I. knew he was there that he had purchased that high powered rifle had been practicing on the range that he was the man who attempted to assassinate General Walker. Saw him with the wrapped gun asked him what was in it realizing it could hold a gun without examining it, permitting him to go up in a building overlooking the parade route and that no Secret Service men were in the presidents car although they are pledged to protect the president with their own body. They were all in the car behind. Thousands watching saw them come over the back after the shots. That was also seen by the American people.

The publicity given to the transfer of Oswald by at least 25 or 50 people when a suspect in a common murder is made in the most secret way. The persecution of Jack Ruby who was justified in what he done hundreds Americans would of done the same by the chance
over,

The fact that those definitely responsible by
with criminal neglect by withholding the inform-
ation from the Dallas police and the F.B.I. men who
with their knowledge of Oswald's presence there
did not remove him. Were definitely responsible
for the murder of our president a great tragedy to
all the world and a National disgrace that they
were never brought to justice.

This is why the American people want to know
was it planned or by neglect permitted. These are
questions that could be answered by the F.B.I. and
other top officials.

A Democrat of forty years and I am glad
my time is short here.

Sincerely

Marie La Follette

Marie La Follette

4029 Interlake No.

Seattle, Washington

9/10/68

12/2

Marie LaFollette
4029 Interlake No.
Seattle Wash. 98103
Nov. 25, 1966.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief of F. B. I.
Washington D. C.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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Your comments on the American people who have never been satisfied with the Warren report on the assassination of our beloved President. First it does not tell any fact that was not in the Dallas papers. As time goes by the present conditions the colossal betrayal of the American people War in Viet Nam without consent of Congress runaway inflation causing hunger crime poverty slow starvation of the Elderly graft, ruption in high places bringing Cuban Communists into our country thirty thousand at the cost to the tax burdened elderly poor whose savings are wiped out by no controls on wages & profits and runaway inflation. 12-1/2 Million dollars, \$838,600 for the University of Cuba staffed by Russian Communists to train technicians being sent to No Viet Nam to kill our men, the constant shipping of war supplies being permitted by the U. S. A. to the port of Haiphong no attempt to even apply a quarantine against War Material Steel manufactured in the U. S. shipped to Communist to Viet Nam daily as many as seven ship waiting to unload while our ships are obliged to watch it not permitted to interfere controlled by Washington D. C.

[All of these events pose the questions to you.

Why was Oswald permitted to be in Dallas without advising the Dallas police being notified of him and his presence, All told. The FB. I knew he was there that he had purchased that big hpowered rifle had been practicing on the range that he was the man who attempted to assassinate General Walker, Saw him with the wrapped gun asked him what was in it realizing it could hold a gun without examining it, permitting him to go up in a building overlooking the trade route and that no Secret Service men were in the presidents car although they are pledged to protect the president with their own body. they were all in the car behind. Thousands watching saw them come over the back after the shots. That was also seen by the American people.

12/1/66
No ack necessary
the director
which are
involving
the Kennedy
assassination

The publicity given to the transfer of Oswald by at least 25 or 50 people when a suspect in a common murder is made in the utmost secrecy. The persecution of Jack Ruby who was justified in what he did hundreds of Americans would have done the same by the chance

The fact that those definitely responsible by with criminal neglect by with holding the information from the Dallas police and the F. B. I. men who with their knowledge of Oswald's presence there did not remove him. Were definitely responsible for the murder of our president a great tragedy to all the world and a National disgrace that they were never brought to justice.

This is why the American people want to know. was it planned or by neglect permitted. These are questions that could be answered by the F. B. I and other top officials.

A Democrat of forty years and I am glad my time is short here.

Sincerely

Marie LaFollette

COPY:hcv

12-2-66

1 - Mr. Raupach

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11-22-63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans airtel dated 11-29-66.

In view of the information and allegations contained in reairtel, New Orleans is instructed to reopen this matter and conduct active investigation.

Investigation should be directed to locating and fully identifying Clifford Johnson and thereafter he should be interviewed in connection with Chatham's allegation. In addition, the individuals referred to by complainant Chatham, one of whom allegedly resembled Lee Harvey Oswald, should be identified through Clifford Johnson when located.

Investigation should also be directed toward establishing any valid information which would establish any degree of mental incompetency on the part of complainant Chatham.

The results of investigation are to be incorporated into an LHM suitable for dissemination by the Bureau. Your memorandum should incorporate the signed statement obtained from Chatham; however, it will not be necessary for the New Orleans Division to include in the LHM that Chatham previously contacted the New Orleans Division and desired to be a paid informant of the FBI.

62-109060-4292
REC 17
12 DEC 5 1966
XMR
cl
SEE NOTE PAGE TWO
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

KMR:ergers
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

All leads are to be covered expeditiously so this matter can be resolved at the earliest possible date. New Orleans should hold in abeyance dissemination of your LHM to local Secret Service until advised by the Bureau.

NOTE: Reairtel contained allegations made by Eustace T. Chatham that an alleged cousin of President Johnson, "Clifford Johnson," and the President were involved in a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. New Orleans Division has been instructed to fully identify and interview Clifford Johnson regarding these allegations and to further determine whether there is any valid information available concerning the complainant which would reflect upon his mental incompetency.

See memo Rosen to DeLoach dated 12-2-66, KIR:cmh, assassination caption.

Marie LaFollette
4029 Interlake No.
Seattle Wash. 98103
Nov. 25, 1966.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Chief of F. B. I.
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Your comments on the American people who have never been satisfied with the Warren report on the assassination of our beloved President. First it does not tell any fact that was not in the Dallas papers. As time goes by the present conditions the colossal betrayal of the American people War in Viet Nam without consent of Congress runaway inflation causing hunger crime poverty slow starvation of the Elderly graft, corruption in high places bringing Cuban Communists into our country thirty thousand at the cost to the tax burdened elderly poor whose savings are wiped out by no controls on wages & profits and runaway inflation. 12-1/2 Million dollars, \$838,600 for the University of Cuba staffed by Russian Communists to train technicians being sent to No Viet Nam to kill our men, the constant shipping of war supplies being permitted by the U. S. A. to the port of Haiphong no attempt to even apply a quarantine against War Material Steel manufactured in the U. S. shipped to Communist to Viet Nam daily as many as seven ships waiting to unload while our ships are obliged to watch it not permitted to interfere controlled by Washington D. C.

All of these events pose the questions to you.

Why was Oswald permitted to be in Dallas without advising the Dallas police being notified of him and his presence, All told. The FBI knew he was there that he had purchased that big powered rifle had been practicing on the range that he was the man who attempted to assassinate General Walker, Saw him with the wrapped gun asked him what was in it realizing it could hold a gun without examining it, permitting him to go up in a building overlooking the parade route and that no Secret Service men were in the president's car although they are pledged to protect the president with their own body. They were all in the car behind. Thousands watching saw them come over the back after the shots. That was also seen by the American people.

*12/1/66
No acts necessary
LaFollette wrote a similar
letter to the Director on
11/23/65 - which was
not acknowledged
appears as only a
writing of the
President Kennedy
assassination
8/1/67*

62-109060

The publicity given to the transfer of Oswald by at least 25 or 50 people when a suspect in a common murder is made in the utmost secrecy. The persecution of Jack Ruby who was justified in what he done hundreds of Americans would of done the same by the chance

The fact that those definitely responsible by with criminal neglect by with holding the information from the Dallas police and the F. B. I. men who with their knowledge of Oswalds presence there did not remove him. Were definitely responsible for the murder of our president a great tragedy to all the world and a National disgrace that they were never brought to justice.

This is why the American people want to know. was it planned or by neglect permitted. These are questions that could be answered by the F. B. I and other top officials.

A Democrat of forty years and I am glad my-time is short here.

Sincerlly

Marie LaFollette

COPY:hcv

Marie F. Tollett

4029 Interlake No.

Seattle Wash. 9810

Nov. 25, 1966.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

Chief of F. B. I.

Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

37

EXP. PROC.

38-NOV-30-1966

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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CORRESPONDENCE

to visit them daily as many as seven ships waiting to
unload while our ships are obliged to watch it not
permitted to interfere controlled by Washington D.C.
All of these events pose the questions to you.

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advising the Dallas police being notified of him and
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the wrapped gun asked him what was in it realizing
it could hold a gun without examining it, permit-
ting him to go up in a building overlooking the trade
route and that no Secret Service men were in the
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the car behind. Thousands watching saw them come
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(2) over,

The fact that the C. definitely sp. Osable by
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all the world and a National disgrace that they
were never brought to justice.

This is why the American people want to know
was it planned or by neglect permitted. There are
questions that could be answered by the F.B.I. and
other top officials.

A Democrat of forty years and I am glad
my time is short here.

Sincerely

Marie La Follette

~~Marie La Follette~~

4029 Interlake No.

Seattle, Washington

98102

(3)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: Mrs. Charles H. Watson
1021 4th Street
Imperial Beach, California

DATE: 12-1-66

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

By letter received 11-28-66 (attached) Mrs. Watson advised the Director she feels he is "...trying to pull the wool over our eyes..." in connection with the Director's statement concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Mrs. Watson rambles on in some length as to the value of a woman's intuition and expresses the opinion Lee Harvey Oswald did not commit this crime alone. Mrs. Watson makes numerous remarks regarding religious topics, and ends the major portion of her letter with the statement "If you want answers Mr. Hoover go to God's word all the answers are there and you will see you will have to leave the judgment where it belongs, and you can't stop people thinking can you?"

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Mrs. Watson, and in view of the general tenor of her letter it is recommended no acknowledgment be made of its receipt.

RECOMMENDATION:

(1) It is recommended no acknowledgment be made to Mrs. Watson's letter.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach

HRH:jas
(4)

REC-62

62-109060-4293

DEC 2 1966

ENCLOSURE

61 DEC 9 1966

Mrs. Chas. H. Walsby
1021 - 4th ST.

Imperial Beach,
Calif 92032

Dear Mr Hoover;

I'm surprised at you
trying to pull the wool over
our eyes in your statement sent
to the paper by the way of
Ray Mc Hugh regarding Mr John
F. Kennedy, just because you
refuse to see what is under
your nose doesn't make it
so that the guilty ones are
still walking around who
used Oswald to murder John
Kennedy, I am a woman and
believe me there is nothing
more powerful than a God
given women's intuition. I look
at facts too and I see
blood hound's nose, just
where interfact wasn't
mean to could it be a sharp shooter
with a gun, and then he had to
have someone's help to get in

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE



11-29-66 at
Dick memo
12-1-66 where
HAI/j

NOV 18 1966




that building, and when he was caught so easily someone had to silence Oswald or I'm sure he would have sung like a lark so a man gets into the jail so easily to silence him. Now that murderer may be set free because all the shouting is over, Mr Kennedy is dead and so is Mr Oswald but I know one who knows what the truth is; our Heavenly Father; who gave our Lord Jesus Christ all power to know all things, this you can't deny; those responsible will have to answer for these two men's deaths won't they. In the Library there are volumes and volumes or laws thought up by very powerful men who sit on a throne and gives himself



the right to charge God's word
where and when it wishes, if
you take the trouble to read
these volumes you might find
your answer even though you
can't make it stick, if you
don't belong to this congregation
you are considered an heretic,
if you belong and don't take
orders given by this big noise
you are an heretic too and
in these volumes you will see
if an so-called heretic is put
to death it can't be considered
murder. One fact I know this
person came to the United-
States not too long afterwards.
I'm not talking about the Church
but a church, you see God's word
says Christ is the head of the
Church, the other says this man
represents a church, just call this



one woman's intuition but I've
 searched for answers. too Mr
 Hoover. I served in England
 in the R.A.F. for many years,
 I was an air-raid warden too
 I also know who wrote Mein
 Kampf, it wasn't Hitler it was
 one in flowing robes. Then again
 there is another fact a lot
 of people who don't live by
 the word of God but act
 as false prophets didn't want
 Mr. J. F. Kennedy in office who
 sat in high places, you couldn't
 run down an investigation Mr
 Hoover you wouldn't because it
 is half a dozen of one and maybe
 half a dozen of the other, and
 one thing for sure you can't
 bring Mr Kennedy back or Mr
 Oswald so I advise you to leave
 it where it belongs in God's hands



There is a day of reckoning
 that no-one will get by
 that judge his name Jesus
 Christ, this I'm sure of: his
 truth stands where all others
 fall. I'm not mad at the
 F.D.I. you know. I come from
 a country who has a pretty
 smart F.D.I. of their own,
 called Scotland yard. I love
 the land of my birth and I
 love the land I came as a
 bride to, but I don't hide my
 head in the sand, Oswald
 didn't think that murder up
 all by himself. But like I said
 let the judge be Christ: he
 knows all things and he tells
 those who reads his word all
 things, the Holy Spirit is a good
 guide and teacher, and the Lord is
 going to shake up this world and

the evil in it this you can
be sure of, as Jesus said "as it
was in the days of Noah, so it
will be in the days of the Son
of man" and just as prophecy
says in Jeremiah, they will
be saying - Peace, Peace, where
there is no peace, Jer. 6; 14 and
Jer. 8; 11. the only ones who
live in peace in this world
are those who live in Christ
by his adding them to his
Church as he said, "I will
build my Church" and he said
"and he added to the Church
daily such as should be saved."

If you want answers Mr. Hosmer
go to God's word all the answers
are there and you will see you
will have to leave the judgment
where it belongs, and you can't stop
people thinking can you?
God Bless you and yours. Violet Watson



TRUE COPY

Mrs. Chas. H. Watson
1021 - 4th St.
Imperial Beach, Calif 92032

Dear Mr. Hoover;

I'm surprised at you trying to pull the wool over our eyes in your statement sent to the paper by the way of Roy McHugh regarding Mr. John F. Kennedy, just because you refuse to see what is under your nose doesn't make it so that the guilty one's are still walking around who used Oswald to murder John Kennedy, I am a woman and believe me there is nothing more powerful than a God given women's intuition. I look at facts too and I've got a bloodhound's nose, first a man whose interlect wasn't good didn't mean he couldn't be a sharp shooter with a gun, and then he had to have someone's help to get in that building, and when he was caught to easily someone had to silence Oswald or I'm sure he would have sung like a lark so a man gets into the jail so easily to silence him. Now that murderer may be set free becuae all the shouting is over, Mr. Kennedy is dead and so is Mr. Oswald but I know one who know what the truth is; our Heavenly Father: who gave our Lord Jesus Christ all power to know all things, this you can't deny: those responsible will have to answer for these two men's deaths won't they. In the Libery there are volume's and volume's on laws thought up by a very powerful man who sits on a throne and gives himself the right to change God's word where and when he wishes, if you take the trouble to read these volume's you might find your answer even though you can't make it stick, if you don't belong to this congregation you are considered an heritic, if you belong and don't take orders given by this big noise you are an heritic too and in these volume's you will see if a so called heritic is put to death it can't be considered murder. On fact I know this person came to the United States not too long afterwards. I'm not talking about the Church but a church, you see God's word says Christ is the head of the Church, the other says this man represents a church, just call this one women's intuition but I've searched for answers too Mr. Hoover. I served in England in the R. A. F. for many years, I was an air-raid warden too I also know who wrote Mien-Kiemp, it wasn't Hitler it was one in flowing robes. Then again there is another fact a lot of people who don't live by the word of God but act as false prophets didn't want Mr. J F Kennedy in office who sat in high places, you couldn't run down an investigation Mr. Hoover you wouldn't because it is half a dozen of one and maybe half a dozen of the other, and one thing for sure you can't bring Mr. Kennedy back or Mr. Oswald so I advise you to leave it where it belongs in God's hands there is a day of reckoning that no one will get by that judge is his name Jesus Christ, this I'm sure of; his truth stands where all others fall. I'm not mad at the F.B.I. you know I come from a country who has a pretty smart F.B.I. of their own, called Scoland Yard. I have the land

ITC.

12-1-66

12-1-66
NEU 1/23

of my birth and I love the land I came as a bride to, but I don't hide my ~~head~~ head in the sand, Oswald didn't think that murder up all by himself but like I said let the judge be Christ he knows all things and he tells those who reads his word all things, the Holy Spirit is a good guide and the Lord is going to shake up this world and the evil in it this you can be sure of, as Jesus said "as it was in the days of Noah, so it will be in the days of the Son of man." and just as prophesy say's in Jeremiah, they will be saying Peace, Peace, where there is no Peace, Jer 6:14 and Jer 8:11. the only one's who live in peace in this world are those who live in Christ by his adding them to his Church as he said, "I will build my church" and he said "and he added to the Church daily such as should be saved." If you want answers Mr. Hoover go to God's word all the answers are there and you will see you will have to leave the judgment where it belongs, and you can't stop people thinking can you?

God Bless You and yours.

/s/

Violet Watson

FBI

Date: 11/28/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-10461) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT-
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas telephone call to Assistant Director ROBERT
WICK, 11/25/66.

Enclosed is one copy of an article appearing in the
"Fort Worth Star Telegram", Fort Worth, Texas, on 11/25/66,
evening edition captioned "FBI Takes Dallas Police Files on
JFK Death", by RAY ZAUBER, who publishes the "Oak Cliff
Tribune" (Oak Cliff is a section of Dallas, Texas).

Also enclosed is one copy of an article appearing
in the "Fort Worth Star Telegram" on 11/26/66 captioned "Dallas
Chief, FBI Deny Files Story."

These two newspaper articles are furnished for the
Bureau's information.

3 - Bureau (encls-
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

ENCLOSURE
F-47

62-109060-4295

NOV 30 1966

Approved: _____

1966

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FBI Takes Dallas Police Files on JFK Death

Oswald, Ruby Data Also Gone

By RAY ZAUBER

Star-Telegram Oak Cliff Bureau
(Tribune Printing Co., Inc.)

DALLAS—FBI agents have cleaned out the Kennedy Assassination files in the Dallas police department.

An unimpeachable source told the Oak Cliff Tribune today that FBI agents, some from Dallas and others evidently in from Washington, moved in quietly a few days ago and systematically removed every piece of evidence from the Dallas files.

Some of the information has never been made public, the source said, and even undercover work reports of top Dallas detectives — which had not been part of the record — were included.

Sealed in Archives

The source said that there were three single-spaced, type-written pages of items taken from the Dallas files. They included material from both the

Lee Harvey Oswald file and the file of Jack Ruby, who killed Oswald.

The FBI move, coming almost three years to the day after the Kennedy tragedy, followed the pattern of restricting evidence in the case, the source said.

Motion picture film, X-rays of the autopsy and many of the records accumulated by the Warren Commission have been sealed in archives under directives of the Kennedy survivors.

Ask Investigation

With many books and articles pointing to purported discrepancies, and with the statement by the wounded Texas governor, John Connally in disagreement with official findings, much furor has been raised seeking reopening of the assassination case.

(Connally said Wednesday he believes the Warren Commission was in error when it concluded that he and President Kennedy were struck by the same bullet. Connally said he believes he was hit by the second bullet and Kennedy was hit by the first and third bullets. But he said emphatically he sees no need to reopen the investigation.)

Life magazine and the Washington Post have joined other publications urging a more searching examination of the evidence.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

L
"Ft. Worth
Star Telegram"
— Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: 11-25-66

Edition: EVENING

Author:

Editor:

Title: Jack L. Butler

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Dallas Chief, FBI Deny Files Story

Dallas Police Chief Charles Batchelor and Gordon Shanklin, agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said Friday it was untrue that the FBI recently "cleaned out" the files on the investigation by Dallas police of the assassination of President John Kennedy.

Their comments came in response to a story by Ray Zuber of the Oak Cliff Tribune. Zuber's story, printed in Friday afternoon's Star-Telegram, said:

"An unimpeachable source told the Oak Cliff Tribune today that FBI agents, some from Dallas and others evidently from Washington, moved in quietly a few days ago and systematically removed every piece of evidence from the Dallas files."

No Truth

Shanklin said, "There's not one scintilla of truth in it (Zuber's story)."

Batchelor said, "It is completely untrue."

Zuber, however, when informed of Batchelor's comment, replied, "He gave me just the opposite statement."

The issue seemed to hinge a

great deal on the definition of files and on when evidence in the case was in fact removed from the Dallas police station.

Batchelor said no federal representatives have been to Dallas asking for evidence since 1964.

Zauber contends his source told him he saw a receipt from the FBI for material removed in September.

Oswald Clothes

Batchelor said the department has indeed surrendered all physical evidence except the shirt and pants taken from the body of Lee Harvey Oswald after the accused assassin died at Parkland Hospital after being shot by Jack Ruby.

But the chief explained that all the police reports involving the assassination are still in police files in their original form.

Batchelor said all physical evidence released to the federal government was either photographed or copied.

"There has been no one in here from any federal agency asking us for any material since 1964," Batchelor said.

"I'll tell you what might

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1
"Ft. Worth
Star Telegram"
Ft. Worth, Texas

Date: 11/26/66

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

Jack L. Butler

Character:

or

Classification:

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated Dallas

DEC 6

67 10-11-66

4

75

have ~~started~~ this thing. Four to six weeks ago, I got a call from an official of the Justice Department who advised me Congress had passed an act giving them the power of eminent domain over all evidence in this investigation.

"He wanted to know what we had left and I told him, but we haven't been called on for that (the pants and shirt.)"

Zauber said he planned to print a story Monday quoting Batchelor as saying, "We have made our information available to the FBI, Secret Service, Warren Commission and district attorney as it was needed."

He said he planned to lead the story with a sentence saying Batchelor "explained Friday that all Dallas evidence files on the Kennedy assassination have been removed from the identification bureau where such records are kept."

Zauber said he also planned to include in the story an observation that the Dallas officials (Batchelor and City Manager Scott McDonald) would not venture whether the FBI may be running down new leads in the case.

His planned story continued, "There are some Dallas police investigators who still contend that Oswald and Ruby were part of a conspiracy, even though there is no proof of such collusion at all."

Zauber said he himself has long believed there may have been a tie between Oswald and Ruby.

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wick	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input type="checkbox"/>
Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

file
11/28

Leach

UPI-53

(OSWALD)

FORT WORTH--THE FLOWERS ON LEE HARVEY OSWALD'S GRAVE CARRIED A
CARD--"HE HAS LEFT ALL THE WORLD CONFUSED."

OSWALD'S MOTHER, MRS. MARGUERITE OSWALD, SAID THE YELLOW
CHRYSANTHEMUMS WERE PUT ON HER SON'S GRAVE THURSDAY BY "A FORMER
FBI MAN."

THURSDAY WAS THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF OSWALD'S DEATH IN THE
DALLAS POLICE STATION, TWO DAYS AFTER HE ASSASSINATED PRESIDENT
KENNEDY.

11/26--TD1129AES

*This is utterly irresponsible.
Although I could have been
informed.*

ENCLOSURE

REC-51

62-109060-4298

DEC 7 1966

11-2-10:00

COPY FILED IN

Hundreds Visit Gravesite On Oswald Anniversary

FORT WORTH, Tex., Nov. 25 (AP)—A note attached to a large bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums on the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald said "... He has left all the world confused."

Hundreds of visitors filed by the grave in the Rosehill Cemetery yesterday on the third anniversary of the day that Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President Kennedy, was shot to death by Jack Ruby, Dallas night club operator.

The neatly typewritten note on the flowers read: "Lee Harvey Oswald. Did he assassinate the President? Was he truthfully accused? Guilty, yes? Or was he innocent? He has left all the world confused."

In a 3-hour period on Thanksgiving Day, more than 600 persons visited the grave.

Some stood, looked and said nothing. But others were quick to voice their opinions of the Warren Commission re-

port and recent demands that the investigation of the assassination at Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, be reopened.

Some said they thought the investigation should be reopened. Others said they were satisfied with the conclusion of the Warren Commission report that Oswald acted alone.

In the crowd were two Catholic nuns. Asked why they came, one replied:

"I came to get a reflection in the heart that it doesn't pay to do something wrong and to say a prayer for Lee Harvey Oswald."

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald A-2
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

62-109060-4296 NOV 26 1963

ENCLOSURE

PERF. 100 UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 11/29/66

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

ALLEGATION FORMER FBI AGENT PLACES
FLOWERS ON GRAVE OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Morrell
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Mr. Hayes Redmon at the White House telephonically advised Mr. DeLoach today that the President desired to be advised of the identity of the former FBI Agent who had allegedly placed flowers on the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald. No former Agent involved.

It is noted a United Press International release dated 11/26/66 at Fort Worth, Texas, commented on this, stating that flowers on Oswald's grave carried a card, "He has left all the world confused." This release stated Oswald's mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, said the yellow chrysanthemums were put on her son's grave Thursday, 11/24/66, by a former FBI man.

SAC Shanklin, Dallas, was contacted concerning this matter and the following information was made available: [REDACTED] Fort Worth, Texas, who requested his identity not be disclosed, advised Mrs. Oswald had called him on November 23, 1966, stating that flowers would be delivered that day with a typewritten note signed "Junior." She requested [REDACTED] to be on the lookout for the flowers. [REDACTED] advised the flowers were not delivered on the 23d; however, they were delivered on the 24th, Thanksgiving Day, and they did have a typewritten note attached which was signed "Junior," which note subsequently disappeared from the flowers. [REDACTED] also advised that the newspaper stories to the effect that 600 persons visited Oswald's grave were grossly exaggerated and he would estimate that the usual number of visitors for Thanksgiving Day did appear at the cemetery, approximately 100, and he had no knowledge of how many of these visited Oswald's grave. [REDACTED] advised the flowers had been delivered by Henry Goodgame, Fort Worth florist. Goodgame, on contact, advised he had received an order for the flowers to be delivered several days before Thanksgiving. He most reluctantly admitted that after learning that a press release out of California identified the sender as Harry Dean that the flowers had been ordered through a florist in Alhambra, California.

Enc. 30-66
JRM:mpd (8)

CONTINUED - OVER

PER. REC. UNIT

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Memo DeLoach from Rosen
Re: Assassination

Dallas ascertained through a newspaper contact in Dallas that the UPI in Los Angeles carried a story that Harry Dean, 38, Alhambra, California, had stated he was responsible for having flowers left on the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald. He stated he had a note typed by the florist to be attached to the flowers; that he left the flowers because he thought Oswald had nothing to do with the killing of President Kennedy. He also stated he was a former undercover man for the FBI and had used the code name "Junior."

Supervisor Neal McGinnis of Los Angeles advised the Los Angeles Times and the Los Angeles Herald Examiner both carried stories on November 26, 1966, based on a UPI release from Fort Worth, Texas, to the effect that flowers had been left on Lee Harvey Oswald's grave and that a typewritten note had been attached to the flowers. The two papers had a statement indicating that according to Marguerite Oswald, the flowers had been sent by a former FBI Agent.

Supervisor McGinnis also advised that Dean had been the subject of numerous items of correspondence with the Bureau and had been interviewed on numerous occasions to try and persuade him to desist from claiming employment with the Bureau. The FBI Identification Division contains a record on Dean which reflects he enlisted in the armed services in 1945 and was absent without leave in 1946. In 1948 he was charged with the theft of a radio by the Windsor, Canada, Police Department. Disposition on this offense is not known. In 1956 he was charged in Michigan for using obscene language and was sentenced to ninety days.

Bureau files reflect a great deal of correspondence with Harry J. Dean, who did at one time in the early 1960's furnish information to the Chicago Office concerning the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He was never an informant and was never encouraged in his activities. After he gratuitously furnished information a background check was made, at which time it was determined he was a former mental patient with a criminal record. He was told in June of 1961 that his assistance was not desired. The Los Angeles Office, since November of 1963, has periodically found it necessary to contact Dean and request that he desist from making claims concerning past relationship with the Bureau.

In 1965 we received information he was considering writing a book regarding his work with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and that it would concern the work he did for the FBI in Chicago for a year when he was a member of the Committee. The most recent correspondence concerning Dean was a reply to Senator George Murphy (R. - Calif.)

Memo DeLoach from Rosen
Re: Assassination

on October 18, 1966, wherein Murphy asked for any information we might have which would assist in replying to a letter from Dean.

ACTION:

It is recommended the attached letter be sent to Mr. Marvin Watson furnishing the true facts concerning the allegation that a former FBI Agent had placed flowers on Oswald's grave.

OK that the President
certainly must read
with ~~special~~ attention
Even if it had been
a former agent there
would be nothing we
could do.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: November 29, 1966

FROM : Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Assassination of President Kennedy

For your information and appropriate action, there are
attached copies of a letter dated November 25, 1966 from Mr.
Robert W. Francis of Brooklyn, New York.

1485 71st Street

B in Jan 1967

DEC 5 1966

EXP. PROC.

1-1
L. A. J. SAC, NY
12/7/66
ENCLOSURE
K. 2/515

REC 53

62-109060-4297

DEC 8 1966

BY
A. J. [unclear]
[unclear]

TRUE COPY

Confidential

1435 Union Street
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11213
Nov. 25, 1966

The Attorney-General of The United States
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Re The Assassination of President Kennedy.

In my humble opinion the assassination of our beloved President was the result of a Communist conspiracy, The Warren Commission Report notwithstanding. I base my opinion upon confided information gained from a Jamaican-born sister of mine who arrived in this country on Nov. 5, 1966 via Mexico after living in Cuba for nearly fortyseven years (Jan 1920 - Oct. 1966.) My sister was a resident of Guantanamo, Cuba for very many years up to last October.

About midfall of 1963 my sister found it necessary to go to Havana for special medical treatment. Early in Nov. 1963 while she was still in Havana, a tall white man - an American met her and engaged her in a conversation. She discovered that the man was a Communist. Among the remarks the man made this was the most stunning one: "Kennedy is going to be killed sometime during the latter part of Nov. or early Dec." He was quite emphatical in making this remark. My sister was very disturbed. She did not know what to do she said. She could not show any emotion for reasons which I will give further in this letter. My sister knew from that moment that the life of the President of the United States was endangered.

It was Tuesday Nov. 15, 1966, That she gave me the information and the first time we had seen each other since June 1920.

I asked my sister why she didn't go quietly to the American Embassy and secretly report what the man had told her. She said there was no American Embassy or Consulate in Havana or anywhere else in Cuba at the time and she was afraid to go to the Swiss Embassy because Cuban Communists were to be found everywhere. The Swiss Embassy was then handling American affairs.

The following are some of the factors that should be considered concerning my sister when she was in Cuba.

- 1.- My sister was advanced in years - 63 in 1963.
2. She had all her five children (now married) registered as British subjects at birth at the

TRUE COPY

British Embassy which by agreement is now looking after the affairs of independent Jamaican nationals in Cuba.

3. She and her family were under the surveillance of the Cuban Communists and Police who are violently anti-American.
4. She and her family were suspected as being pro-American and more in sympathy with the anti-Castroite Cubans.
5. She was ailing and confused.

A quick thinking person could probably have a secret message sent to warn Washington of the threat to the President's life by at least two ways (1) through the British Embassy and (2) hasten back to Guantanamo and send words "underground" to relatives working at the naval Base intended for American officials there. My sister had relatives working at the Base in 1963. Some of them are still working there. But as it can be seen, a cruel and an evil fate was working against the President.

Now Mr. Attorney General this letter is very confidential. Like my sister, I was born in Jamaica, W. I. I have been a resident of the United States since June 1920. I became a Naturalized American citizen on March 17, 1941 in U. S. District Court, Southern N. Y. I deem it my duty to write this letter as a loyal U. S. citizen. Please for God's sake (and we know you will not) do not divulge our names and addresses (my sisters and mine) to the general public, newspapers, radio and television. We do not want our pictures to appear anywhere at all. When I told my sister at our second meeting that I was going to write you she became disturbed and fearful. Her son and I had to calm her down. We and our relatives here and in Cuba might be the objects of Communist vengeance and reprisals. My sister has three sons with their families still in Cuba. We also have a sister with her husband overthere.

My sister is not living here with me. If you should desire to send any of your aides to interview my sister secretly I could arrange to have my sister here on any Tuesday when I am off work. But please give notice in advance. Everything should be done quietly. No one else should come but your aides. Direction: I. R. T. west side Newlots bound Subway train to Kingston Ave. Station Walk one block south along Kingston Ave to Union St.

F. S.
If aides are coming, please
instruct them to
have proper credentials

Sincerely yours

/s/ Robert W. Francis

R. W. F.

Confidential

RECEIVED 1485 Union Street
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11213
NOV 28 1966

Nov. 25, 1966

The Attorney General of the United States

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

5	NOV 28 1966
ORIGINAL GEN. CRIME SEC.	

Dear Sir: Re The Assassination of President Kennedy

In my humble opinion the assassination of our
beloved President was the result of a Communist conspiracy.
The Warren Commission Report notwithstanding. I have
my opinion ^{from} confided information gained from a female
sister of mine who arrived in this country on Nov. 5,
via Mexico after living in Cuba for nearly forty years
(Jan. 1926 - Oct. 1966). My sister was a resident of Guantanamo
Cuba for very many years up to last October.

About mid fall of 1963 my sister found it necessary
to go to Havana for special medical treatment. Early in
Nov. 1963 while she was still in Havana, a tall white man
an American met her and engaged her in a conversation.
She discovered that the man was a Communist. Amongst
remarks the man made this was the most striking one.
"Kennedy is going to be killed sometime during the latter
part of Nov. or early Dec." He was quite emphatic in making
this remark. My sister was very disturbed. She did not know
what to do. She said. She could not show any emotion for re-
ason which I will give further in this letter. My sister's know-
ledge of the fact that the man was a Communist is the only
moment that the man of the President of the United States

2
I met Tuesday Nov. 15, 1966, that she gave me the information the first time we had seen each other since June, 1960.

I asked my sister why she didn't go quietly to the American Embassy and secretly report what the man had told her. She said there was no American Embassy or Consulate in Havana or anywhere else in Cuba at the time and she was afraid to go to the Swiss Embassy because Cuban Communists were to be found everywhere. The Swiss Embassy was then handling American affairs.

The following are some of the factors that should be considered concerning my sister when she was in Cuba.

1. My sister was advanced in years - 68 in 1963.
2. She had all her five children (now married) registered as British subjects at birth at the British Embassy. The agreement is now looking after the affairs of independent Jamaican nationals in Cuba.
3. She and her family were under the surveillance of the Cuban Communists and Police who are violently anti-American.
4. She and her family were suspected as being pro-American and more in sympathy with the anti-Castro Cubans.
5. She was ailing and confined.

A quick thinking person could probably have a secret message sent to Washington of the threats to the President by at least two ways (1) through the British Embassy and (2) written back to Guantanamo and send word underground to relatives and friends.

American officials there. My sister had relations with her in the East in 1963. Some of them are still working there. But as it can be seen, a cruel and an evil fate was working against the President.

Now the Attorney General, this letter is very confidential. Like my sister, I was born in Jamaica, W.I. I have been a resident of the United States since June, 1920. I became a Naturalized American citizen in March 17, 1941 in U.S. District Court, Southern N.Y. I deem it my duty to write this letter as a loyal U.S. citizen. Please for ^{and address} ~~the~~ (and we know you will not) do not divulge our names (mine and mine) to the general public, newspapers, radio and television. We do not want our pictures to appear anywhere at all. When I told my sister at our second meeting that I was going to write you she became disturbed and fearful. He came and I had to calm her down. We and our relatives live and in Cuba might be the objects of Communist vengeance and reprisals. My sister has three sons with their families etc in Cuba. We also have a sister with her husband over there.

My sister is not living here with me. If you should desire to send any of your aides to interview my sister secretly I could arrange to have my sister here on any Tuesday when I am off work. But please give notice in advance. Every thing should be done quietly. No one else should come but your aides. Direction: I.R.T. near the New Lots house. Subway to Kingston Ave. Station at one block south along the street to the Union St.

If aides are coming, please instruct them to be confidential.

Sincerely yours

Robert W. Francis

Robert M. Francis
1485 Mercer St.
Birmingham, May 11 1913

CONFIDENTIAL



The Attorney General of the United States
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

REGISTERED
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

ATT. ATT. General

December 7, 1966

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, New York **REC 53**

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — **4297**

**ASSASSINATION-OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Enclosed for New York is a true copy of a letter bearing the signature Robert W. Francis, which was referred to the Bureau by Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division.

It is to be noted that this communication was addressed to "The Attorney General of the United States, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C.," and was a registered letter bearing registry # 163625 and a return receipt was requested. On the outside of the envelope the word "Confidential" was hand printed.

The New York Office is instructed to expeditiously interview Mr. Francis and his sister who related information to him regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. The results of your inquiry is to be incorporated in a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination by the Bureau.

Your reply including the letterhead memorandum is to reach the Bureau on or before December 21, 1966.

Enclosure

KMR:jls
(4)

NOTE:

The Department referred a letter written by Robert W. Francis which was addressed to the Attorney General. In substance Mr. Francis confided that his sister, who had formerly resided in Cuba, was approached in the fall of 1963 by a white man described as a communist. He made several

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO...

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 7 1966

COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Tele. Room _____
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29
61 DEC 9 1966

KMR

NOTE CONTINUED

remarks and also said "Kennedy is going to be killed sometime during the later part of November or early December." Mr. Francis indicated he received this information from his sister on 11/15/66 and that on this occasion it was the first time he had seen his sister since 1920. Since this matter is a referral from the Department New York is being instructed to conduct appropriate investigation which will be disseminated to U. S. Secret Service and the Department upon receipt.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

DATE: 12/1

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY -
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

JOHN FOLEY of the office of the Chief Medical Examiner of New York City, 520 1st Avenue, NYC, contacted during the course of another investigation, advised that their office would be interested in obtaining the body of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He feels the medical examiners of this office are the most qualified autopsy experts in this country performing over 30,000 each year, with many of the deaths being from gunshot wounds.

He pointed out that this office is one of the most respected in the country regarding autopsies. This office is not interested in any publicity, but feels they could possibly put to rest the recent conjecture about the path of the bullet through the President's body.

It was pointed out to Mr. FOLEY that the FBI does not have control of the body of the President and it would be necessary for their office to obtain the permission of President KENNEDY's family for any such examination.

The above is furnished for the information of the Bureau and any action deemed necessary.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

2 - Bureau
1 - New York

CGD:vmc
(3)

56 DEC 12 1966

REC 26

62-109060-4298

DEC 5 1966



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, Chicago (100-10100)

December 30, 1966

Director, FBI (100-10123)

79
MARODNI GLASHNIK
IS - R & YU

ASSASSINATION OF
President John F. Kennedy
a portion of Kennedy

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 12/19/66.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained until completion of translation.

ELM:11b

(3)

ENC. (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

FEB 8 1967

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
196 FEB 8 1967

100-10100-2

TRANSLATION FROM SERBO-CROATIAN

MARKODIN GLASNIK

(THE PEOPLE'S HERALD)

YEAR 69, NO. 48

ISSUE OF DECEMBER 14, 1966

Page 2, Columns 3-4 and Page 5, Columns 1-2

**HOOVER TOO CONTRIBUTES HIS NICKEL
TO THE CONTROVERSY CONCERNING THE
ATTENTAT ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY**

All possible efforts are made by officials, press, television, writers, politicians, etc., for the purpose of discrediting the questions publicly raised by some thoughtful men and women in connection with the investigation of the Warren Commission concerning the attentat on President Kennedy. In spite of all these efforts, these questions cannot be dispelled.

The main question which is being raised is whether the report of the Warren Commission is worthy of belief. To put it in a more specific manner, the question is whether the Warren Commission has looked a bit further into the matter, that is beyond the material submitted by the Police of Dallas and by the Federal Police, known under the name of the FBI?

The answers to this question which are found in books, articles, statements, etc., reply in an increasingly convincing manner that the Warren Commission did not look beyond the material submitted by the Police of Dallas and by the Federal Police, although the Warren Commission spent a great deal of time in studying the material involved.

There are people who have looked at this matter with open eyes and have not taken merely for granted things which agree with their prejudices. These people have clearly and actually most clearly seen that the Police of Dallas and the FBI did all they could, since the very first moment when the news of the attentat exploded, to create the impression that a "communist conspiracy" was behind the attentat. The whole press, radio, and television were flooded with this deceit.

TRANSLATED BY: *Max L. Miushikov*

MAX L. MIUSHKOVICH: 11b
December 23, 1966 (1-4)

62-109060
ENCLOSURE

~~ENCLOSURE~~

This went on until the moment when the Police of Dallas and the FBI became aware of the fact that they could not go further in this direction.

Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested and accused of murder. Then, it was allowed that he be killed in prison. When it became impossible to prove that Oswald had had anything to do with the Communist Party but that, on the contrary, he had actually been a bitter and fanatical opponent of the Party, "they" changed the song.

From yells concerning "communist conspiracy," they suddenly switched to the version that there had not been any conspiracy whatsoever but that Oswald had all by himself, without any known motives and without any contacts with anybody, committed the attentat on President Kennedy.

The atmosphere in which President Kennedy was murdered in Dallas, Texas, was ultrareactionary. It was an atmosphere of open fascist hatred.

About ten days before the attentat, Adlai Stevenson visited Dallas where he was beaten by fascists and accused of aiding communist conspiracy. The Police of Dallas did not protect Stevenson, although it was their duty to protect him.

It is well-known that the Police of Dallas was filled and is perhaps still filled with members of the John Birch Society, because the FBI given them its so-called clearance. Namely, the members of the John Birch Society are not listed on anybody's "subversive list." On the contrary, the members of this Society are considered as indubitably "loyal" and above all suspicion; particularly, the FBI considers them as such. The only thing is that "they" do not specify to what the members of the John Birch Society are loyal.

"They" were not successful in spreading the deceit that the attentat on President Kennedy was executed by "communist conspiracy." When this failed, "their" main effort was aimed at preventing from investigations the ultrareactionaries and fascists whose center in America was Dallas; efforts were made to avoid giving the impression that the attentat could have come from Dallas.

In order to achieve this aim, "they" said that Oswald had acted alone, that he had no connections with anybody, and that there was no conspiracy.

And in order to support their assertion, "they" said that all the shots came from behind. The building from which, according to the testimony, Oswald had fired was located behind President Kennedy when he was hit.

The question whether the shot could have come from some other rear spot was not raised because the Police of Dallas and the FBI were only after Oswald and nobody else. The Police of Dallas and the FBI did not look for anything else, as if they had known beforehand that Oswald had killed President Kennedy, and as if they had known that as a fact even before Oswald was arrested.

Let us suppose that Oswald was the only man who fired. However, is this enough to prove that he did not have any help and that nothing else should have been investigated?

All this was too rough. As time was passing, it became increasingly rough for thoughtful men to swallow it.

Walter Lippman himself and even "Life" magazine stressed that the report of the Warren Commission was too rough to be accepted.

- How could the murder of Oswald be justified? Oswald was in a prison filled and overflowing with policemen.

Why was the murderer of Oswald allowed to enter the prison and why did the policemen step aside in order to avoid hindering him?

The answer to all these questions was that the Police of Dallas were maladroit and incapable.

What a wonder! The Police of Dallas were so maladroit and capable in learning in a jiffy who killed President Kennedy, where the killer was hidden, and in what fashion he should be caught. Then, all of a sudden, these same Police of Dallas became so maladroit and so incapable that they not only let the murderer of Oswald enter the prison but arranged for him a comfortable possibility and enough room to commit the murder.

Now, let us say that this was true and that the Police of Dallas were really reliable, clever, and incapable of protecting the life of the man who was highly important for the purpose of uncovering who and what was behind the attempt. In this case, how could the Warren Commission be limited to the material submitted by the Police of Dallas.

Furthermore, the Warren Commission did not even ask whether there was something more to be investigated, something beyond the material submitted by the Police of Dallas. The apologists of the report of the Warren Commission became increasingly less convincing. It was felt that something more convincing than the report of the Warren Commission ought to be brought forth.

Thus, J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the FBI, appeared for the purpose of fulfilling this need. He made a statement and expected that he would indubitably defeat all the critics and all those who were asking for answers to unexplained things.

Without hesitation, Hoover declared that the testimonies submitted to the Warren Commission showed that Oswald, and only Oswald, killed President Kennedy, and that Oswald acted all by himself, without any connection with anybody.

Hoover asked that his word be taken as true.

However, Hoover asked in the same manner that his word and the word of the FBI be taken as true when they spoke about "communist conspiracy" which killed President Kennedy.

If Hoover could at that time speak without foundation about one thing, is it not just as easy for him to say, without foundation, another thing?

To say that the report of the Warren Commission is in accordance with the testimonies submitted by the Police of Dallas and by the FBI is not enough. It is not enough because it does not answer the question why the Warren Commission did not go beyond the testimonies in question.

This looks as if the testimonies of one side were admitted in a Court and all the rest were excluded, no matter how vital it could have been. Then, it looks as if attempts were made to justify the decision of this Court by affirming that it was in accordance with the submitted testimonies.

Koover's statement can convince only those who wear blinkers on their eyes, like horses. These blinkers prevent them from seeing anything else but what is directly in front of them; the rest is covered in order to avoid confusing them.

However, men are not horses or, at least, they should not be horses, in spite of the fact that the ruling reactionaries wish them to act like horses, that is to work blindly and follow the orders which they receive. Men should take into consideration also the things which are not momentarily under their noses; otherwise, their decisions will be defective.

While we are speaking about this, we would like to mention a secondary matter which is, nevertheless, connected with this subject. To reprove the attentat is one thing and we have reproved it in the strongest fashion. However, to make an idol out of Kennedy and out of his policies is something quite different. Kennedy's policies should be evaluated independently from the attentat.

We see that everybody is not doing that but, out of feeling for the murdered man, people want to create also the feeling for his policy.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 12-6-66

FROM : D. C. Morrell *DCM*

SUBJECT: *V*
PAUL GLUC
112 AVENUE DU GENERAL LECLERC
(92) BOULOGNE, BILLANCOURT (92)
FRANCE

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

By letter dated 11-24-66 Gluc makes several sarcastic comments regarding the Bureau's investigation of the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy, the subsequent killing of Lee Harvey Oswald, the Bureau's work and the Director in general. He concludes his scurrilous remarks by requesting the Director obtain and send him certain manufacturing techniques employed by the Ford Motor Company.

Bufiles contain no record identifiable with correspondent, and in view of the nonsensical remarks contained in his letter of 11-24-66 the following recommendation is made:

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made of the receipt of Gluc's communication.

- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

HRH:jmb

(4) *jmb*

REC 13

Wick
62-109060-*R13* 4299

12 DEC 7 1966

77 DEC 12 1966

CHIEF OF BUREAU
Wick

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 105

COPY 8

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

Addressee: Mr. Hoover
9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D. C.

Addressor: Mr. Paul Gluc
112 Avenue du General Leclerc
(92) Boulogne, Billancourt (92)
France

Postmark: Boulogne, Billancourt; November 24, 1966

Boulogne; November 24, 1966

To Mr. Hoover, Director of the FBI:

Even before having finished reading the Epstein Report and Mark Lane's book, I want to personally congratulate you for having so skillfully handled the events after President Kennedy's assassination, for having eliminated all types of subversion from the 1964 presidential elections, and for having saved Lee H. Oswald. (I will explain this later, if I have the honor of coming to the USA) Unfortunately, I am obliged to make a serious study of the investigation. If I were not, I would have shouted to EVERYONE that you are really the best "cop" in the whole world.

The newspapers have definitely given me the impression that you are very close to the solution of all these enigmas. It is unfortunate that you are missing something: Who is in charge of the plots against the USA? This man is probably either a member of the Warren Commission who confiscated and altered documents or an ex-Secret Service Agent who hired Lee Oswald at the Texas School Book Depository (18 days after Kennedy's expected arrival in Texas was announced). By using his authority, he obliged a journalist to state the President Johnson was partially responsible. This was done to stop a new investigation, etc.

TRANSLATED BY:
ROSALIE A. GIACCHINO:dgr
November 30, 1966

REC 13

14 DEC 2 1966

77 DEC 12 1966

EXP. PROC.
36 DEC 2 1966

62-109060-4300

814

Check into the cases of all those who resigned after the Bay of Pigs (Cuba), after serving as a soldier of Western Germany, or after the race riots (USA). You will find overwhelming proof either by holding hearings or by planting other "G men" to take part in the "plot." By doing all of this, you will become legendary by the time you retire, in April at the latest.

I am a benevolent detective. If you are satisfied with my contribution, help me to escape from the forges of Regie Renault and to improve the lot of my fellow workers. I am allergic to noise after having gone through traumatic experiences.

To do this, you would have to send me the improvements in forging techniques developed by other Ford automobile factories (on all professional levels--P3, P2, P1 and OS; as well as on all machines--iron rams, horizontal and vertical presses, iron blocks, and beams, etc.) Please send this information only if it does not interfere with your work.

Thank you in advance.

Respectfully yours,

s/ Mr. Gluc

Vaulty night - clear moon. No wind.
at our condensation ... at 8.0 PM, some

7

FBI

Date: 12/2/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed herewith are six copies of an LHM setting forth information as received from Sgt. W. E. HANKINS, San Quentin Prison, California, on 12/1/66, and xerox copies of two letters allegedly prepared by Inmate JAMES BOYD MACKEY, [redacted] and [redacted] all of which relate to captioned matter.

Also enclosed are six copies of Cumulative Case Summary prepared at the prison on MACKEY, six copies of a Psychiatric Evaluation of MACKEY and two photographs of MACKEY.

One copy of the LHM, Cumulative Case Summary, Psychiatric Evaluation and photograph of MACKEY are being forwarded to the Dallas Office.

No further action is being taken by this office.

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 20)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encls. 4) (AM)
1 - San Francisco
DFN (#2):lms
(6)

C.C.-Mcl

REC-62 62-109060-4301
1-cc of LHM + Cumulative Case Summary to USSS + Dept (DAO)
12/5/66
f.w.2

15 DEC 7 1966

ENC. BEHIND FILE

61 DEC 14 1966

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

HANKINS advised that inasmuch as neither CRISA nor MACKEY are aware that the letters supposedly smuggled out of the prison were intercepted [REDACTED] he has not and will not be interviewed concerning the content of the letters supposedly prepared by him. Copies of the two letters relating to the assassination of President KENNEDY are attached hereto.

The San Quentin Prison records reflect inmate JAMES BOYD MACKEY, California State Prison Number [REDACTED] is presently serving an indeterminate sentence of six months to ten years after the conviction of manslaughter (stabbing) in Los Angeles County, California in January 1965. MACKEY was received in a California state prison on June 8, 1965.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 2, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

PURPOSE:

To advise New Orleans Division obtained a signed statement from one Eustace Chatham alleging three men were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. One of these individuals was named, "Clifford Johnson," described as a cousin of President Johnson. New Orleans has been instructed to conduct investigation.

BACKGROUND:

On November 28, 1966, the New Orleans Office interviewed and obtained a signed statement from Eustace T. Chatham. He alleged he was working on a shrimp boat several years ago in Brownsville, Texas, owned by an individual named Clifford Johnson. Johnson was alleged to be a cousin of President Johnson, and Chatham indicated he was asked by Johnson if he would kill the President for \$50,000 or \$100,000 or \$150,000.

Chatham related that Johnson was reported to have said, "we would get him," meaning President Kennedy. Clifford Johnson was reported to have said that "Lyndon Johnson wanted to be President of the United States and that Lyndon Johnson doesn't care how he gets it."

Chatham reported that on another occasion he saw two men approach Clifford Johnson when the boat was docked at "Ransas Pass, Texas." One of these individuals resembled Lee Harvey Oswald.

KTR:cmh
(6)

REC 30
CONTINUED - OVER

62DEC 12 1966

62-109060-1 4302
DEC 18 1966

62-109060-1 4302
62-109060-1 4302

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The interviewing Agents advised Chatham appeared vague as to dates and details of occurrences, and determined that Chatham had not furnished this information to any other law enforcement agency. Chatham also wanted to receive any rewards paid for the information he furnished.

Based on information furnished complainant, Eustace T. Chatham and Clifford Johnson were not identified in Bureau files.

ACTION:

Since allegations involved the President, New Orleans has been instructed to conduct investigation to resolve this matter. Thereafter, the White House, United States Secret Service, and Department will be advised.

giving ✓
✓
R AH
THR
OK
dk
RM

FBI

Date: 11/29/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (RUC)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

EUSTACE CHATHAM, 1932 St. Thomas St., Apt. E,
New Orleans, La., telephonically contacted the FBI
Office, New Orleans, 11/28/66, and advised that he
had information relative to the assassination of
President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

CHATHAM stated three men were involved,
including one named CLIFFORD JOHNSON, whom CHATHAM
described as a cousin of President LYNDON B. JOHNSON.
He further stated that he could not recall the names
of the other two men, except that one looked like LEE
HARVEY OSWALD.

CHATHAM claimed CLIFFORD JOHNSON worked with
him several years ago on a shrimp boat, belonging to
CLIFFORD JOHNSON's father, in the Gulf of Mexico, and
had asked CHATHAM if he would kill President KENNEDY
for \$50,000 or \$100,000, and that the plot had
originated with the then Vice President LYNDON B.
JOHNSON.

(3) - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New Orleans

HQC:srl
(7)

REC 30

62-109060-4303

DEC 1 1966

NO 89-69
HQC:srl

Eustace Thadden

CHATHAM was interviewed by Bureau agents at the New Orleans FBI office, 11/28/66, and furnished the following information in the form of a signed statement:

in it

Eus-lace Chatham

"I, EUSTACE T. CHATHAM, Apartment 8, 1932 St. Thomas Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, do freely and voluntarily furnish the following statement to HARLAN Q. COFFMAN and ALOYSIUS J. MC FALL, who identified themselves to me as Special Agents for the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

B7-25-1914

Exlert, Miss

"I was working on a boat called the "Gene R" (phonetic), which belonged to a man named JOHNSON, with his son, CLIFFORD JOHNSON, several years ago in Brownsville, Texas. The boat had been bought from the Brownville Exchange Company. After cleaning the boat, CLIFFORD JOHNSON and I set out to sea with another man on the "Gene R." I think the other man's nickname was "Moody" and he was of Mexican nationality.

"While at sea, CLIFFORD JOHNSON told me to have a drink of whiskey with him. I noticed CLIFFORD had been drinking and might have had a shot of morphine in him. He asked me then if I would kill the President for \$50,000 or \$100,000 or \$150,000. He told me that "we would get him", meaning President KENNEDY. He stated to me that LYNDON JOHNSON wanted to be President of the United States and that LYNDON JOHNSON doesn't care how he gets it. He told me also that LYNDON JOHNSON had wanted people to say someday that a JOHNSON had been President of the United States.

NO 89-69
HQC:srl

"He told me that he and his family use to visit LYNDON JOHNSON several times.

"CLIFFORD JOHNSON displayed an "army" rifle with a telescopic sight to me and a .45 caliber Luger-automatic. He told me he could pick off a red bug's eyeball with that rifle.

"I don't think the Mexican man, MOODY, could hear our conversation.

"We stayed at sea only one night and then came in to dock at Ranses Pass (Phonetic), Texas.

"After being docked, I saw CLIFFORD JOHNSON give some money to MOODY and then MOODY went home. Right after MOODY went home, I noticed two men standing on the dock looking at the boat. One of these men resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD and I saw him come up to CLIFFORD and ask him for a job. The other man, an American, did not approach the boat.

"A few minutes after this man who resembled OSWALD came on the boat, we went out into Lydian (phonetic) Channel with the boat and stayed for about two hours and then returned to Ranses Pass where we docked the boat again.

"CLIFFORD then hired a taxi and had me taken to the Greyhound bus station. I went by bus to my home in Brownsville, Texas.

"After staying a few days in Brownsville, Texas, I went to New Orleans, Louisiana, to enter the Marine Hospital and to have my eye and stomach treated.

MA

NO 89-69
HQC:srl

"About thirty or thirty-five days later I went back to Brownsville to settle with CLIFFORD JOHNSON who owed me some money. CLIFFORD told me that his Dad would handle it. I was offered \$50.00 by CLIFFORD's Dad's lawyer and decided to take the money.

"When I went to Brownsville to get my money from CLIFFORD I found CLIFFORD and these other two men on the "Gene R" which was docked at the Port of Brownsville. The other two men were leaving the boat wearing my clothes. It made me mad but I didn't attempt to get my clothes back.

"After receiving the \$50.00 from CLIFFORD's Dad, I came back to New Orleans and have been here ever since.

"About three years ago my brother, EDISON CHATHAM, saw CLIFFORD JOHNSON at Ranses Pass, Texas.

"I have not seen CLIFFORD JOHNSON or the two men that were with him since I received the \$50.00 from CLIFFORD's Dad.

"CLIFFORD told me that he had been in the Air Force and was a pilot. He told me he was the first man to have silver plates put in his head and that he had 28 plates in his body.

"CLIFFORD JOHNSON's description, to the best of my knowledge is as follows: a white American; age of 52 to 54; height 6'; weight 140 lbs.; build, slim; hair brown; eyes brown; and a ruddy complexion. CLIFFORD was married and had 3 or 4 children, but I don't know his wife's name.

NO 89-69
HQC:srl

"I remember that it was about 15 to 18 days before I entered the Marine Hospital in New Orleans that CLIFFORD told me about LYNDON JOHNSON wanting to be President and not caring how he got it."

"The above statement, consisting of this page and four other pages, was read to me by Special Agent COFFMAN, as I can not read. I have initialed each page of this statement, and those corrections in the statement which were pointed out to me by Special Agent COFFMAN, and I now sign it because it is true."

/s/ EUSTACE T. CHATHAM

Witness: HARLAN Q. COFFMAN, Special Agent, FBI,
New Orleans, La., 11/28/66.

ALOYSIUS J. MC FALL, Special Agent,
FBI, New Orleans, La., 11/28/66.

During the course of the interview, CHATHAM appeared vague as to dates and details of occurrences set out above. He stated that he had not furnished this information to any other law enforcement agency previously, as he feared for his life.

CHATHAM indicated that he wanted to receive any rewards paid for the above information by the Federal Government.

CHATHAM denied ever having received any treatment for mental illness.

CHATHAM had to be cautioned by Bureau agents to remain with the facts of his statement, as he repeatedly rambled off on accounts of personal experiences with other law enforcement agencies.

NO 89-69
HQC:srl

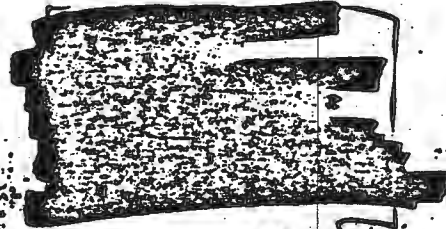
New Orleans indices reflect EUSTACE CHATHAM had contacted this office in 1943 and had indicated a desire to be a paid informant of the FBI.

The following descriptive data was obtained by Bureau agents during the course of the interview:

Name	EUSTACE THADDEUS CHATHAM
Address	Apt. E, 1932 St. Thomas St., New Orleans, La.
DOB	7/25/14
POB	Biloxi, Miss.
Education	3rd grade
Height	5'8"
Weight	190 lbs.
Hair	Black (Graying)
Eyes	Brown
Scars	Scars on upper arms
Tattoos	Reversed question mark on middle finger, right hand; Number of tattoos on arms
Peculiarities	Walks with limp - broken left hip
Relatives	Wife: [REDACTED] Son: [REDACTED] Son: [REDACTED] Daughter: [REDACTED] Brother: [REDACTED]

NO 89-69/srl

Arrests



In view of the nature of the allegations set out by CHATHAM in his statement, no dissemination of this information to other agencies will be made unless specifically directed by the Bureau.

No leads are being set out, nor will any additional investigation be conducted by the New Orleans Division, UACB.

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text at the top of the page]

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text in the middle of the page]

[Faint, mostly illegible handwritten text at the bottom of the page]

REC'D MICH
FBI

APR 12 5 20 PM '68

and Remembrance of the infant, Catherine

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

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10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

... ..
... ..

The first and most important thing
 is to get the best of the best
 of the best of the best
 of the best of the best

It appears that the Police in London
are not yet satisfied with the
results of the investigation.

VOCE OF NEW ORLEANS
P.O. Box 51694
New Orleans, La. 70159

AIRMAIL



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Justice Department
Washington, D.C.

25 DIRECTOR
JUN 15 1954

PERSONAL

James E. ...

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

In the article the Governor stated that he ... the Warren Commission ... that he and ... were both hit by one of three shots fired from the open limousine in front of the Texas School Book Depository.

Sole Disagreement

The Governor said today that his sole disagreement with the Warren Commission's findings centered on which bullet struck him.

"I am convinced, beyond any doubt, that I was not struck by the first bullet. I know that I heard the first shot, and I turned to see what happened, and that I was struck by a second shot. The third shot struck the President, and not me," he said.

The Warren Commission found that there were three shots and that one went through President Kennedy's neck into Governor Connally's body; that one shot hit the President in the head, and that one shot probably missed both men.

Governor Connally said that he hit him in the back of the head.

Associated Press Wirephoto
A. Connally Jr. of Texas at news session

By MARTIN WALDRON

Special to The New York Times

Gov. Connally Jr. said today that the Warren Commission's findings on President Kennedy's assassination were "accepted as final." He said he was "not looking for new evidence" and that "nothing was so desirable" as a "settled" case. The governor, who was shot in the back of the head, said that he was "not looking for new evidence" and that "nothing was so desirable" as a "settled" case.

right wrist and left leg when the President was assassinated. He still carries a bullet wound just above his left hip. Mr. Connally said today that many criticisms of the Warren Commission's investigation might have "political overtones." He said he was shocked "that in the backlash of tragedy, journalistic scavengers such as Mark Lane attempt to impugn the motives of members of the commission. Mr. Connally would not elaborate on his suggestion of political overtones. "I am going to let it rest right there," he said.

He said he had not read any of the books that have criticized the Warren Commission's findings, including "The 13th Juror" written by Mr. Lane, a New York lawyer.

The Governor said that he had read press reports and book reviews on the case, but was talking about the fact that he always accepted as accurate whatever he read in newspapers. Mr. Connally refused to hold the news conference at the State Capitol, he said, because he had been dealing with questions about a "little bit of a ..."

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World _____
Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

161-109060

2 DEC 8 1963

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NOT RECORDED
196 DEC 8 1963

Reviewed Film

The Governor said he had had no intention of adding fuel to the flames of discussion when he agreed to review a motion picture of the assassination for Life magazine and to point out just when he was struck.

He said, "They asked me to do it and I agreed."

The Life magazine article was not one of those with "political overtones," the Governor said.

Mr. Connally, a close friend of President Johnson, said he had discussed "very casually" with Mr. Johnson some of the criticisms of the Warren Commission investigation. But he said he and the President had never "sat down" and discussed the Warren Commission report itself.

He did not reveal Mr. Johnson's feelings about the criticisms.

Governor Connally said he did not regard his own views as to which shot wounded him as casting any doubt on the validity of the Warren Commission's over-all findings.

The Governor said he was satisfied that the shot that hit him was fired by Lee Harvey Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as the assassin of President Kennedy. The Governor said he did not believe there was more than one person involved in the shooting.

"There are certain facts about this assassination which may never be known," he said. He added that he did not consider his memory or his judgment to be infallible.

He said he had not even heard the shot that wounded him in the chest, although his wife, Idanell Connally, he said, heard three shots.

Text of Governor Connally's Statement

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 23—Following is a statement made by Gov. John B. Connally Jr. today in discussing the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas three years ago:

"So that there will be no misunderstanding or misinterpretation of this news conference today, let me first speak to you from a prepared text.

"I want to make it abundantly clear that I have no desire to prolong or perpetuate the stark memories of the tragedy of three years ago. This conference has been arranged solely as a result of the widespread request of newsmen.

"I will take just a moment to reiterate and to clarify once again the events of that day. Let me point out that this information is not new. It is precisely the information I recalled and related in a television interview from a hospital bed in Dallas on Nov. 27, just a few days following the assassination.

"It is precisely the way I related it in testimony to the Warren Commission. It also is precisely the way it had been recalled by me in interviews since that time.

I am convinced, beyond any doubt, that I was not struck by the first bullet. I know that I heard the first shot, that I turned to see what happened and that I was struck by a second shot. The third shot struck the President and not me.

As I said earlier, this testimony was presented to the Warren Commission. They chose to disagree, which is their privilege. I maintain my original view, always shall.

I want to make it very clear, however, that simply because I disagree with the Warren Commission on this one detail does not mean that I disagree with the substance of their over-all findings.

I think the commission did an outstanding job under difficult circumstances. Each of the members of that commission, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Senator Richard B. Russell, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Representative Hale Boggs, Representative Gerald Ford, Mr. Allen Dulles and Mr. John J. McCloy, are men of unquestioned integrity, of long and devoted service to their nation, men whose dedication to the task of seeking truth in these circumstances I would never

question, and men whose patriotism has been manifested so many times in so many ways over such a long period that it now is somewhat shocking to me that is the backlash of tragedy, journalistic scavengers such as Mark Lane, attempting to impugn the motives of these members individually, cast doubts upon the commission as a whole and question the credibility of the Government itself.

I think it is time that we pause and reflect on who these individuals are and rather than calling for a further investigation of the assassination, which in my judgment is neither warranted, justified or desirable, we should turn our attention to doing a little research on and evaluation of the credentials of the self-appointed experts who, with no evidence, no new facts, nevertheless use distortion, inference, innuendo, in order to cast doubts and create confusion.

I suspect that a searching investigation into their own credentials will divulge that their motives have political overtones and that their views have been given prominence out of proportion to their value.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal Tribune _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date _____

NOV 24 1965

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

41 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017, 697-2100

FOR

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM

Today Show

STATION

**WNBC-TV & the
NBC-TV Network**

DATE

August 23, 1966 - 7:00 A.M.

CITY

New York

INTERVIEW AUTHOR OF BOOK 'RUSH TO JUDGMENT'

HUGH DOWNS: "Almost two years ago, on September 27th, 1964, the report of the President's Commission on the assassination of President Kennedy was published 10 months after the assassination. And the findings of the commission confirmed to the satisfaction of most American citizens, what most Americans had already decided, that Lee Harvey Oswald alone, had shot and killed the President, that Lee Harvey Oswald alone had murdered Officer J. D. Tippett, and that Jack Ruby, alone, although witnessed by millions on television, which was unique in the history of murder, had murdered Lee Harvey Oswald.

EX-113 REC-43

"Well, the Commission found no suggestion of any conspiracy in linking these three murders. The Warren Commission Report, published in a seemingly exhaustive 680 page report, was later **NOT RECORDED** put out in 26 volumes, was accepted by most of its severest critics as giving more than substantial support to its principle findings. DEC 7 1965

"Well, this summer there have been several books appearing two years after the report, that take harsh issue with both the evidence and the conclusions of the Report. And this morning we want to examine what is, perhaps, the most detailed assault yet on the Commission's findings.

"The book is called 'Rush To Judgment.' It's written by a man named Mark Lane, you're going to hear a little later on the program. He was retained by Lee Harvey Oswald's mother as an attorney for the defense, for her deceased son's interest before the Commission. And later in the hour, Mr. Lane and a member of the Warren Commission legal council will discuss this critique of the Commission. For the rest of this half hour, we want to present some of the more disturbing issues that are raised by the book. 7:15 P.M.

dent Kennedy?"

JACK LESCOULIE: "On November 22, 1963, the Presidential motorcade made a sharp left turn into this street, past the Dallas Criminal Building, and then, left, down Elm Street. Now, according to the Warren Commission Report, the bullet that killed President Kennedy or the bullets that killed him, were fired from the sixth floor window of this building right here. It is the Texas School Book Depository. The shots were fired in this direction as the motorcade was passing up Elm Street, striking the President from behind.

"Now, of the 90 witnesses to the assassination interviewed by the police, the FBI and the Secret Service, who were asked the question, where did the shots come from? Fifty-eight said that they came from this grassy knoll, near the railroad overpass. This is the overpass right here, and not from the School Book Depository, here. In the Warren Commission Report, you will find this conclusion. In contrast to the testimony of the witnesses who heard and observed shots fired from the Depository, the Commission's investigation has disclosed no creditable evidence that any shots were fired from anywhere else. Now, in direct contradiction of the Warren Commission's conclusions on this matter, witnesses on film, told author Mark Lane, of 'Rush To Judgment,' where they thought the shots came from. S. M. Holland, an employee of the Union Terminal Company witnessed the assassination from the railroad overpass."

REPORTER: "Did you look in any particular direction when you heard the shots?"

HOLLAND: "Yes, I looked over to where I thought the shot came from, and I saw a puff of smoke still lingering underneath the trees in front of the wooden fence. The report sounded like it came from behind the wooden fence."

REPORTER: "At the time the shots were fired, did you see any police officers move in any particular direction?"

HOLLAND: "Well, about the time that shot was fired, a Secret Service man in the President's car stood up with his sub-machine gun pointed at that exact spot."

REPORTER: "At the wooden fence?"

HOLLAND: "At the wooden fence."

REPORTER: "You were a witness who had a good view of that scene as anyone in Dealy (?) Plaza. Where do you think the shots came from?"

HOLLAND: "Well, I know where that third shot came from."

REPORTER: "Where did that shot come from?"

HOLLAND: "From behind the picket fence, close to the little plaza."

REPORTER: "Is there any doubt in your mind that that shot came from behind..."

HOLLAND: "There's no doubt in my mind. There's no doubt whatsoever in my mind, and the statement that I made in the sheriff's office immediately after the shooting, and the statement that I made to the Warren Commission. And I made it very plain, there was no doubt in my mind but what there was definitely a shot fired from behind that picket fence."

LESCOULIE: "Richard C. ~~Dodd~~ was also at the overpass."

REPORTER: "Anything which might indicate to you where the shots came from?"

DODD: "Well, we all three seen -- four seen about the same thing, and the shot -- the smoke came from behind the hedge on the north side of the plaza, and a motorcycle policeman dropped his motorcycle in the street, with his gun in his hand, and run up the embankment to the hedge. And then, I went north to look around the corner to see if there was anyone behind the hedge, and met a special agent of the Cady Railroad and he went down there and I walked along with him to see if there were any tracks there, which there were tracks and cigarette butts. The land where someone had been standing on a bumper."

LESCOULIE: "Another railroad employee, Mr. James L. ~~Simmons~~."

SIMMONS: "The Presidential limousine was rounding the curve on Elm Street, there was a loud explosion. At the time I didn't know what it was, but it sounded like a loud firecracker or a gun shot. And it sounded like it came from the left, and in front of us towards the wooden fence. And there was a puff of smoke, that came underneath the trees on the embankment."

DOANS: "Three witnesses in direct contradiction to the Warren Commission's findings. We're going to continue a little later on with Mark Lane's brief for the defense, but we'll go away briefly, ourselves, but we'll be back in two minutes and 10 seconds."

DOHNS: "We want to continue now with some of the evidence supplied by Mark Lane, in his critique of the findings of the Warren Commission, inquiring into the murders of President John F. Kennedy, Officer J. D. Tippett, and Lee Harvey Oswald, a book that Mr. Lane willingly concedes is a brief for the defense on Lee Harvey Oswald."

BARBARA WALTERS: "James Arkins, an Associated Press photographer, was 30 feet away from the presidential limousine, when he snapped this picture, and as he did so, he heard a shot. This picture, now famous, shows a man standing in the doorway, looking remarkably like Lee Harvey Oswald. If it was Oswald, then he could not possibly have fired a gun from the sixth floor window at the same time."

"The man in the doorway was later identified to the satisfaction of the Warren Commission, as Billie Nolan Lovelady. In his book, Mark Lane reported that no one was permitted to photograph Lovelady, including photographers from major newspapers. Lane managed to send two investigators to Dallas, and they took this picture of Lovelady. And this is how Lee Harvey Oswald was dressed after his capture on November 22, 1963. Oswald was dressed remarkably like the man in the doorway, later identified as Billie Lovelady, who testified he was wearing a red and white striped shirt at that time, and that it was buttoned from the neck. The man in the doorway does have a hairline that seems to resemble Lovelady's. The hairlines are similar, but the angle of the picture, and the light, could make a difference."

DOHNS: "Now, Phillip Willis, who's a retired Air Force major, took a series of 12 pictures, just before and after the assassination. And this is picture number eight, that I have up here. It was taken minutes after the assassination, when asked about the picture by the FBI, Willis was under the impression that the FBI thought the man over on the far right, see a man in the picture, right there, there's his face, was Jack Ruby, standing close to where the assassination took place. Well, the Commission Report said that there was no evidence that Ruby was anywhere near the plaza at the time of the assassination. And when the Commission published the picture taken by Willis, the man who looked like Jack Ruby was cropped out of the picture. Let me show you how that worked because you see the edge of the picture here includes Ruby, but the edge of this picture has that cut off. See how that would be?"

LESCOUILLIE: "More pictures in just a moment. Right now it's time for a station break."

* * * *

MA

HUGH DOHNS: "The name of this book is, 'Rush To Judgment,' and I think it's reasonably safe to say that you will be hearing a lot more about it in time to come. It's sub title is 'A Critique of the Warren Commission's Inquiry into the Murders of John F. Kennedy, officer J. D. Tippot and Lee Harvey Oswald,' and its author is an attorney named Mark Lane."

"He was retained by Marguerite Oswald, who is the mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, as lawyer for her deceased son before the Warren Commission. Mr. Lane has been lecturing on this subject for the past two years and sometimes an object of derision as he's travelled around America charging that the Warren Commission had botched their job."

"In, 'Rush To Judgment,' he summarizes his findings, and if they are accepted they are very damaging indeed. Retracing the events of one of the profoundest tragedies of American History, Mr. Lane attacks the Warren Commission Report on hundreds of details, and his conclusion that instead of determining the truth of that terrible weekend in Dallas, the Commission started with a conclusion and then accepted only those premises which supported that conclusion. Now those are very grave charges indeed."

"We've invited Mr. Lane to our studio this morning to discuss what he wishes to be accepted as a lawyer, as a lawyer's brief for Lee Harvey Oswald's defense. We've also invited a high ranking member of the legal council for the Warren Commission, Attorney Albert Jenner, to discuss some of the charges made in Mr. Lane's book."

"Gentlemen, I think you're aware that we could take any one facet of this and spend five hours on it and let's not. What we'd like to do is cover as much ground as possible, so be as concise as you can be."

"Let's start with an examination of what Mr. Lane calls the magic bullet. Could you tell us how you differ from the Commission on this point, Mr. Lane? And then I want to hear from Mr. Jenner."

LANE: "Yes. The Commission was compelled to conclude if Oswald was to be the lone assassin, that one bullet struck the President in the back of the neck, exited through the front of the throat, struck Governor Connolly's back, went through his chest, shattered his fifth rib, shattered his right wrist, and then struck his left thigh and then rolled out somehow on a stretcher and was recovered by Darryl Tomlinson, an engineer at the Parkland Hospital. One of -- and this is, indeed, the only real link between Oswald's alleged rifle and the assassination: that bullet, Commission exhibit 399..."

DOHNS: "That did come from that rifle? And that's admitted..."

LANE: "Yes, I think there's no question, that is so. There are several problems with the bullet, however, that is, everytime the experts try to duplicate a portion of the foot, fracture of the wrist, of the body, break rib, etc., the bullet would smash and deform in some way. However, Commission Exhibit 399 is almost a pristine bullet, missing less than three grains of metal, in fact, more than three grains of metal were found in Governor Connolly's wrist.

"And the most inconvenient fact of all for the Commission is that after that bullet was discovered by Mr. Tomlinson, Dr. Shaw, the physician for Governor Connolly, emerged from the operating room of the Parkland Hospital to state, and we have the video tapes of his making this statement, that the bullet which injured Governor Connolly is still in his thigh, we have not yet removed it. The Commission would like us to believe, nevertheless, that a bullet recovered two hours before that is the bullet which did the damage to the Governor."

DOHNS: "Now, Mr. Jenner -- first of all, are you satisfied with the Commission's findings on that particular bullet, and what would you have to say about that?"

JENNER: "Well, I'm satisfied about the Commission's findings on everything. My particular portion of the work of the Commission was three divisions: conspiracy, motive and the life and background of Oswald with some diversions into other areas.

"The portion of the report dealing with the bullet, as I recall, was under the supervision and the senior counsel there was Mr., I believe Joe Boyle, I'm not certain -- one of the senior counsel in any event. That didn't happen to be within my area. However, what the Commission did, as it did throughout the report, was to report all the possible facts that could be assembled and were assembled. Whether those facts as in this inquest of presenting everything to America -- all that was pro and that was con.

"Mr. Lane, as he has claimed from the outset when he first appeared as alleged counsel for Mr. Oswald, which of course was impossible for him to be -- counsel for Mr. Oswald, because Mr. Oswald was dead and his widow, Marina, was the only one who could select counsel for him, if he was defense counsel, has always made and advanced these claims largely through newspaper reports as will appear from Mr. Lane's testimony, which was set forth in full in the publication volumes.

"The Commission advances only as a possibility that one bullet closely entered the President's neck in the rear, came out about there the front of my tie is and -- as one theory -- that it then passed into Governor Connolly's back.

- off-hand statement made in excitement by one of the physicians which subsequently proved to be, when he was more able to review the facts, to be inaccurate."

DOUGLAS: "Then he was mistaken at the time?"

JENNERS: "The Commission fully reports his statement."

LAURE: "The physician never said he was mistaken, Mr. Douglas. He was never asked about that statement. The fact is, that the Federal Bureau of Investigation seized all of the original video tape and has never -- the Commission and the Government have never published a transcript of that. We went to Dallas to purchase those video tapes, but they were all gone. But one of the local stations in New York had one that was not seized, that's how we happened to get it."

DOUGLAS: "I can see your point about secrecy would make a confusion, but secrecy is not proof of conspiracy. One of the things that I find very difficult to understand in the book and in the findings is the direction of the bullet."

"Now, since we're on the subject of the shots themselves, it seems inconceivable that there could be confusion with that much investigation about the direction from which the shots were fired. Were the people investigating satisfied that the angle of incidence of the bullet both with regard to the President's body and Governor Connolly?"

JENNERS: "Yes."

DOUGLAS: "Does it not seem unlikely that the bullets could have come from an angle so widely different as the wooden fence. How do you account for the fact? You appear to believe, Mr. Laure, that the bullet did come from a different direction than the..."

LAURE: "Two thirds of the witnesses in Dooly Plaza (?) said the shots came from behind the wooden fence. Seven persons on the railroad overpass said they looked at the fence when the shots were fired, and they saw puffs of white smoke. One railroad tower man, who was in a tower behind the fence, said when the shots were fired, his attention was attracted to the fence because there were two men behind the fence, and he saw puffs of smoke."

"Charles G. ... the closest spectator to the President when the shots were fired, said he saw the effect of the bullet upon the President's head: it drove a portion of the President's skull over the rear of the car and to the left into the street, and

Deputy Constable Seymour Weisman in fact testified that that is where he found that portion of the skull which he then gave to the Secret Service."

DOMES: "Does that accord with the eight millimeter motion pictures?"

LAME: "Yes, and the film taken by Mr. Secuta which is in the national archives shows quite conclusively a portion of the President's head flying over to the rear and to the left, and although Mrs. Kennedy, who was trying to go onto the rear of the car -- when she testified, said she blacked out and does not recall what she did at that time.

"If one examines the film, one can see that as a portion of the head was driven back over the rear of the car, Mrs. Kennedy in fact reaches -- probably instinctively -- to bring the President back together again.

"Take this, together with the statement of the doctor at the Portland Hospital on November 22nd that the wound in the President's throat was an entrance wound -- was inflicted from the front and from above -- and the picture showing the President was, in fact, looking almost directly at the wooden fence; and all of this evidence is dismissed by the Commission in a cavalier fashion, quote, 'no credible evidence suggests that the shots came from anywhere other than the Book Depository Building.'"

DOMES: "How do you account..."

JENNER: "Mr. Domes, I'm pleased to respond to this because Mr. Lame has now misstated here again and misrepresented the evidence and anticipating this possibility, I looked at the report, not only the report, but looked at the evidence last night and here is the conclusive evidence as to why the Commission reached the conclusion that there was no credible evidence that the shots came from the overpass area to which Mr. Lame has been referring. Now, Howard L. Brown, who was sitting on the concrete retaining wall which is up near the Texas School Book Depository Building there at the corner of Houston -- over there..."

DOMES: "Over here? Oh, I see."

JENNER: "Right there. The concrete retaining wall was 107 feet away from the entrance of the TMD Building and 120 feet from the sixth floor window which is the window at the southeast corner right under the roof of the building. His location at that point appears in the Secuta film to which Mr. Lame has made reference. He testified that seven minutes before the motorcade turned down Main Street over on Houston and down Elm, that he saw a man at the upper window, the sixth floor..."

motorcade turned the corner and came down Elm Street which is the diagonal street there, he saw a man standing and aiming a rifle. He saw him fire a shot. He quickly reported that to an officer who was nearby and that officer has confirmed that Mr. Brown confirmed it.

"The next witness was Amos ~~X~~yrino, a young man 15 years of age, who was facing the depository building and he heard the shots. He glanced up immediately and he saw the man at the sixth floor window."

DOUGS: "His testimony checks then with..."

JENNIE: "Yes, it does and he saw him shoot twice. He reported immediately to Officer Harbison who then in turn reported at 12:36, and he also reported to a TV reporter who was in the vicinity."

"Now, the next man is Robert H. ~~X~~Jackson, a staff photographer for the Dallas Times Herald. He was in a press car travelling down Houston Street, which would be facing the TSND Building. And he heard shots. He noticed two Express on the fifth floor, two gentlemen on the fifth floor underneath the window in which the figure identified by Brown and the other young man appeared. He noticed that they were looking up to the window right above and he looked up to that area and he saw a rifle being drawn back. Now this is Jackson, a TV photographer."

"In the press car with him were James Underwood, also a TV man for KRLD, Thomas Dillard, the chief photographer for the Dallas Morning News who took two pictures immediately of the face of the TSND Building in the area to which Jackson had called attention. Also, in the car were Malcolm Couch and James Darnell. Couch testified that he saw the rifle in the window then Underwood called their attention to the fact that he saw someone in that window firing the rifle."

"Darnell, a TV newsreel man confirms that Jackson immediately exclaimed -- Jackson and Underwood immediately exclaimed and said there was a man shooting from that window."

"The Mayor of the town and Mrs. -- the wife of the Mayor were in an automobile behind the Vice President. She jerked her head up when she heard the sound and she saw a long projection being drawn back from that particular window."

"Now there were others of that character who facing the building and in that area..."

LANE: "I wonder if I could interrupt for that..."

DOUGS: "Well, let me hear what..."

JENNER: "There were naturally people who did appear and testify, we brought them before the Commission or we took their depositions in Dallas, who were in the area including the man in the tower that Mr. -- to which Mr. Leno has referred, and they testified practically consistently that the sound of the shots to them and they were on this overpass or in the tower area there, came from the direction of the T3ED Building. One or two people did say that they thought the sound came from the vicinity of the overpass."

DOUGS: "Could that be due to some echoing perhaps or..."

JENNER: "Some echoing or reverberations, they were uncertain. The policeman who was guarding the overpass, another policeman who was standing over Elm Street, they immediately identified the sounds as coming from the T3ED Building."

DOUGS: "Mr. Jenner, as I said, on those points, we could cover an awful lot of ground if we had the time. In the time remaining, I would like to ask both of you this.

"First, Mr. Leno, you imply very strongly that it was a conspiracy. May I ask you, if so, who were the conspirators and what possible motive would there be for a body like the Warren Commission to suppress evidence of the conspiracy?"

JANE: "You're really calling for speculation on my part and that's an area in which as far as I'm concerned has been pre-empted by the Warren Commission. I prefer to deal merely with the facts. And the fact is, that although Mr. Jenner tries to make the testimony sound compatible, Mr. Urino to whom he referred, he glanced up and said the man in the window who he saw was a Negro. One of the persons said he saw two people in the window. One of the witnesses to whom Mr. Jenner has referred said that he saw a flash of light when a rifle was discharged but the Federal Bureau of Investigation tested the alleged assassination weapon and said that no light is ever visible when that weapon is fired.

"And what Mr. Jenner overlooks and in a mistake, I'm afraid, is not that one or two witnesses thought that the shots came from behind the wooden fence, two thirds of the witnesses who made statements said that the shots came from the wooden fence Book Depository Building. And the most significant figure of all I think, is that the witnesses said at the scene that day and the next day. Of the 25 persons who gave statements to the Dallas Police, the FBI or the Secret Service during the first two days, 22 said the shots came from behind the wooden fence and not from the Book Depository Building. Nevertheless, it is my view that

there is some evidence which indicates that shots may have been fired from the Book Depository Building, but that is not to say that no shots were fired from behind the wooden fence. Shots were fired from both places."

DOMES: "You're saying there could have been shots from more than one angle."

LANE: "Yes, I think it's almost certain when one examines the medical testimony and the statements from the eye witnesses that some shots indeed did come from the front of the limosine."

DOMES: "Most of the reviewers of your book: even in praising it, tend to -- in my interpretation -- to go along with the Commission findings and see you as slightly over suspicious. How do you account for that?"

LANE: "The Establishment accepted the Warren Commission report because it wanted to, the man was dead. The President was dead and then the one man who was charged by the Dallas police within 15 minutes before there was any evidence whatsoever pointing toward Oswald -- the Dallas police radio sent out Oswald's description. To this day the Dallas police are unable to give us a reason why they did. Oswald was then dead two days later and it is very comfortable to believe that Oswald did it, and did it alone, and it's very disconcerting to think that the assassins of President Kennedy might still be at large."

DOMES: "For those of you who want to pursue it, you do have the benefit of having in print the condensation of the Warren Commission Report and the book by Mark Lane called 'Rush to Judgment.' There's an awful lot in here. I said five hours, we could take 30 hours, I suppose, to talk about it. But my thanks to Mr. Jensen for being here with us this morning and to Mark Lane, author of 'Rush to Judgment.' The time goes quickly, gentlemen. Again, thank you."

JENSEN: "I want to say Mr. Domes that in reading the book, that the readers should read the report and the testimony volumes for a complete disavowal of what Mr. Lane says and his failure in the book as he does to you to answer the questions that you put to him."

4-528

62-109060-4306
CHANGED TO
63-14789-X1

JUN 24 1971

dh/Bm

MA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 6 1966
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

925PM URGENT 12-6-66 ODM

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) ATTN: FBI LABORATORY
FROM CHICAGO (62-6115) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. KILLING OF
FEDERAL OFFICER.

RE BUREAU PHONE CALL THIS DATE.

CAMERA OF ABRAHAM LAPRUDER REFERRED TO IN RE PHONE CALL
WAS RETURNED TO FRANK JONES, SECRETARY, BELL AND HOWELL, JUNE
TWENTYTHREE, NINETEEN SIXTYFOUR, BY THE CHICAGO OFFICE.

END

GJG

FBI WASH DC

P

56 DEC 16 1966

REC-71
EX-103

13 DEC 8 1966

CC - Rosen

FBI

Date: 12/5/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: Dallas)

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans, 12/2/66. 7-4-66

For information of Louisville, EUSTACE THADDEUS CHATHAM, Apartment E, 1932 St. Thomas Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, on November 28, 1966, furnished a signed statement to the effect that some years ago he worked on a shrimp boat in the Gulf of Mexico in the area of Brownsville, Texas, with a man named CLIFFORD JOHNSON and an individual whose nickname was recalled only as "MOODY."

CHATHAM related JOHNSON asking if he would kill the President for \$50,000 or \$100,000 or \$150,000 and alleged that LYNDON B. JOHNSON wanted to be President of the United States and that LYNDON B. JOHNSON does not care how he gets it. CHATHAM also claimed that CLIFFORD JOHNSON displayed an Army rifle with a telescopic sight and a .45 caliber Luger automatic.

CHATHAM claimed further that he observed after the boat had been docked that JOHNSON was contacted by a man who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

- ③ - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Louisville (RM)
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (RM)
- 2 - New Orleans
- RJC - smd
- (8)

REC 10

62-109060-4308

ST 104

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M. Per _____

DEC 7 1966

NO 89-89

Bureau, in referenced airtel, instructed active investigation to locate and fully identify CLIFFORD JOHNSON followed by interview with JOHNSON relative to CHATEAM allegation.

In addition, Bureau directed that investigation should point toward establishing any valid information which would establish any degree of mental incompetency on the part of complainant CHATHAM. In addition, Bureau instructed that results of investigation are to be incorporated into a LHM suitable for dissemination by the Bureau and that all leads are to be covered expeditiously.

On December 5, 1966, [REDACTED] Medical Records Office, U. S. Public Health Hospital (USPH), New Orleans, advised that EUSTACE THADDEUS CHATHAM had been a patient from April 30, 1959, through May 14, 1959. She stated his USPH Number is 021897. She also stated that the medical records for CHATHAM are currently located at the following address:

Medical Officer in Charge
Attention Chief Microphotography Section
USPH Hospital
Lexington, Kentucky

CHATHAM is described as a white male, date of birth July 25, 1914, at Biloxi, Mississippi. He walks with a limp due to a broken left hip and claims he was confined to USPH for treatment of his eye and stomach.

LEAD:

LOUISVILLE

AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. Will at the above listed address for USPH review the medical records in the name of EUSTACE THADDEUS CHATHAM, Number 021897, to obtain background data and also determine if there is any indication that CHATHAM possesses any degree of mental incompetency.

Expedite investigation and submit results to Bureau by appropriate LHM with copies for New Orleans and Dallas.

FBI

Date: 12/6/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans airtel dated 11/29/66 to Bureau, and Dallas; Bureau airtel to New Orleans and Dallas, dated 12/2/66; New Orleans airtel to Bureau, copies to Louisville and Dallas, dated 12/5/66.

Enclosed for San Antonio is one copy of New Orleans airtel to the Bureau dated 11/29/66, which sets forth the original information furnished by complainant EUSTACE CHATHAM to New Orleans, FBI, on 11/28/66.

For information of Jackson, CHATHAM, who currently resides in Apartment three, 1932 St. Thomas Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, furnished a signed statement to the effect that some months ago he worked on a shrimp boat in the Gulf of Mexico in the area of Brownsville, Texas, with a man named, CLIFFORD JOHNSON, and an individual whose nickname he recalled only as "MOOLY". CHATHAM alleges that JOHNSON asked if he would kill President JOHN F. KENNEDY for \$50,000 or \$100,000 or \$150,000 and claimed that LYNDON B. JOHNSON wanted to be President of the United States. JOHNSON allegedly displayed an Army rifle with a telescopic sight and a .45 caliber luger automatic to CHATHAM.

REC 13

- ③ - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - Jackson
1 - Louisville (Info.)
2 - San Antonio (Enc. 1)
2 - New Orleans

EJC - cst

(11)

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

DEC 8 1966

NO 89-59
EJC - cat

CHATHAM also claimed that he observed JOHNSON to be in contact with a man who resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

CHATHAM admitted to having served 31 months in the State Prison at Parchman, Mississippi, on a conviction of assault with the intent to kill. CHATHAM is hazy as to when he was in the Mississippi State Prison, and at one time it was 1949 and when re-interviewed on December 6, 1966, recalled a date as sometime in World War II.

CHATHAM, when re-interviewed on 12/6/66, furnished substantially the same information that he furnished in his signed statement under date of 11/28/66. He did, however, advise that he had forgotten to mention during his initial interview that JOHNSON had remarked to him, at the time he was displaying the rifle, that "we'll get President KENNEDY around Dallas or San Antonio when he comes to make his speech".

In connection with JOHNSON, CHATHAM said that JOHNSON indicated he was on some kind of dope and had been taking shots for pain at the Marine Hospital in Brownsville, Texas.

CHATHAM is confident that CLIFFORD JOHNSON must have had seamen's papers from the United States Customs House in Brownsville, Texas. He also recalled that the shrimp boat, which CHATHAM remembers only as the "Gene R" (ph), was a 45-foot boat with a double rig and a General Motors motor. CHATHAM said he understood that this boat was originally built by General Motors in St. Augustine, Florida, and purchased from the Brownsville Exchange Company for a cost of about \$25,000.

CHATHAM described CLIFFORD JOHNSON as a white male, age 45 to 50, 6' tall, 145 pounds, skinny build, brown hair, ruddy complexion and a heavy drinker.

CHATHAM said that JOHNSON's father, whose name he cannot recall, at one time owned the Permuta (ph) Ranch near St. Bonita, Texas, and that he allegedly sold this ranch for \$25,000.

In connection with the Mexican individual known to CHATHAM only as "MOODY", CHATHAM said that MOODY is about 5'9" and weighs 360 pounds. MOODY is between 30-35 years of

NO 89-69
EJC - est

age and was working at a Shell or Texaco Station on Ringo Street in Brownsville, before he shipped out on the "Gene R".

Referenced Bureau airtel instructs that this matter is to receive active investigation and that investigation should be directed to locating and fully identifying CLIFFORD JOHNSON, who thereafter should be interviewed in connection with CHATHAM's allegation. In addition, the individuals revealed by CHATHAM, one of whom allegedly resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD, should be identified through CLIFFORD JOHNSON when located.

Bureau airtel instructs that investigation should be directed toward establishing any valid information which would establish any degree of mental incompetency on the part of CHATHAM.

Additionally, results of investigation are to be incorporated in a Letterhead Memorandum, suitable for dissemination, by the Bureau. All leads are to be covered expeditiously. Dissemination to local Secret Service should be held in abeyance pending advice by the Bureau.

San Antonio and Jackson should furnish copies of Letterhead Memorandums to New Orleans and Dallas.

LEADS:

JACKSON

AT PARCHMAN, MISSISSIPPI. Will at the Mississippi State Prison examine the record of EUSTACE THADDEUS CHATHAM, white male, date of birth 7/25/14, Biloxi, Mississippi, who allegedly served 31 months on conviction of assault to kill in approximately 1949, for purpose of obtaining all background information, with particular emphasis on establishing valid information which would indicate any degree of mental incompetency on the part of CHATHAM.

SAN ANTONIO

AT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS. Will conduct investigation at the U.S. Customs House to determine if CLIFFORD JOHNSON possesses seamen's papers with a view toward his current location.

NO 89-69
EJC - est

Will at the Marine Hospital determine if CLIFFORD JOHNSON has a patient history, and if so determine any valid information which would indicate his degree of any mental incompetency.

Will conduct criminal check on CLIFFORD JOHNSON.

If necessary as a means to identify CLIFFORD JOHNSON, conduct investigation at the Brownsville Exchange Company to establish the alleged owner of the boat, "Gene R" in the name of JOHNSON's father.

Will, if located, interview CLIFFORD JOHNSON in connection with CHATHAMS allegation, identify the individuals referred to by CHATHAMS, one of whom allegedly resembled LEE HARVEY OSWALD and also attempt to gain the complete identity of the Mexican known as "MOODY."

Det. 100-2, L. 100

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Atta() reveals J. B. Altmyer is president of a committee formed to discredit President Johnson, trying to establish the assassination of President Kennedy was a conspiracy between President Johnson and H. L. Hunt. Altmyer's group believes Jack Ruby, who killed Lee Harvey Oswald, was actually hired by H. L. Hunt. This is an old allegation and was considered and reported by the President's Commission. Investigation determined there was never any association between Ruby and H. L. Hunt. Hunt is known to be a political ultra conservative.

Facts were furnished the Department in February, 1965. Herbert Salzman, mentioned in attached, was the subject of a special inquiry furnished to the White House, 9/22/66. Investigation generally favorable.

White House, U.S. Secret Service, and Department being advised.

KMR:pah

Bay D

N



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
November 30, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

RE: JAY P. ALTMAYER

On November 30, 1966, a source with whom insufficient contact has been had to make a determination as to his reliability or unreliability, but who is a substantial businessman in the Dallas, Texas, area, advised as follows:

JAY P. ALTMAYER is a wealthy and well-known businessman in Mobile, Alabama. His family owns practical control of almost all the downtown banks in Mobile. ALTMAYER recently built an elaborate shopping center in Mobile, and is believed to have received financing for this project from the Republic National Bank in Dallas. He has also been exploring the possibility of building a large amusement center in or near Mobile.

In October, 1966, ALTMAYER was heard to state he is President of a committee in Alabama, which has been formed for the purpose of planning to discredit President LYNDON B. JOHNSON by trying to establish that the assassination of President KENNEDY was the result of a conspiracy between JOHNSON and H. L. HUNT, wealthy oil man of Dallas. ALTMAYER said this group believes JACK RUBY, who killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD, Presidential assassin, was actually hired by H. L. HUNT. The group proposes to prove it.

ALTMAYER said there are branches of this committee throughout the United States, and it has been set up for the express purpose of clearing the way for Senator ROBERT KENNEDY to run for President of the United States.

ALTMAYER said ROBERT KENNEDY is in on the plan and well aware of it. The only person mentioned by ALTMAYER also as being a part of the committee is one HERBERT SALZMAN (phonetic), a very wealthy man in the scrap iron business in New York City, who has now sold his business interests and is employed by the U. S. Government on a committee which is giving aid to the African Nations. SALZMAN is either working out of New York City or Washington, D. C..

ALTMAYER did not indicate there was a branch of this committee in Texas, nor did he name others involved.

REC-63 62-109060-4310

Source stated he had no additional information concerning the above.

COPIES DESTROYED

Feb 22 1973

MA

FBI

Date: 11/30/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM

SAC, DALLAS (62-3916) (C)

SUBJECT

JAY B. ALTMAYER
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____

Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau are six copies of LHM. Two copies are being furnished Mobile for information, and one each to New York and Washington Field for information.

The source in this matter is [redacted] personal friend of ALTMAYER's, who stated he talked with ALTMAYER by phone about October 3, and again about October 11, 1966. At the latter time, ALTMAYER was in Dallas for a horse show here.

[redacted] GIBBERSON, who gives the appearance of being a wealthy and intelligent individual, furnished the information to SAs W. JAMES WOOD and GERALD L. GEARY. He asked that his identity be concealed.

No local dissemination of the attached LHM is being made by Dallas, and no further inquiry is being conducted, UACB.

- cc - [redacted]
C. P. Wick
- RECORDED
62-109060-4310
DEC 1 1966
- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 6) (RM)
 - 2 - Mobile (Encl. 2) (Inf.) (RM)
 - 1 - New York City (Encl. 1) (Inf.) (RM)
 - 1 - Washington Field (Encl. 1) (Inf.) (RM)
 - 1 - Dallas
- WJV:nlf
(8)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

REC-63

62-109060-4310

December 7, 1966

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

Dear Mr. Watson:

Enclosed is a copy of a memorandum dated November 30, 1966, Dallas, Texas, captioned "Jay P. Altmeyer" which I thought would be of interest to the President.

In connection with paragraph three of the enclosure which alleges Jack Ruby was hired by H. L. Hunt, the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy considered this matter. Information relating to Jack Ruby's background and associations is reported in "The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Report beginning on page 365. Information relating to H. L. Hunt is specifically set forth on page 367.

I am referring you to paragraph five of the enclosure which sets forth information concerning one "Herbert Salzman" who may be identical with Mr. Herbert William Salzman, born in 1916 in New York, New York.

In connection with Mr. Salzman, an investigation was conducted concerning him based on a communication dated August 30, 1966, from [REDACTED]. The results of the investigation conducted were furnished to you in my letter dated September 22, 1966.

In conclusion, a copy of this communication along with the enclosure is being furnished to Mr. Ramsey Clark, Acting Attorney General, for his information.

Sincerely yours,

1 - The Acting Attorney General

Enclosure

KMR:me (8)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Delivered to Mildred Sigrist
on 12-7-66

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

REC 7

Honorable Marvin Watson

NOTE: A letterhead memorandum was received from Dallas which alleges that one Jay D. Altmayer is president of a committee formed to discredit President Johnson, by trying to establish the assassination of President Kennedy was a result of a conspiracy between President Johnson and H. L. Hunt, a wealthy oil man of Dallas. It was alleged Jack Ruby was actually hired by H. L. Hunt; however, during the course of the Ruby investigation, it was determined there had never been any association between Ruby and Hunt. Salzman, mentioned in the memorandum, was the subject of a special inquiry [REDACTED] and the results of the inquiry were furnished to Mr. Watson on 9/22/66. The investigation of Salzman was generally favorable [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] One copy of Letterhead memorandum will be furnished to U. S. Secret Service after the communication has been delivered to the White House.

f.

The Acting Attorney General

December 7, 1966

L

Director, FBI ^{REC 6} **2-109060-4310**

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

JAY P. ALTMAYER
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed is a copy of a communication to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, The White House, Washington, D. C., dated December 7, 1966. Also enclosed is a copy of a memorandum which accompanied this communication.

I am furnishing these as I thought they would be of interest to you.

Enclosures (2)

KMR:me,
(8)

Rec'd

_____ *DeLoach*
_____ *Rosen*
_____ *Malley*
_____ *Shroder*
_____ *Raupach*
_____ *Tele. Room*
_____ *Holmes*
_____ *Gandy*

MAILED 3
DEC 17 1966
COMM-FBI

DEC 13 1966

f. 383

~~12 DEC 8 1966~~

Dec 7 3 31 PM

Rosen
Malley
Shroder
Raupach

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 12/8/66

FROM: SAC, CLEVELAND (62-1848) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Boston letter to Bureau, 11/18/66.

Referenced letter enclosed a letterhead memorandum (LHM) containing information obtained from Dr. MILO A. BLADE concerning allegations made by one ETHEL R. HALFREY, 1455 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Massachusetts, against one RICHARD H. PHILLIPS, 2138 Cornell Road, Cleveland, Ohio. It is noted that, in furnishing this information, Dr. BLADE expressed the opinion that HALFREY is subject to psychiatric difficulties which would preclude serious consideration of her allegations.

The indices of the Cleveland Office reflect no references identifiable with either HALFREY or RICHARD H. PHILLIPS. It is further noted that the 1965 Cleveland City Directory contains no listing for this individual nor is such a person listed in the current Cleveland telephone directory.

The above is submitted for information and completion of the Bureau's file. UACB, no further investigation is contemplated in this matter.

2 - Bureau
1 - Boston (Info)
2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Cleveland
CAH:jmp
(6)

EX-103
REC-82 62-109060-4311

DEC 9 1966

DEC 14 1966

Read Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. Griffith

Mr. Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General
Director, FBI

December 8, 1966

**TRANSFER OF ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER CAMERA
TO THE BELL AND HOWELL COMPANY**

Mr. Martin F. Richman of your office has inquired as to the actual date on which the Abraham Zapruder camera that filmed the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was returned to the Bell and Howell Company by this Bureau. Mr. Richman has been telephonically advised that the camera was returned to Mr. Frank Jones, Secretary, Bell and Howell Company, on June 23, 1964, by a representative of our Chicago Office.

*Assassin: ...
President John F.
Kennedy*

DEC 8 1966
COMM - FBI

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

WDG:mjkr(4) DIVISIONAL INQUIRY NOTE: Memorandum Mr. Griffith
Mr. Conrad 12/7/66
DEC 8 1966
62-109060-312
RECEIVED CONVD

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

any inquiries - no
comment

new file

Assassination of President

UPI-78

(KENNEDY)

John F. Kennedy

WASHINGTON--FBI DIRECTOR J. EDGAR HOOVER SAID TODAY THAT DESPITE THE CONTINUING CONTROVERSY OVER THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT, ALL AVAILABLE EVIDENCE INDICATES LEE HARVEY OSWALD ACTED ALONE IN KILLING JOHN F. KENNEDY.

HOOVER SAID CRITICS OF THE COMMISSION CONCLUSION THAT OSWALD WAS UNAIDED IN THE ASSASSINATION HAVE EVERY RIGHT TO AIR THEIR VIEWS. BUT HE SAID "THEY SHOULD SHOW MORE REGARD FOR THE FACTS ON RECORD."

"THEY HAVE IGNORED CERTAIN FACTS, MISINTERPRETED OTHERS, AND EXPRESSED PURE SPECULATION AS TRUTH," HOOVER SAID.

"NOT ONE SHRED OF EVIDENCE HAS BEEN DEVELOPED TO LINK ANY OTHER PERSON IN A CONSPIRACY WITH OSWALD TO ASSASSINATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY."

ASKED ABOUT CRITICS' CHARGES THAT THERE WERE DISCREPANCIES IN FBI REPORTS AND THE FINDINGS OF AN AUTOPSY, HOOVER SAID THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE IN THE FORMATION, BUT "THERE IS NO CONFLICT."

"THE FBI REPORTS RECORD ORAL STATEMENTS MADE BY AUTOPSY PHYSICIANS WHILE THE EXAMINATION WAS BEING CONDUCTED AND BEFORE ALL FACTS WERE KNOWN," HOOVER SAID. "THE AUTOPSY REPORT RECORDS THE FINAL FINDINGS OF THE EXAMINATIONS."

HE ALSO DENIED A CHARGE THAT THE FBI HAD ALTERED COLORED FILM OF THE ASSASSINATION TAKEN BY ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, A BYSTANDER AT THE TIME OF THE NOV. 22, 1963, MURDER IN DALLAS.

"THIS IS TOTALLY FALSE," HOOVER SAID. "THE FBI NEVER HAD THE ORIGINAL ZAPRUDER FILM IN ITS POSSESSION."

HE SAID THE FBI OBTAINED A COPY OF THE ORIGINAL, UNEDITED FILM AND REPRODUCED IT FOR THE WARREN COMMISSION. IT SINCE HAS BEEN TURNED OVER TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES ALONG WITH OTHER PHOTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE AND MEDICAL DATA CONSIDERED BY THE COMMISSION IN ITS INQUIRY.

HOOVER MADE HIS STATEMENT IN RESPONSE TO NEWSPAPER QUERIES GROWING OUT OF THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE FINDINGS OF THE COMMISSION. THE CONTROVERSY REACHED A NEW HIGH THIS WEEK ON THE THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF KENNEDY'S DEATH.

11/23-01225P

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 12 1966

70 DEC 14 1966

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-109060-54

FBI

Date: 12/6/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO:

DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTENTION: CRIME RECORDS DIVISION)

SAC, LOUISVILLE (89-63)

SUBJECT:

"CHANGED"

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Title changed to reflect addition of middle name
title previously carried as

✓ Re LS radiogram 12/6/66. 1

Transmitted herewith are 4 copies of a LHM.

Copies of LHM have been furnished to Secret Service
locally.

No further action is contemplated.

3-Bureau (Enc. 4)
3-Louisville (1-89-63)ENCLOSURE
(1-66-2121)
(1-100-4671)GWR/rfl
(6)2 cc 1/4 to
Secret Service
HAS/al
12-8-66

REC-2

EX-106

62-109060-4313

6-11-66

62 DEC 19 1966

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

December 6, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☐ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☒ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior:
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment:
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U. S. Secret Service, Louisville, Kentucky

Enclosure(s) (1)

(Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

62-109060-4313



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Louisville, Kentucky
December 6, 1966

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On December 6, 1966, [REDACTED] a social worker, Veterans Administration Regional Office, 1405 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, telephonically advised Special Agent Edward J. Jenkins, as follows:

On December 5, 1966, [REDACTED] a veteran classified as 30 per cent disabled, was interviewed by [REDACTED] in connection with his request that he be reclassified as having a greater disability. [REDACTED] indicated that [REDACTED] disability is due to his mental condition, that he is a "paranoid schizophrenic" and has been committed to different hospitals for treatment various times. [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] appeared to be very nervous and extremely unstable.

During her interview with [REDACTED] he told her that he had some valuable information about the "supposed" death of President John F. Kennedy and he had to advise the proper FBI authorities in Washington, D.C. He told her that "it" was too big for the local FBI office to handle and he had to take it to top levels in Washington. He did not mention any particular individual.

[REDACTED] as so concerned about [REDACTED] condition that she arranged for him to be seen by Dr. William D. Caso, a Veterans Administration psychiatrist, on the same afternoon. She first attempted to make the appointment with the psychiatrist at a later date, but [REDACTED] insisted that it was necessary that he go to Washington, D.C., on the afternoon of December 5, 1966.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

4313
This confirms telephonic information
furnished to [REDACTED] on 12-6-66
[REDACTED] SA [REDACTED]

No further action to be taken

16
Intelligence Information
Concerning

[redacted] advised that late on the afternoon of December 5, 1966, she contacted [redacted] landlady, a Mrs. [redacted] Louisville, Kentucky, telephonically, learning that [redacted] had packed his belongings and left his residence, ostensibly to catch a 4:30 PM bus to Washington, D.C.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] did not appear to her to have any suicidal or homicidal tendencies. She furnished the following description:

Race:	White
Sex:	Male
Age:	22
Date of Birth:	[redacted]
Place of Birth:	[redacted] Kentucky
Height:	[redacted]
Weight:	205 pounds
Hair:	Blonde
Scars and Marks:	None visible
Marital Status:	Single
Education:	3th grade
Army Serial Number:	[redacted]
Veterans Administration "C" Number:	[redacted]
Peculiarities:	Has piercing stare and youthful appearance

On December 6, 1966, Dr. William D. Caso, Regional Office, Veterans Administration, Louisville, Kentucky, telephonically advised Special Agent George W. Hutchison as follows:

He saw [redacted] briefly on December 5, 1966, at the request of Mrs. Gunn. Dr. Caso stated that [redacted] was obviously very distressed; however, he did not appear to be suicidal or homicidal. Dr. Caso indicated that he does not feel [redacted] is dangerous because [redacted] is so highly disorganized and disturbed that it is obvious to anyone, and even if he were inclined to be dangerous, his obvious condition would warn everyone who has contact with him. In addition, [redacted] does not talk about harming anyone and does not appear antagonistic. [redacted] does not seem to have specific fears except that he is suspicious of a number of different

**Miscellaneous Information
Concerning**

things. Dr. Caso explained that [redacted] feels that his trouble is due to what he imagines to be his own ugly face, and that he has the hallucination that there is a plot afoot to lift his face. For some reason he connects this so-called plot with the assassination of President Kennedy. He suspects for some reason that President Kennedy was actually not assassinated. As an example of his suspicions, Dr. Caso noted that [redacted] has the suspicion that his sister is not married for some reason or other.

Dr. Caso expressed the opinion that [redacted] is so disturbed and disorganized that he could not carry out a plan to harm anyone and that, further, Dr. Caso doubts that he ever gets to Washington, D.C., because of his disorganized state.

Dr. Caso indicated that during his interview with [redacted] his primary purpose was to determine whether or not [redacted] might harm or attempt to harm himself or someone else, and as previously indicated, it is his opinion that [redacted] will not.

Special Agent J. H. Foushee, Secret Service, Louisville, Kentucky, was telephonically advised of the foregoing information at 11:30 AM, December 6, 1966, by Special Agent George W. Hutchison.

1-27-66
SA Radford Jones
Secret Service detail
GWS 12/6/66
J.W. Nimes

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

R-71

URGENT 12-6-66 4:16 PM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LOUISVILLE 061750

J. O'Brien
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
ALERTED

EX-22-191 Robinson County

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ON DECEMBER 6 INSTANT, LOUISVILLE OFFICE TELEPHONICALLY

CONTACTED BY [REDACTED] SOCIAL WORKER, VA REGIONAL
OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., WHO FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

[REDACTED] PATIENT AT VA HOSPITAL, ADVISED HER ON DECEMBER 5
THAT HE HAD INFORMATION REGARDING "SUPPOSED" DEATH OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY. HE STATED INFO TO VALUABLE FOR LOCAL
FBI OFFICE AND WANTED TO TAKE IT TO HIGHER AUTHORITIES IN
WASHINGTON, D.C. NO MENTION OF DIRECTOR'S NAME MADE.

CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] LANDLORD ON DECEMBER 5 LAST REVEALED
HE PACKED BELONGINGS AND DEPARTED ON 4:30 BUS TO WASHINGTON.

[REDACTED] HAS LONG HISTORY OF TREATMENT AS "PARANOID"
"SCHIZOPHRENIC" AND IS EXTREMELY NERVOUS AND UNSTABLE.

62 DEC 10 1966

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

REC-22 62-109060-4316-112

ST-107

DEC 12 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM LOUISVILLE 061750

STATED THAT HE DOES NOT SEEM TO HAVE SUICIDAL OR HOMICIDAL TENDENCIES.

DESCRIBED AS WHITE MALE, BORN [REDACTED] IN [REDACTED] KY., 5 FEET 7-8 INCHES, 205 POUNDS, BLONDE HAIR, AND EXTREMELY YOUTHFUL IN APPEARANCE, [REDACTED]

VA PSYCHIATRIST WHO TALKED WITH [REDACTED] ON DECEMBER 5 LAST, STATES [REDACTED] NOT DANGEROUS IN HIS OPINION BECAUSE HE IS SO HIGHLY DISORGANIZED, BECAUSE HE DOES NOT TALK ABOUT HARMING ANYONE AND IS NOT ANTAGONISTIC.

SECRET SERVICE NOTIFIED LOUISVILLE. ^{LETTER HEAD HEAD} LHM FOLLOWS.

RECEIVED: 4:40 PM JER

Cr. Ph. Wick

December 7, 1960

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Secret Service, Washington, D.C.,
has been advised of information in attached.

W H:hw

62-109060

FBI

Date: 12/9/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)(RUC)
 RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC-49

Re San Antonio airtel dated 12/2/66 concerning
 information furnished the San Antonio Office by Mrs. ALBERT
 (MINTIE MAY) HESSKEW, La Vernia, Texas, on 11/30/66.

For the information of the Bureau and Dallas,
 since 11/30/66 Mrs. HESSKEW has written four additional
 letters to the San Antonio Office. All four letters per-
 tain to the same information as set forth in referenced
 airtel; and due to the fact Mrs. HESSKEW appears to be
 mentally unbalanced, it is believed no purpose would be
 served by submitting information contained in her sub-
 sequent correspondence.

The four latest letters are being maintained in
 the San Antonio Office.

No further action being taken by the San Antonio
 Division.

EX-108

REC-49

③ - Bureau (AM RM)
 2 - Dallas (89-43) (AM RM)
 1 - San Antonio
 DAW:fes
 (6)

62-109060-4315

DEC 13 1966

62 DEC 19 1966

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 12/7/66

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
INQUIRY CONCERNING ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER CAMERA

Yesterday evening Martin Richman, First Assistant, Office of Legal Counsel in the Department, called with reference to the Abraham Zapruder camera. (You will recall Abraham Zapruder was a bystander taking amateur 8 millimeter movies of the presidential motorcade and actually filmed the assassination.) Mr. Richman stated that the Abraham Zapruder camera which is now the property of the Bell and Howell Corporation is in the process of being turned over to the Government for retention in the National Archives. Mr. Richman is preparing a "chain of custody" listing. Bell and Howell officials do not recall nor do they have a record of the date on which the Zapruder camera was turned over to that company by the Bureau according to Mr. Richman and his only problem is to ascertain from us the date in question.

By way of background the Zapruder camera was borrowed from Bell and Howell at the request of the Warren Commission to be used in connection with the re-enactment on May 24, 1964. Thereafter with the permission of J. Lee Rankin, General Counsel of the Commission, the camera was sent to Chicago for return to Bell and Howell. I called Chicago last night to ascertain the date on which the camera was actually turned over. Chicago responded with a teletype last night advising that the camera was returned to Frank Jones, Secretary, Bell and Howell Corporation on June 23, 1964.

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Frazier
- 1 - Mr. Griffith

ST-120

DEC 13 1966

62 DEC 15 1966

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rm.
Holmes
Gandy

REC-8

62-102060-4316

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad dated 12/7/66
Re: ASSASSINATION OF
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

We are furnishing this date to Mr. Richman telephonically
and will confirm by memorandum to the Department.

ACTION: None. This is for your information.

Wm J. G.

W. S. H.

13 South 33rd Street
Camden, N.J.
December 5, 1966

Dear Sir:

I've read a copy of the Warren Report. I always thought the F.B.I. did a better job of protection, than they did in Dallas. I always thought the buildings on the route should be closed & the roofs should be patrolled. Could you explain to me the proper procedure when the president rides in a open car through the streets?

Is it right the F.B.I. does not notify Companies they have Communists working for them? In the Warren

EXP. PROC.

REC-62-109060-4317-
ST-120
DEC 8 1966

if the St. Louis to notary Companies
To me, this seems like a great
defense risk.

I hope, when I receive a
answer, my admiration for you
your organization will be
restored

Very truly yours
Helen Johnson

(Mrs. Robert Johnson)

✓ 3 COPIES
DATE 12-9-66

MR. JONES
DEC 9 7 16 PM '66
RECEIVED
FBI

Dec 9 3 57 PM '66

REC'D
FBI

Dec 8 2 57 PM '66

F.B.I.

13 South 33rd Street
Camden, N. J.
December 5, 1966

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Dear Sir:

I've read a copy of the Warren Report. I always thought the F.B.I did a better job of protection, then they did in Dallas. I always thought the buildings on the route should be closed & the roofs should be policed. Could you explain to me the proper procedure when the president rides in a open car through the streets.

Is it right, the F.B.I does not notify companies they have Communist working for them? In the Warren Report it said it was not the rule of the F.B.I. to notify Companies.

[To me, this seems like a great defense risk.

I hope, when I receive a answer, my admiration for you & your organization will be restored

Very truly yours,

Helen Johnson

(Mrs. Robt. Johnson)

COPY:hcv

December 12, 1966

REC-8
62-109060-4317

ST-120

Mrs. Robert Johnson
13 South 33rd Street
Camden, New Jersey 08105

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Helen

Mr. Hoover read your letter of December 5th.

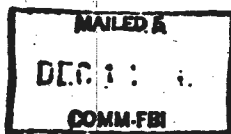
He asked me to advise you that information contained in our files is maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice and is furnished to authorized heads of United States Government agencies only.

The protection of the President is not within the primary responsibilities of the FBI and is a function of the Secret Service. Accordingly, a copy of your letter is being referred to that agency for any help it may render.

Sincerely yours,

151 Helen Gandy

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary



DEC 17 4 45 PM '66

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. In view of the tenor of her letter, it is felt a reply over Miss Gandy's signature is warranted. A copy of the incoming is being sent by form to the Secret Service.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____

DFC:mjb 1: 1: 2: 4: 1: 1:
(3) myl

MA 62 DEC 12 1966

Handwritten notes and signatures:
L. J. [unclear]
D. [unclear]
A. [unclear]
N. [unclear]
G. [unclear]

FBI

Date: 12/12/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: JFM SAC, NEW YORK (89-75) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel to New York, 12/7/66.

For information of Newark, the Bureau advised in referenced airtel that ROBERT W. FRANCIS, 1485 Union Street, Brooklyn, New York, wrote a letter to the Attorney General containing information which his sister allegedly had concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY.

The NYO was instructed to expeditiously interview FRANCIS and his sister and advise the Bureau with the results of these interviews by LHM on or before 12/21/66.

On 12/12/66, ROBERT FRANCIS, telephone number PR 4-9887, telephonically advised SA JOHN J. AHERNE that his sister Mrs. EVA ANDERSON is presently residing at 55 East 147th Street, Lakewood, N. J. and because of heart condition, could not travel to New York to be interviewed concerning this matter. He requested that her son Reverend STEPHEN ANDERSON, be contacted at telephone number 201-363-0665, Lakewood, N. J., so that an interview with Mrs. ANDERSON could be arranged.

3 - Bureau
2 - Newark (Enc. 1)
1 - New York
JJA:med
(6)

REC 30

DEC 13 1966

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

NY 89-75

ROBERT FRANCIS has no further information concerning this matter and he will not be interviewed.

Newark interview Mrs. ANDERSON at Lakewood.

A copy of FRANCIS' letter is enclosed for Newark to assist in this interview.

FBI

Date: 12-10-66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (89-63) (RUC)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, --
 Dallas, Texas --
 11-22-63
 MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 OO: Dallas

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau dated 12-5-66.

On 12-9-66, [redacted] General Services, USHS Hospital, Lexington, Ky, advised that Medical Records of this institution are by law confidential and contents cannot be divulged without a court order or written consent of the patient. He stated, however, that there is a skeleton record on microfilm at Lexington, Ky. He stated the only background record is the name, date and place of birth. Without disclosing the nature of illness, [redacted] stated that the reference in the file was only to physical disability and there was no reference to mental instability or treatment therefore.

This information is furnished strictly on a confidential basis and is not to be made known outside the Bureau. NO LHM is being prepared on the above contact. If deemed necessary or desirable, by the Bureau or OO to have information set forth in LHM for dissemination, WFO should be requested to secure information through Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C. and prepare LHM.

A copy of referenced airtel to enclosed herewith for the information of WFO.

3 - Bureau (RM)
 2 - WFO (Enc. 1) (RM)
 1 - New Orleans (89-69) (RM) (Info)
 1 - Dallas (89-43) (RM) (Info)
 1 - Louisville
 DIR/gu

REC-58 62-109060-4319

DEC 13 1966

2 DEC 13 1966

Approved: [signature]

Sent _____ M Per _____

DR. B. EDWARD BURGESS
PROFESSIONAL BUILDING
2418 TRAVIS STREET
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77006

JACKSON 4-3478
Nov 22, 1966

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Governor John Connally
Capitol Bldg.
Austin, Texas.

Dear Governor Connally;

Thank you for your efforts to expose the truth and bring forth hidden evidence concerning the circumstances involved in the Kennedy Assassination. The Warren commission was too obviously inadequate and few people have believed it's report except those who wanted too. The report is about as phoney as the Supreme Courts principle authority in 1954 involving "The American Dilemma".

Many Texas citizens are of the opinion that we are deserving of more responsibility and integrity in both the case of the Warren Commission's Report and in the manner in which criminal justice has been administered in the case of Jack Rubenstein, alias Ruby. All of us who witnessed this murder stand as a peoples court convicting this character, that is unless our television tubes are phoney.

No doubt the next story will be of V.P. Kennedy converting around with the oath of office in his coat pocket. Will you please keep pressing for the truth in the shooting affair, you owe it to yourself as well as Texas.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

62 DEC 8 1966

EXP. PROC.
35 NOV 25 1966
706 C-111

President Kennedy

November 29, 1966

MR. TOLSON:

Marvin Watson called me from the White House
at 12:45 p.m.

Watson referred to the assassination of President Kennedy and stated that he would appreciate receiving, on plain paper, any "trends" which indicated that a specific group, including the Communist Party, was back of the attacks on the Warren Commission. He stated that the President in giving him these instructions had told him that he, the President, had specifically noted that a number of individuals of left-wing beliefs had made denunciations of the Warren Commission.

Watson advised that the President would also like to have anything in FBI files which would reflect the immediate reaction of the Soviet Union following the assassination and any reactions noted since then concerning the assassination. He stated the President had told him that he had seen somewhere a newspaper article reporting that a member of the French Government had recently denounced the assassination investigation. Watson stated that if we could find this news clipping we should furnish the President anything we had in our files concerning the matter.

Watson raised the question as to whether the FBI was investigating the leak of information by the Presidential Crime Commission to the "New York Times." I told him we were not, that no one had requested such an investigation. He asked if one should be conducted. I told him this was entirely up to him and the President, however, he should know that such investigations were usually a waste of time, particularly when you considered that Fred Graham of the "New York Times" to whom the information had been

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

62-109060-4321
CONTINUED. OVER

Informal memo DeLoach to Mr. Tolson

leaked, was one of Katzenbach's social acquaintances and a person who was also very familiar with Vorenberg, consequently, it would be rather impossible to get these individuals to reveal any information. Watson stated he agreed thoroughly and if the President raised the issue once again, he would try to talk him out of it.

ACTION:

1. The Domestic Intelligence Division will check files and coordinate information relative to any immediate reaction on the part of the Soviet Union concerning the assassination. This Division will also check files relative to any reaction that the Soviet Union has shown since the assassination.

being handled by 10-30-66
2. The Crime Records Division will check news clippings concerning the French Government official who allegedly made a recent statement concerning the assassination.

3. The Domestic Intelligence Division will prepare a memorandum on plain paper concerning all these matters so that this memorandum can be furnished to Watson in connection with his request.

RESPECTFULLY,

C. D. DE LOACH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 12-1-66

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY
OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Re memorandum Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated 11-29-66 reporting a conversation Mr. DeLoach had with Marvin Watson of the White House on 11-29-66. Mr. Watson indicated the President desired to have anything in FBI files reflecting immediate reaction of the Soviet Union following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and any reactions noted since then concerning the assassination. The President was also interested in receiving any "trends" indicating that a specific group, including the Communist Party, was back of the attacks on the Warren Commission.

During this same conversation, Mr. Watson indicated that the President had recently seen somewhere a newspaper article reporting that a member of the French Government had recently denounced the assassination investigation. Mr. Watson requested that if we could find this news clipping, we should furnish the President with what we had in our files concerning the matter. A cablegram was sent to the Legal Attache, Paris, in connection with this specific request on 11-30-66, and as soon as results of our inquiries are received, such data will be immediately furnished to Mr. Watson.

Our files disclosed Soviet officials were shocked and concerned upon receipt of information that President Kennedy had been assassinated. We have received information from several

Enclosure
REL:cls (7)

12-2-66

REC 162-109060-4322

CONTINUED - OVER

15X-117

DEC 14 1966

MA
FOI
COURT

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST PARTY
OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

sensitive sources that the Soviets were very much concerned over the assassination and, particularly, because they knew so little about President Lyndon B. Johnson and his foreign policy plans as they related to the Soviet Union. The Soviets have frequently expressed the opinion they thought the assassination was a conspiracy planned by the "ultraright." The Soviets were fearful such group planned to effect a "coup" in the United States and utilize this act to stop negotiations with the Soviet Union, attack Cuba and spread the war.

Our files indicate Communist Party officials in the United States followed the Soviet party line and also expressed the opinion the assassination was committed by individuals of the "ultraright" and that more than one individual was involved in the assassination.

From time to time articles have appeared in the Soviet press and in communist publications in this country disagreeing with the conclusions of the report of the Warren Commission. Frequently, authors of these articles quote or use data published by many of the authors who are highly critical of the Warren Commission report, including Mark Lane, Joachim Joesten, Edward Epstein, Richard Popkin, Harold Weisberg and Leo Sauvage.

ACTION:

Attached for delivery to the White House is a memorandum summarizing data in our files concerning reaction of Soviet and Communist Party officials to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Rec
J. W.
G.K.
✓
b

TOP SECRET

**REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST
PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The position of the Communist Party, USA, toward the Warren Commission Report was clearly set forth in the October 11, 1964, issue of "The Worker," an East Coast communist newspaper. In an article captioned "Warren Report Brushes Off Ultra-Rightist Conspiracy," it was stated that the Warren Report gives comparatively very little space to the material that came before it indicating that a "Right-wing conspiracy" was in the making and that Oswald was a "Left-painted" undercover instrument of such forces or of a Government agency. The article further stated that even the limited material which the Warren Commission has put into the record on the Rightist conspiracy that was in progress is an important contribution and provides a basis for further investigation. (

No information has been developed indicating any of the so-called communist "splinter groups," such as the Progressive Labor Party, Socialist Workers Party or the Workers World Party, have planned or instituted any concerted effort or drive to discredit or attack the Warren Commission. Official publications of these organizations have from time to time contained isolated articles which have been critical of the Warren Commission. For example,

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

**REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST
PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY**

"Progressive Labor," the official publication of the Progressive Labor Party, issued a Special Supplement dated November 27, 1963, which contained an article which attempted to raise doubts as to whether Lee Harvey Oswald actually killed President Kennedy. The article also attempted to establish that Oswald possibly had been "framed." The December, 1963, issue of this same magazine contained an article which further attempted to establish that Oswald had been "framed" and that the Warren Commission did not make a thorough investigation of the assassination.

The Soviet press, from time to time since the assassination of President Kennedy, has carried articles attacking the conclusions of the Warren Commission. Immediately following the publication of the Warren Commission Report on September 24, 1964, the Soviet newspaper "Pravda" carried an article in its September 28, 1964, edition summarizing the findings of the Warren Commission. In this article, the Soviet author stated that the Warren Commission Report did not dispel all doubts and suspicions about the "crime of the century." The article also noted that "not everything mysterious has become public" and pointed out that at the beginning of the work of the Warren Commission, Mr. Warren declared that some facts connected with the assassination of President Kennedy may not be revealed in the lifetime of this generation.

In an article in the Soviet newspaper "Izvestia" for September 21, 1965, Soviet reporter V. Korin criticized the Warren Commission investigation and the conclusions of the Warren Commission. The author also summarized the allegations of a number of American and European authors who have written books critical of the Warren Commission Report and concluded that the assassination in Dallas has many riddles to offer and that the mystery remains a mystery.

In September, 1966, the Soviet publication "New Times" published excerpts of book reviews by American journalist Professor Richard Popkin. Among the excerpts pointed out were comments made by Professor Popkin concerning the books "Whitewash" by Harold Weisberg and "Inquest" by Edward J. Epstein. The Soviet publication points out that it is the conclusion of Professor Popkin that the Kennedy assassination was the outcome of a carefully laid plot in which influential quarters were implicated.

TOP SECRET

TOP SECRET

**REACTION OF SOVIET AND COMMUNIST
PARTY OFFICIALS TO THE ASSASSINATION
OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY**

NOTE:

[REDACTED]

See cover memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated
12/1/55, captioned as above, prepared by WKL:cla. U

Mr I L. Humphrey

1101 1st

Indianapolis

Indiana

Ind. 46201

Mr. T. Wicks

Washington

Re. Assassination of Mr.

late Pres Kennedy

Sr.

I just read your comment about
the above. I think I can
help you or anybody who will
be carry out further investigation
into this matter by my own
attention to "my case" at
hand.

Yours

I. L. Humphrey

1209 1st St. Indianapolis

10/12/60

62-109060

Mr. I. L. Hunyady

10 Elliot St
Johnsonville
Wellington
New Zealand

Mr. T. Wicker
Washington

Re: Assassination of the late Pres. Kennedy

Sir,

I just read your comment about the above. I think
I can help you or anybody who will to carry out further investigation
into this matter by make his attention to "my case" out here.

Yours

IL Hunyady

(Ex rg. solicitor - Hungary)

TRUE COPY

1- 70-1-12/12/66

62-107160

12/12/66

MA

December 6, 1966

Dear Mr. Hunyady:

I am not conducting an investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. I have turned your letter over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, which is the agency properly empowered to explore any new evidence that may arise.

I do appreciate your interest in this matter.

Sincerely,

Tom Wicker

~~Mr. I. I. Hunyady~~
10 Elliot Street
Johnsonville
Wellington, New Zealand

62-109060 4323

The New York Times
1701 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

TOM WICKER

December 6, 1966

Dear Mr. Wick:

I am referring the enclosed letter, and
my response to you for whatever action
you may think best.

Sincerely,

Tom Wicker
Tom Wicker

**Mr. Robert Wick
Public Affairs Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.**

The New York Times

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1701 K STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

REC-42

62-109060-4323

DEC 15 1966

ENCLOSURE

December 13, 1966

REC-42 62-109060-4323

Mr. Tom Wicker
The Washington Correspondent
The New York Times
1701 K Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Mr. Wicker:

Mr. Wick has shown me your letter of
December 6th, with enclosures, and I want to thank you
for making this information available to the FBI.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Wicker was the author of an article which appeared in the 7/25/65 edition of "The New York Times" that was critical of the Director in that the article described the Director as "a genius of public relations who has built for his agency a reputation" and states this is probably the reason "Mr. Hoover and his boys usually get what they want out of Congress." He also states "It is a standing joke at the Justice Department that when the FBI puts a safe cracker or a gun slinger on its 'most wanted' list, the hapless fugitive is already under surveillance and due for arrest - and headlines, naturally." I. L. Hunyady has written to the Department of the Army and to the CIA on previous occasions referring to "my case." Hunyady has not indicated the nature of "my case." This correspondence will be routed through General Investigative Division for a determination as to whether any action should be taken based on the content of Hunyady's letter to Wicker.

IRH:kph (3)

DEC 28 1966

Handwritten signatures and initials:
L. L. Hunyady
Ben
D
N

JOHN F.

~~REC 63~~

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Two articles taken from the No. 157, November 1, 1966, issue of the bi-weekly publication, "Politica," that is printed by the "Talleres Graficos de Mexico" (The Graphic Offices of Mexico) at South 69-A, 402, Col. Banjidal, Mexico 13. The commercial address is Bucareli 59, second floor, Mexico 1. Its general director is Manuel Marcue Pardinaz. Boris Rasen is its chief editor.

~~Handwritten signature~~

6-M.L. ~~St. Andrews~~
17-1-18 ~~St. Andrews~~

Deleted CTR Sent Richard H. Popkin
by Letter 1/16/76 aptg.
Per FOIA Request

Pages, 28A - 329

"The United States"

Who Assassinated Kennedy?

U.S. public opinion is slowly but efficiently reacting against the "official truth" fabricated by the Warren Commission about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy that took place on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. This "official truth" tried to present this horrendous crime as the work of a person who was mentally ill; Lee Harvey Oswald, who acted by himself, with no outside intervention.

With the passage of time, the American people have been faced with these facts: The publication of several books that clearly show that Oswald could not have been President Kennedy's only assassin; the assassination, suicide, or accidental death of 14 of the witnesses who could have contributed decisive information at a trial; and the pardon of Jack Ruby, Oswald's assassin.

Re. Arch. Entell. to

Many people have spoken out against the Warren Report; but a well-known group of Catholics are now asking for a revision of this report. This group is headed by Monsignor James Pike, who was an assistant bishop in California, and by Edward Keating, director of the Catholic magazine, "Ramparts."

1 ENCLC

To have more freedom of action, Monsignor Pike recently resigned as assistant bishop. In a document published on October 30, in New York, the group of Catholic personalities accused the Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) of concealing revealing details of Kennedy's assassination.

1c. MAJ. TRANSLATED BY:
1c. Smith - ROSALIE A. GIACCHINO: csp csp
1c. Rappach - December 7, 1966.

REC-63 62-109060-4324
NOT RECORDED

ST-103

NOT RECORDED

10 DEC 14 1966

September 7, 1966.
 C. B. BRYAN, Director
 Maryland Department of Transportation
 Annapolis, Md.

The accusation adds that the Warren Commission "hid important documentation" referring to the facts. It also stated that 90% of the information obtained by the CIA and the FBI, concerning the assassination of the President, refuted the "one assassin" theory or that Oswald was the only killer. This 90% of the information was deliberately concealed by the Warren Commission according to the accusation.

Monsignor Pike stated that he and the other persons in his group propose to create a committee that will ask President Lyndon B. Johnson to make public the "documents hidden" by Warren and the other members of the Commission.

To refresh your memory, Jack Ruby, a prominent individual in the Dallas gang world and a police informer, assassinated Oswald in the very police station of this Texas city. Ruby was tried and sentenced to death. His lawyers made an appeal to the Supreme Court because the jury "had considered charges that had not been made." Ruby will now be judged by another jury, but the maximum penalty that this one can impose is five years. This sentence also includes Ruby's provisional freedom. His lawyer, Phil Burleson, stated that he is certain that he will be able to procure his client's provisional freedom.

Ruby knows about the 14 important witnesses who died mysteriously. Shortly after being arrested, he himself stated that "he would kill them," if he was freed.

Will we ever know how Kennedy was assassinated?

The world was shocked by President Kennedy's assassination on November 22, 1963. Never before had a crime been committed before so many witnesses. The President was killed in broad daylight when his open car passed through the crowds that had gathered along the prearranged route. Special security measures had been taken to insure the safety of the President during his visit to this violent city where some of Kennedy's policies had stirred up strong feelings of hate.

These precautions did not stop the homicide from taking place. On the other hand, they certainly facilitated the capture of the assassin. Within an hour, the suspected killer was arrested, even though it was on other charges. He flatly denied having taken part in the crime. Two days later, he in turn was assassinated. This happened while he was in custody at the Dallas Police Station, and in front of more witnesses than had been present at the assassination of the President. Millions of television viewers saw the scene on their little screens. For months, Lee Harvey Oswald, presumed killer of the President, and Jack Ruby, Oswald's known assassin, were topics of conversation around the world. Nevertheless, various doubts persisted: Had Oswald killed the President? Who if not he? If he had done it, did he act alone or was he part of a conspiracy? Why had Ruby killed Oswald?

For ten months, speculations increased. Many theories were given; but the majority of these were based on rumors or imagination. Most of these also upheld the idea of a vast conspiracy. The most level-headed people, however, did not pay much attention to these ideas. They knew that the new President of the United States had set up a commission to investigate the facts. This commission was composed of six eminent persons from both political parties. Its president, Earl Warren, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, was the highest magistrate in the republic. Thus, the most-level headed persons waited for the commission's report.

This report, the Warren Report, was published on September 28, 1964. It was sound, documented, and comforting. In 600 pages, it showed that Oswald had assassinated the President by himself and without accomplices, for purely psychological reasons. It showed that Ruby had killed Oswald, also by himself and without accomplices, and also for reasons that were purely psychological. The matter was closed.

The Warren Report's immediate success is well-known. The entire United States and most of the world submitted to its conclusions. The unthinking journalists in the United States outdid themselves with praises for the Commission and its work.

Two years have already passed since the Warren Report did this "public service." Without a doubt it was a great service. No one knows what might have been the result in the United States if a political conspiracy to assassinate the President had been discovered in the middle of an election year? The McCarthy era is not far behind us. Now that the danger is passed, the critics are once again making themselves heard. They are speaking out louder than ever simply because they have been silent for so long. Maybe in another two years it will be said that political stability was purchased at the cost of historic truth. It may be said that the Warren Commission's major accomplishment was to perhaps permanently stop the real facts from becoming known, to settle the public in a false sense of security, waiting long enough for proofs to disappear and for the mystery, which could have been revealed, to become unsolvable.

I must be frank.

I have never believed in the Warren Report. For this reason, as you might suppose, I am a declared enemy. I am going to explain the reasons that immediately led me to criticize it.

For the first ten months after the assassination, I was among the cautious ones who held back any opinion. Nevertheless, something worried me. By the very statements it withheld, I noticed that the Commission seemed to be investigating why Oswald had assassinated the President rather than if he had done so. This was prejudging the matter, as far as I was concerned.

"One Bullet Does the Work of Two"

I was in the United States when the report appeared. My first reaction, similar to that of many others, was to accept the conclusions. The report seemed to be very sound, very positive, and very logical. After examining it critically, I discovered innumerable and serious gaps in the section dealing with the identity of the assassin. I was disconcerted. Why were there hundreds of pages of psychological "explanations" of the facts if the facts themselves had not been proven? The longer I thought about it, the more I rebelled against this easily swayed group of orthodox journalists. It was obvious that the majority of them had barely had enough time to glance at the report. I then decided to continue my analysis. I obtained the 26 volumes of "testimonies" and "evidence" which seemed to have provided the basis for the report.

My doubts increased as I compared the report to the testimonies. The more I analyzed, the more my skepticism grew. Long before finishing the 26 volumes, I was convinced, first of all, that the Commission had not tried to discover the truth by systematically seeking evidence; secondly, that the report was not even an honest summary of the evidence that had been gathered. It only retained the evidence that indicated that Oswald was the only assassin. Those that suggested the opposite were toned down or concealed. At times, they were definitely changed.

Here are some examples:

First of all, where did the shots that hit the President come from? Twenty-three out of the twenty-six witnesses questioned stated that they came from a "high grassy area" to the side of the presidential car. Some added that they had seen smoke there. In addition, the doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas--the only ones who were able to examine the wounds before surgery changed their appearance--unanimously thought that the bullet had entered from the front. In the report, this evidence was concealed to preserve the conclusion that all of the bullets had been fired from the rear. The testimonies also bring out the fact that pertinent documents, such as negatives of the X-rays, disappeared from the case records. These facts throw considerable doubt on the report's conclusion, which maintains that all of the shots came from the "Book Depository" (student library) where Oswald's gun was found.

In the second place, presuming that all of the shots came from the library, were they all fired from the same rifle? It is hard to believe it since the rifle was old, ineffective, and inaccurate. In addition, it was physically impossible to manipulate this weapon and fire two shots within such a short interval. To solve this difficulty, it was suggested that one bullet did the work of two, wounding both the President and Governor Connally. Unfortunately, this theory cannot be reconciled with the evidence that was published in the testimonies.

In the third place, presuming that all of the shots, or some of them, had been fired from Oswald's gun, was Oswald the one who pulled the trigger? There is no evident proof of this. The Commission depended on the witnesses who contend they saw Oswald enter the student library on the morning of the crime with a large paper bag that, according to the Commission, hid the rifle. Unfortunately, a comparison of the report and the testimony shows that this could not have been the case. The only witnesses who saw Oswald enter the library with a bag, are in agreement: It was too small. Therefore, it is impossible to accept this proof. The Commission offered no others that might establish a connection between Oswald and the rifle on this day.

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

Continuation of articles concerning the assassination of President Kennedy appearing in the November 1, 1966, No. 157 issue of "Politica."

"Brennan Was Near-Sighted"

This fact is only vaguely expressed in the summary of the report; and it is completely absent from the testimonies. Brennan was near-sighted. All of his declarations that could be verified were proven false. The fact that he could not recognize Oswald in the police station shows that there are valid reasons to doubt that he could have given a precise description of the man. Moreover, the description attributed to him was not sufficiently detailed to permit Tippit to recognize Oswald, who was in the middle of a crowd, several kilometers from the scene of the assassination. This leads us to the conclusion that if Tippit intended to arrest Oswald as suspect number one, his actions were based on evidence that has not been discovered by the Commission.

I am setting forth the principal reasons, although not the only ones, that convinced me that the Warren Report is weak and prejudiced. After arriving at these conclusions, I published my opinion in two articles that appeared in the Sunday Times in London. These articles did not contribute to my popularity. My arguments were refuted by lawyers, judges, and journalists. Since my detractors based their arguments solely on the report, without taking into account the 26 volumes of testimonies that formed the basis for the report, I considered their criticisms to be unfounded. They deliberately ignored my basic argument: The report was not a summary of the testimonies.

"Who Was To Blame?"

Must I accuse Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; his eminent colleagues; and the lawyers who worked with them of being involved in a conspiracy or of being dishonest? If I am right, the adulteration of the evidence could not have been the result of a simple error; it is

TRANSLATED BY: *6711 d*
ROSALIE A. GIACCHINO:trs *tr*
December 8, 1966

65-109060-4324

present throughout the investigation. At this time, many people presented me with a dilemma. I think this is precisely the main reason why many reasonable, liberal, down-to-earth, and well-read men refused to confront the problems. It was impossible for them to accept the only reasonable alternative.

I don't think, however, that the dilemma was well stated. The alternative to the unconditional acceptance of the report does not have to be the dishonesty of the Commission. There must be an explanation if it can be shown that the report is incorrect. This explanation will have to be sought in the structure and in the procedure of this commission and not in the conscious motivation of its members. In the final analysis, it is the only way possible for an historian to approach his historical document. He cannot start his analysis by doubting the morality of the document's authors. He must ask himself what circumstances, what purposes, what procedure, and what events were involved in the writing of this work. The Germans call this *Kritik*, a criticism of the sources.

Some answers are evident in the case of the Warren Report. First of all, let us consider the structure of the Commission. All of the members were very active public figures. It is inconceivable that they could have delved deeply into the details of an investigation based on 552 interviews and 25,000 documents. They could only give the investigation irregular attention and a limited amount of their time. The real work had to be done by lawyers who assisted them. But how could the lawyers coordinate the work? Did they have investigative powers and the authority to assume cross-examinations and confrontations? Weren't they subject to pressure: political pressure, lack of time, and the need for positive results that would satisfy the whole world? These are a historian's natural questions. I don't think that these questions were raised by journalists. They enthusiastically accepted the report, putting great emphasis on the caliber of men who served as members of the Commission and on the quantity of documents, the majority of which were never examined.

Two of the pressures mentioned are evident. They were obvious and were revealed in the testimonies. The first of these is the pressure of time. The Commission had to complete its report within a few months, and, although the date was extended, the report was published before all of the files could be examined. Another one was: the pressure of the FBI.

From the beginning, the Commission did not have the means necessary to carry out an independent investigation. It was totally at the mercy of established institutions. Which institutions were these? The Dallas police and the secret services of the FBI. Even before the Commission had begun its work, the FBI had drawn its own conclusions about the assassination and had published a five-volume report on a group of documents. The statement of the FBI's director, J. Edgar Hoover, that was included in the 26 volumes, is particularly revealing. In a very authoritative tone, Hoover informed Warren of the conclusions that his services had reached. He also supplied him with a list of witnesses to be considered important. It made no difference how much the Commission manifested its desire for independence, since it already was, in some respects, a prisoner of the organization that held the advantage of time and upon which it depended for its operations.

Caught between these two pressures - the pressure of time and of the considerations already given - it is easy to see which course of action the Commission would take if it were not under powerful, independent, and undivided control. It would unconsciously tend to examine the evidence as material that had already been elaborated upon, and that had a designated meaning, rather than raw material that could lead in any direction.

In this regard, it is necessary to find an explanation for the inadequateness of the Warren Report. Neither dishonesty nor the proposed political goal have to be considered. It is sufficient to examine the workings of the Commission, its internal structure, and the pressures that existed. All of this will determine the final result. Unfortunately, an analysis like this was not possible in 1964.

Today it is. During the last two years, the Bible's critics have begun to work not only on the text of the Bible but also on the history of this text. During the course of this operation the Holy Spirit disappeared, and it is now possible to find defects in the Book of Judges without being accused of trapping God. This is principally due to the patience and courage of three North American writers whose works will finally receive the imprimatur.

When I was reading the 26 volumes of testimonies during the winter of 1964-1965, I knew that others would devote themselves to this same task, perhaps delving deeper into the problem. One of them, Mark Lane, a lawyer with avant-garde ideas, questioned the objectivity of this Commission from

the onset of the investigation. To no avail; he attempted to defend Oswald's interests before this organization. This defense attorney was determined to expose all the errors and contradictions in the affair, so that it would not be filed away. Another one, Richard Popkin, was a very different type of person. He was a philosophy professor at the University of California. He had written a very interesting book on an appropriate topic: The Tradition of Scepticism in Europe. He examined the evidence without any political prejudices and with the rabbinical thoroughness of an exegete.

The third one, Edward Jay Epstein, also affiliated with a university, but much younger, approached the topic from a different angle. He entitled his graduation (sic) thesis: "The Nature and Activity of the Warren Commission as an Extraordinary Governmental Organization." In this way, I was able accurately examine the workings of the commission which, as I have already suggested, explained the final form in which the evidence was presented.

(To be continued)

Then why was Oswald arrested? Evidently, it is one of those great mysteries. It is one of the first that made me doubt the truth of the Report. Why does the Report indicate that Oswald was arrested in a movie theater not for the assassination of the President, but rather for killing the policeman, J. D. Tippit. Only after his arrest for the above-indicated reason and after discovering his rifle in the student library, did he become the presumed assassin of the President. Other questions arise at this point: Why did Oswald kill Tippit? (If he is the one who killed him); Why did he take the risk of being arrested for doing it?; And how did Tippit and Oswald happen to meet that day?

The Report suggests that Tippit intended to arrest Oswald suspecting that he was the President's assassin, and that Oswald killed him to keep from being arrested. From this, we can ask ourselves what reasons Tippit had for suspecting Oswald. According to the summary of the Report that was printed and published before the Report itself, Tippit could have identified Oswald from a police description. This description was "principally" taken from data given by a certain Howard L. Brennan who, from a position in the street, claimed to have seen the assassin who was behind a window on the sixth floor of the student library.

FBI

Date: 12/13/66

Transmit the following in:

(Type in plaintext or code)

PLAIN

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (62-13705)

SUBJECT: JAMES EARL RAY
INCORPORATING INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re the information of the Bureau, on 12/6/66, Mr. JAMES EARL RAY, who with his wife, operates the Shell Literary Agency, 107 MacDougal Street, 41, NY, personally appeared at the NYO and furnished the enclosed letter which had been received at his agency. RAY stated that neither he nor his wife know JAMES EARL RAY and that they intended to reject his request for publication.

NYO believed that the FBI would be interested in the enclosed letter inasmuch as it contains several references to the Bureau and also a statement on the fourth page that the President is a "liar" and a "bastard".

NYO indices negative on RAY.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 3 copies of an LHM and 3 copies of the above mentioned letter for dissemination to NYO Service.

2 ENCLOSURES

Copies of the letter are being furnished Albany in view of RAY's address as 16 Isbester Street, Albany, NY, 12205.

- 3 - Bureau (Incls. 6)
- 1 - Albany (Incls. 2) (INFO)
- 1 - New York

RECEIVED
(6)

55 JAN 4 1967

62-109060

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 28 1966

IN FILE 100-100000

MA

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Transmitted in Chinese

NY 62-13700

A copy of the letter will be furnished locally
to Secret Service, in view of the derogatory remarks
about the President.

No further action anticipated at New York.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
December 10, 1966

Fayette Belmont
Miscellaneous Information Concerning

On December 6, 1966, Mr. Ernest Weston,
Small Literary Agency, 107 MacDougal Street, New
York, New York, furnished the attached letter from
Fayette Belmont to the New York Times of the Federal
Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Weston advised that he does not know
Belmont and furnished the letter to the FBI in view
of the references to the Bureau and the derogatory
references to the President.

Enclosed to New York Times

62-109060.

ENCLOSURE

10. N. 1000
10. N. 1000
Albany, N.Y. 12208

Snell Literary Agency
107 130 E. 10th St.
New York, N.Y. 10003

10. N. 1000
10. N. 1000
Albany, N.Y. 12208

597166



Small Literary Agency
710 Douglas St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find one copy of a four page letter
intended to be received by one of several possible
publishers. Writers Market "Co" prevented me to alter my original
intention of contacting publishers rather than agents with this
letter to enter. Hence your receipt of said copy.

Turning to your attention the existence of a manuscript of
unprecedented nature, a work one could describe as a combined document-
ary report, analysis and indictment. The four page letter
supplies a rough idea of what is being offered here though
in fragments but a mere sampling of the novel and salient
material that you integrated technological etc. facts and issues
by said work.

In the expense of appearing frantic, permit me to say that
the unprecedented nature of my manuscript or documentary is such
that I cannot, at this time, afford the luxury of sparring with
them by tentatively contacting one publisher or agent either.
Further, for its nature is such that I cannot afford the waste
of time in unfavorable reaction from even one agent or publisher
which I do not.

My aversion for what I would assume to be a violation of
protocol in this matter (I have contacted five agents simulta-
neously) is tempered by the certainty that my manifold corres-
pondence will either have no more than a twenty percent chance
of eliciting favorable reaction from agents or have no chance at
all. This estimate is based on the perceived to unprecedented
nature of the manuscript.

In several important respects, my brain-child reads more
like a scenario than the ultra-logical perfection and sequence
of events and hard cold facts in meticulously records and
reports. Does the descriptive four page letter suggest a
work your organization would be in a position to market? Would
you be interested in a copy for purposes of appraisal?

Thank you very much for your reply which would be appreciated.

Sincerely,
Joseph E. Egan
Joseph E. Egan

Manuscript is based on more than a year's measure of
unpublished human interest and knowledge.

Work of relative brevity (less than the equivalent of 200
written English sheets) but one so broad yet detailed of des-
cription and so elementary yet sophisticated of content it can
serve to treat of U. S. Os. and U. S. Is. and typaritions etc.
as the practical fruits of but one of the easily describable
branches of overall diversified engineering encompassed by an
overall scientific and technological "miracle creed".

Work authored by an individual whose knowledge of space,
cosmology, quantum mechanics, matter, relativity, cause
and effect, action and reaction etc. has been accumulated over
a matter of decades and not mere months or years.

Manuscript compiled and authored by an individual who has
never possessed any literary ability; but a three-lance manuscript
of easily readable (photocopied typarition pages) and so capable
of being understood (elementary terminology etc.) it could be
understood and assimilated by a pre-high-school student.

Documentary based on knowledge, experience and know-how
of coincident, overwhelming and obviously certain of its ground
that the author can afford to publish and openly (publicly and
fully except insofar as the identity of the author would become
known to the public in any significant way) distribute thousands
of articles in which he spells out the change that the President
of the United States is a liar and a cheat. A documentary
of knowledge etc. so certain of its ground that the author
can accomplish this yet not be liable to account for such charges
to any Federal agency.

An individual whose wife is fully oblivious of the
intrigue involved here even to this day. An individual
not wife, relatives and friends to this day remain totally
oblivious of--

2. The identity of the individual (myself) who delivered
the thousands of articles referred to in paragraph 1
and thus despite their having been produced and dis-
tributed from time to time since 1937.

3. All of the correspondence obtained by the manuscript
and which served back and forth between myself and the
legal profession etc. etc.

4. The name of T. S. M. as to my home during 1937.

5. The address of the : : : : : and its location.

6. The name and quality of : : : : : scientific etc. etc.

7. : : : : : etc. etc.

manuscript reflecting the activities of an author whose
practical and observational knowledge (and whose direct
personal experience with etc. etc. etc. and experimental
process of scientific and technological work not even to evaluate
the value of testimony or evidence etc. etc. etc. etc. etc.
submitted by a research scientist or engineer etc. etc. etc.
whose knowledge and experience in such matters covers a
period of time reckoned in decades rather than months or years. In
individual whose knowledge and experience in such matters is
enormous.

Manuscript which reveals the nature of a few of the sub-
stantiated criticisms of opposition capable of discouraging
the author in his efforts in our way of opposition
capable of rendering impossible the problem of getting to the
bottom with the kind of written word he could understand in
such matters.

Documentary authored by an individual whose knowledge can
underwrite the accuracy and authenticity of every impor-
tant feature contained therein; but a documentary
does, up to the present, purposefully avoid treating of the
scientific and technological details (operational mani-
festations, physical laws etc.) of the scientific and techno-
logical instruments or otherwise dealt with in the documentary.

Manuscript which supplies the all-important key to any
understanding of the knowledge behind the motion picture
and international political objectives, plans or
in high places in our day.

Manuscript which pulls no punches in connection with the
unavoidable breach between knowledge on the one hand and
religion and religious belief, on the other. But a manuscript
authored by an individual who, within the base for theologians
and present, does not owe his knowledge of how things are
to his ignorance or the element of irrationality.

Manuscript which supplies the all-important key to an
understanding of how and why it happens that the very class who
formulate and formulate policy at high levels cannot act
any more or even suggest that they really know what they are
doing or why they are doing what they are doing etc. (the class
incapacity).

The author herewith expresses recognition of the main-
stream.

There is no doubt, of course, that the author's prior decision
in handling a manuscript of the nature indicated could avoid
all manner of excuses and pretenses, none of which would be
even vaguely accurate. Obviously, he could even have arrived
at a decision prior to the time he had nevertheless agreed

Having presented you with a rough approximation of what you can expect of my manuscript and documentary, I do solicit your yes or no answer to the question "would you consider publishing a manuscript of the kind I describe?" Obviously, your decision could not avoid being based on your appraisal of the value to one or more important aspects of the manuscript of the ones indicated in paragraphs 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 15, and 19, say, of this letter you hold. That is to say, your "yes" (your answer or "no" to the question) could not be based on the kind of nonsense or idiosyncrasy, say, terminating in some such phrase as "it does not meet the needs of our particular program"

Your comment requested in the first paragraph does not
 amount to more than a mere "yes or no" comment.
 It is merely and only your answer to the question of whether
 you will publish this work despite its obvious content and
 obvious reference, a question which does not necessarily
 indicate that a "yes" answer will give you the opportunity
 to publish.

... in Shelton and W. Lefter of Beacon Press, New York City, examined the manuscript and then announced that it should be published and that their organization would be privileged

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

کتابخانه عمومی

2006-06-06

[illegible]

1 - Linson
1 - Mr. Mossburg

CHI) CE-100

62-109060-4326

Date: December 13, 1936
Director, U. S. Secret Service
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: HUNG HAN HAN
THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT

Enclosed for your assistance are a copy of a letter dated December 27, 1936, and enclosed with a copy of the letter in which this material was received from the individual. Page one of the attached letter contains a possible threat to the President.

The following background data is being furnished for your information: Mr. Han, the writer of the attached letter, was born at Chongdan, Korea, on May 31, 1904. He was brought with his family to Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1910. He entered the real estate business in 1926 but his license was revoked in 1933 for fraud in a real estate transaction.

From 1934 to 1937, Mr. Han was employed by the Consulate in Honolulu. He arrived in San Francisco, California, in 1938 and in 1939 moved to Washington, D. C. He registered with the Department of State as a representative of the Sino-Korean Peoples League whose purpose was to enlist American sympathy for Korea, to assist United States intelligence agencies and to express articles opposed to democratic principles. Subsequent information reflected he was associated with the Korean National Revolutionary Party from 1912 to 1915 and the Korean Culture Society in 1915. From 1933 to 1935, he wrote several articles for the "Korean Independence" newspaper considered to be the mouthpiece of the Korean National Revolutionary Party. He attended the United Nations Conference on General Organization in San Francisco in 1945 and was representative of the "Korean Independence."

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Director, U. S. Secret Service

The fourth report of the California State Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities for 1953 (1953) lists the Korean Culture Society and the Korean Independence News Company as communist fronts for the purpose of propagating American policies in Korea and creating problems for the recall of American occupation forces.

The active indices of the American Peace Mobilization (APM) in 1951 contained the name "Wilfred H. Egan." The APM has been designated by the Attorney General as being within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

Since 1950, Mr. Egan has furnished information to various Government agencies and officials. He has been known to have sources and "secret agents" in Europe. The APM has occasionally published a newspaper of record which has been called "Western Underground Report" which allegedly contains information from these sources. Mr. Egan has been contacted by the FBI on ten separate occasions since 1950. In 1950 and he has steadfastly refused to identify his alleged sources of information.

The Joint Intelligence Committee, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Department of Defense, after reviewing reports from various intelligence agencies, advised on January 10, 1953, that the evaluation of the information presented by Egan is to the conclusion that it should be classified as confirmed information from an unreliable source.

Mr. Egan was investigated by the FBI in 1951 and 1952. His investigation failed to reveal any connections with the APM. He is a communist but did not admit that he was a communist. He is a communist who sought to derive economic benefits from his activities. He has written, traveled and lectured in the United States during the past few years. In 1950, he was a divisional sales manager for General Foods, Inc., an oriental food company, San Francisco, California.

Enclosures - 8

2114 Barrett Ave
San Jose, Calif. 95124
November 27, 1966

Honorable John Edgar Hoover
Chief, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Honorable Hoover:

"Urgent"

Due to the seriousness of the information contained in part II of our report, the Korean Underground agents have requested it be submitted to you and not release this portion of the report to the public unless it becomes necessary.

Information.

"At the request of the Soviet Ministry of Defense the Three Power Strategic Intelligence Conference was held at Khabarovsk, Siberia from Sept. 1 thru Sept. 10, 1966.

The conference was presided by General V. S. Sokolov representing the Soviet Military High Command of the Office of Strategic Intelligence in Moscow.

In the opening statement he declared: 'We anticipate the escalation of the Vietnam war in which will involve Cambodia and Thailand. During 1967-1968, we anticipate the American puppet armed forces from Formosa and South Korea will invade Mainland China and North Korea. We must also anticipate the assassination of President Johnson. It will create an international crisis which may involve direct Soviet action.'

Several Red Chinese and North Korean Military men who attended this conference expressed their opinion that 'perhaps Soviet Union is ready for a Military showdown with America.'

End of Report

In May 1958 the Korean Underground intelligence learned the Soviet agents in American had informed its government, it was their evaluation that Senator John F. Kennedy will be the likely man to be America's next President. Based on this information, the Korean Underground suggested we praise Senator Kennedy of our reports concerning Soviet Russia's over-all strategy and its nuclear war potential and capabilities.

ENCLOSURE

REC-3962-109060-4326
NOT RECORDED
192 DEC 15 1966

DEC 15 1966

On August 31, 1958 Senator Kennedy's reply was:
 "Thank you very much for your letter of recent date with its
 enclosures analyzing the nature of Soviet international
 strategy and setting forth your recommendations regarding
 American policy in Asia...I appreciated seeing this
 material..."

In regard to the assassination of President Kennedy
 in November 1963, the Korean Underground agents learned that:
 "At the October 10, 1963 Sino-Soviet-North Korea Military
 Consultative Conference, one of the much discussed topic
 was President Kennedy.

1. President Kennedy's usefulness to Communist camp
 is rapidly diminishing.
2. Khrushchev's and Soviet intelligence's evaluation
 of President Kennedy's usefulness to Communist
 cause have been over-rated.
3. President Kennedy's agitation over the Soviet
 missiles in Cuba is self-evident that the
 Communist Camp should not rely on his compro-
 mising attitude on small matters.
4. Should Kennedy's regime be at an end, a weaker
 President like Johnson may better serve our
 purpose..."

Our agents warned: "We do not know how much credence
 you should place on this information. However, after
 such checking, we are satisfied that the above related
 information is true. The discussion of Kennedy's role
 did take place at the October 10, 1963 conference."

In the light of these three related reports, it is our
 hope and prayer that our President will always be safe and
 secure.

We also hope and pray the war in Vietnam be won
 soon without involving other Communist Camp countries and
 in particular with Soviet Russia, the real number one trouble
 maker.

In the interest of U. S. security.

God bless you always.

Respectfully,

Kilsoo Haan

FBI

Date: 12/12/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (62-2758)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN F. KENNEDY, 10/22/63;
 LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Re Cincinnati telephone call to Covington RA,
 Louisville Division, 12/12/66.

At 4:15 p.m., 12/12/66, an individual identifying himself as K. D. WOODS, 2501 Elm, Dallas, Texas, telephonically contacted the Cincinnati Division and advised Complaint Clerk RICHARD D. SCHWEIN that he had been drinking with a man (FNU) MALONEY, who is also from Dallas, Texas, and who claims to have participated with LEE HARVEY OSWALD in the assassination of the President. WOODS claimed he was calling from Emmert's Bar, Covington, Kentucky. He was belligerent and sounded intoxicated. He had difficulty in pronouncing his words. He requested he be contacted by Agents at Emmert's Bar in Covington, but advised he did not know the street address.

In order to expedite this matter, telephonic contact was made with SA JOHN M. BARRY, Covington RA, Louisville Division, and Mr. BARRY was apprised of the details in this matter. Mr. BARRY advised after checking that there is no bar in the Covington-Newport area known as Emmert's. A check of the Cincinnati and Suburban Bell Telephone Directory, which includes Northern Kentucky, shows no listing for an Emmert's Cafe, nor for any cafe which might have a name phonetically similar to Emmert's. In view of the above,

- 3 - Bureau
 2 - Dallas
 1 - Louisville (Info)
 1 - Cincinnati

REC-19

62-109060-4327

DEC 14 1966

RDS
 61 DEC 21 1966

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

CI 62-2758

no further action is indicated. Bureau should note that this individual stated if the FBI did not respond to him, he would call J. EDGAR HOOVER.

Cincinnati indices are negative concerning
K. D. WOODS.

FBI

Date: 12/12/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

NR Buindia
 12/14/66
 6-THIR

By letter dated 12/7/66, Chief of Police CHARLES BATCHELOR, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised he had received a long distance telephone call at 1:40 PM., on 12/5/66 from New York City from a person who identified himself as [REDACTED] New York, New York, who gave his telephone number as [REDACTED] New York City.

According to Chief BATCHELOR, [REDACTED] stated that on 11/22/63, at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, he [REDACTED] was standing on the grass on the north side of Elm Street on the slope approaching the triple underpass. He recalled only one shot and stated that immediately after the shot, he ran up the slope toward the railroad tracks and was stopped by an unknown police officer who pointed a pistol at him and shouted "where are you going?" He then returned down the slope. [REDACTED] indicated to Chief BATCHELOR that he could hear very little out of his left ear and that he heard the shot with his right ear and, in his opinion, the shot came from his right which was in the direction of the railroad tracks. He also stated that he saw a puff of smoke come from behind the fence near the railroad tracks. He stated he was so excited he does not recall any additional shots.

According to Chief BATCHELOR's letter, [REDACTED] further stated that at the time of the assassination he did not reveal himself and had talked to no one regarding this until the recent publicity. He stated he then revealed himself and made a statement to the FBI in New York City. 62-109060-14328

3 - Bureau
 2 - New York (89-75)
 Approved: _____

REC-25
 EX-104
 Sent _____

11 DEC 1966

Per

12-14-66
 12/16/66

DL 89-43

The indices of the Dallas Office, including the indices on the assassination investigation, failed to reflect any record of the name [REDACTED]

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York City: Advise Bureau and Dallas if [REDACTED] has been in contact with the New York Office.

12/14/66

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, New York (89-75) REC-25

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) EX-104

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re: Airtel 12/12/66.

Referenced airtel sets forth information concerning one [redacted] who had been in telephonic contact with Chief of Police Charles Batchelor, Dallas Police Department on 12/5/66. Based on information furnished [redacted] was not identified in Bureau files.

New York is instructed to interview [redacted] thoroughly regarding the information he telephonically furnished to Chief Batchelor. A signed statement should be obtained from him setting forth this information. New York should establish all circumstances as to why [redacted] was in Dallas on 11/22/63, and if necessary, set forth leads to the Dallas Division to verify his statements.

The results of inquiry conducted by the New York Office are to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination by the Bureau. If there is any information in the files of the New York Office which would reflect on possible mental instability regarding [redacted] this information should also be included in the letterhead memorandum. New York is to bear in mind that information regarding a shot originating from the grassy knoll and the puff of smoke from the same area has been expounded upon by Mark Lane in his book, "Rush to Judgment."

New York is to expedite this matter.

MAILED 13
DEC 14 1966
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____

1-148 (89-43)
RUEGE
RUEGE
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.....

NOTE:

Dallas, in referenced airtel advised of the receipt of a letter from Chief Batchelor of the Dallas Police Department who advised he had received a long distance telephone call from [REDACTED] on 12/5/66. [REDACTED] alleged he was in the area of the assassination and heard a shot from his right which was in the area of the grassy knoll adjacent to the triple underpass and that he also saw a puff of smoke in this same area. He alleged he was stopped by a police officer and further said he had talked to no one regarding this information until the release of recent publicity. This theory has been expounded by Mark Lane in his book in attempting to establish that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. This matter should be checked out and results of which will be disseminated to the U. S. Secret Service and the Department upon receipt.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

DATE: 12/14/66

FROM : JPM
L.E.
SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/66, Dallas, Texas
Miscellaneous - Information
Concerning

ReBuairtel to NY, 12/8/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and five (5)
copies of a LHM, containing information concerning [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] This information was made available to SA JOHN J.
AHERNE, on 12/13/66, by [REDACTED] of
Bellevue Hospital.

Inasmuch as [REDACTED] is a mental patient, no attempts
were made to interview him at Brooklyn State Hospital.

The indices of the NYO contain no reference to
[REDACTED]

2 - Bureau (Encl. 6)
1 - New York

JJA:lls
(3)

REC-73

62-109060-4329

DEC 19 1966





In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
December 14, 1966

Assassination of President John
Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22,
1963, Dallas, Texas
Miscellaneous - Information Concerning

On December 13, 1966, an inquiry was made concerning
[redacted] at Bellevue Hospital, 30th Street and First
Avenue, New York City.

It was determined that [redacted] was arrested
by the New York City Police Department (NYCPD), on [redacted]
[redacted] for Petty Larceny, and on an order from Judge Ryan, he
was sent to the Psychiatric Ward of Bellevue Hospital, for
observation, on [redacted]

[redacted] it was determined that [redacted]
was "schizophrenic - affective type" and he was committed as
of that date, as a mental patient to Brooklyn State Hospital,
Brooklyn, New York.

[redacted] reportedly was previously committed as a mental
patient in hospitals both in New York and Massachusetts.

When admitted to Bellevue Hospital, on [redacted]
[redacted] gave his next of kin as his father, [redacted]
[redacted] New York, and indicated he was
19 years of age.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

62-109060-4329

ENCLOSURE

REC-71
EX-104

62-109060-

Mr. Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney General

Director, FBI

December 29, 1966

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

Reference is made to your letter dated December 5, 1966, which enclosed two letters dated November 15, and 20, 1966, and one undated letter postmarked November 27, 1966, from the captioned individual containing information relating to the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy.

The New York Office of this Bureau conducted an inquiry concerning the captioned individual, and the results of the inquiry are contained in the enclosed letterhead memorandum dated December 14, 1966, New York, New York, captioned, "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas; Miscellaneous - Information Concerning."

Since the inquiry conducted determined [redacted] is a mental patient at the Brooklyn State Hospital, no attempt was made to interview him; therefore, no further action is being taken by this Bureau.

The communications from [redacted] which you furnished as enclosures with your letter dated December 5, 1966, are being returned as they bear notations which appear to indicate they are from your permanent files.

Enclosures (4)

1 - 62-109060

KMR:dcs

(9)

MAILED 12
JAN 2 1966
COMM-FBI

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

4 JAN 4 1967

7 JAN 9 1967

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 1973

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 12/15/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

REC-85

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight (8) copies of an LHM concerning captioned matter and bearing subheading Mrs. ANNIE R. PATTERSON, which LHM is self-explanatory. Also enclosed are two (2) copies of FD-376 for use by the Bureau in disseminating a copy of LHM to U. S. Secret Service Headquarters.

Two (2) copies of LHM have been furnished U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas, via FD-376.

EX-103 cc H FL 3 +
enc LHM and 1 copy of
list to H. R. 100-100000

DEC-35

12/19/66 - 6-1000

ENCLOSURE

62-109060 - 4330

3 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
1 - Dallas
RPG:ejh
(4)

DEC 17 1966

Approved

61 DEC 22 1966

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
December 15, 1966

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chief
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20220

Re: Mrs. ANNIE R. PATTERSON
(Letterhead memorandum dated
December 15, 1966, at Dallas,
Texas)

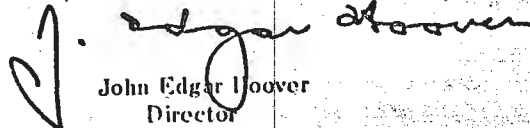
Dear Sir:

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual who is believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning Presidential protection, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Has attempted or threatened bodily harm to any government official or employee, including foreign government officials residing in or planning an imminent visit to the U. S., because of his official status.
2. ☐ Has attempted or threatened to redress a grievance against any public official by other than legal means.
3. ☒ Because of background is potentially dangerous; or has been identified as member or participant in communist movement; or has been under active investigation as member of other group or organization inimical to U. S.
4. ☐ U. S. citizens or residents who defect from the U. S. to countries in the Soviet or Chinese Communist blocs and return.
5. ☐ Subversives, ultrarightists, racists and fascists who meet one or more of the following criteria:
 - (a) ☐ Evidence of emotional instability (including unstable residence and employment record) or irrational or suicidal behavior;
 - (b) ☐ Expressions of strong or violent anti-U. S. sentiment;
 - (c) ☐ Prior acts (including arrests or convictions) or conduct or statements indicating a propensity for violence and antipathy toward good order and government.
6. ☐ Individuals involved in illegal bombing or illegal bomb-making.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☐ is not available
☐ may be available through _____

Very truly yours,


John Edgar Hoover
Director

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s) (2)
U. S. Secret Service, Dallas, Texas (RM)

Enclosure(s) (1) (Upon removal of classified enclosures, if any, this transmittal form becomes UNCLASSIFIED.)

62-109060-4330



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
December 15, 1966

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

RE: MRS. ANNIE R. PATTERSON

On December 10, 1966, Mr. James M. Crabtree, Manager, Public Relations, Dallas Chamber of Commerce, Dallas, Texas, furnished the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation the original of a letter he had received from Mrs. Annie R. Patterson, a Xerox copy of which is as follows:

COPIES DESTROYED

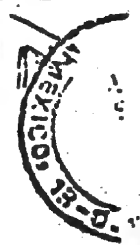
21 JAN 12 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

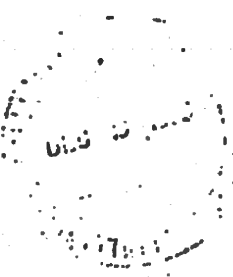
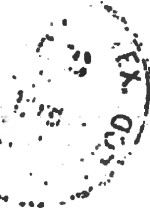
ENCLOSURE

62-109060-4336

His M^{ty} / Mexico
 President of the United States
 Luis Alvarado
 General, Mexico City
 7-19



Mr. Daniel P. Patterson
Carefree Mountain
Carrizozo - New Mexico
New Mexico



ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Mr. Crabtree furnished the Dallas Federal Bureau of Investigation Office a copy of his letter dated December 8, 1966, directed to Mrs. Patterson, in which he stated he was sending her certain material about Dallas which she had requested, and that he was including with his letter a list of public relations and publicity organizations which are members of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce, as well as a list of Chamber-affiliated new car dealers. He stated he was also enclosing the Dallas Magazine Housing Guide. Mr. Crabtree indicated in his letter to Mrs. Patterson that he was forwarding her letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "the organization concerned with investigating President Kennedy's assassination."

in the first time Chapter
the (first) that I have
precisely this sentence.
I have been in
concealed for since May
9, 1963 - I have no family
and I am in a position of
obtain assistance.

I represented private life
Matter in Mexico (through
capital) with purchase of
title in Mexico. I, then,
live associated with certain
people in Japan; I will
produce my records.
I have been in our highest
Government officials, and, in fact,
my own government of the world.

and now ^{is} a Credit
Card, all of which is not
true. Mr. Gorman must be
silly that date became
the senior Congressman
of Mexico. (Please know
that the Mexican people
not the Government of
Mexico are a much better
and more intelligent
thing. I was truly
disappointed.)

and even today that
certain party felt it necessary
to kill both Kennedy & Connally.
I never felt under a man
Mr. Kennedy in late 1962
in Japan. I will illustrate
concerning the death of the
Governor and Regent in Japan.

was summoned for audience
of 1968. He has been visited by
Herrera, he took to me by
the latter Mr. Villalobos, ex-
posed 1977, Arturo C. Hernandez
of the Rio, which he
must pay him the 10, for
which represented our last
the money. He told me
that Mr. Hernandez claimed
that he had (Mr. Hernandez
was one of the authors
of the Association of
Professors of the Faculty
with the title. The Professor
used to visit the University
at the Alameda where
the attorney, Jimmy Nolasco,

Mr. Russell had
to have been away and
only to have set up
with the assistance of your
"Chief of Police" and a fellow
named "Demp" or "Demp"
or a similar name. There
were two other witnesses,
there were a very high
powered rifle - like
that used in the
and a Miller machine
gun. Mr. Russell, and
me (carrying a message of
his mother in law of J. was
able to get to the H. - He
was escorted by a guard
and all expected the
that the reception children of
a defect.

[illegible]

was a feeling of superiority
and a lack of responsibility
to utilize any of the
opportunities of Dallas. I
made of Texas a North
while and progressive
citizen ~~and~~ used the
friendly instance to parlay
his life state to Dallas
as a ~~business~~ man in
Dallas in 1961 for a few
weeks and later in 1962
for several months. I enjoyed
every minute of it and the
people associated with
him were more friendly
and anxious to assist
me in every business
manner. I
wish to my future work.

~~These~~ continued report
the submission of records after
writing the Family story.

I have prepared several
excepted from a book
that I have written & sent
to a newspaper for publication
under my own name as
journalist. I am of the
opinion that the use of
these articles makes it
more advantageous in the
use. Please be further press
& purchase them and release
them - such that is a
matter for negotiating. I
have sent already financially
and physically for my
data and they require re-

must make, I hope to be
within a few days - certainly
before Christmas. Every week
they are compared to me
in getting my back ready
for the winter and I plan to
visit Dallas immediately
upon release. I need
the best rated ap-
point, kitchen, dining
area, living area and
at least two bed-rooms
Korean have such a
kitchen in Dallas? Please
send me a brochure or
let me know I may make
a reservation as soon
as possible. This I
will do as soon as possible
thank you. Please

These have been a great
helping.

I have no permission
to publish the letter if you
can direct me to give
permission to a newspaper.
I have provided it is not
a newspaper controlled
by Mr. H. B. Johnson, Sec. of
the American Mission.
If this is published, will
you send me five copies
of the paper (the paper on
which this appears).

Thank you very much
for a copy of the same.

Yours Truly,
(Mrs) Annie R. Patterson

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 106

COPY 2

WEC442P
1/18

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 15 1966

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI PHILA

453 PM 12-15-66 URGENT HWM

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060, & NEW YORK 89-75

FROM PHILADELPHIA 157-916

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY NOV TWENTYTWO ONE NINE SIX
THREE DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING.

RE NY TEL DEC FOURTEEN LAST.

PERTINENT DATA RE [REDACTED] IN POSSESSION OF BUREAU
INCLUDING [REDACTED] THREE PAGE "OPEN LETTER" CONTAINING IN SUBSTANCE
SAME DATA FURNISHED IN RETEL. BY COVER AIRTEL CAPTIONED AS ABOVE
DATED MAY FIFTEEN ONE SIX FOUR PHILA SUBMITTED TO BUREAU AN ORIGINAL
OF [REDACTED] THREE PAGE "AN OPEN LETTER" AND ONE COPY OF EACH FD
THREE ZERO TWOS CONTAINING INFO FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] PSP AND INVE-
STIGATIVE INSERT RE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] IS FORMER MENTAL PATIENT PA. STATE HOSPITAL BYBERRY, PA.
DURING PERIOD ONE NINE FOUR TWO - ONE NINE SIX SIX KNABLE HAS CON-
TACTED PHILA AND WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICES FBI ON NUMEROUS OCC-
ASIONS WITH VARIETY OF ALLEGATIONS. HE WAS GENERALLY VAGUE AND IN-
COHERENT. ON OCT. TWENTYSIX, LAST [REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED
PHILA OFFICE FBI AT WHICH TIME HE WAS PATIENT AT VETERANS HOSPITAL,
PHILA. HIS DOCTOR ADVISED SAME DATE [REDACTED] CONFINED FOR TREATMENT

62 DEC 22 1966
END PAGE ONE

PAGE TWO

OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS DIABETES AND PNEUMONIA. DOCTOR ATTRIBUTED
[REDACTED] IRRATIONAL MENTAL BEHAVIOR ON HIS PHYSICAL CONDIDTION.

ON AFTERNOON OF MAY ELEVEN, ONE NINE SIX FOUR, [REDACTED] BODILY
REMOVED FROM GOVERNOR WILLIAM SCRANTON'S RECEPTION ROOM BY PSP.

[REDACTED] HAD MADE NUMEROUS CALLS TO GOVERNOR'S OFFICE DURING AM SAME
DATE.

PHILA. FORWARDING TO NEW YORK ONE XEROX COPY EACH OF [REDACTED] OPEN
LETTER DATED MAY NINE, ONE NINE SIX FOUR AND THREE PAGE INVESTIGATIVE
INSERT CAPTIONED [REDACTED] CONTAINING BACKGROUND DATA RE
[REDACTED]

NO FURTHER ACTION CONTEMPLATED AT PHILA.

END

ERG

FBI WASH DC

F B I

Date: 12/16/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (62-3060) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New York airtel to Bureau 12/12/66.

113
114
[redacted] Lakewood, N.J., was contacted 12/15/66, and he advised that his mother, [redacted] is a very sick woman physically and not ready to be interviewed regarding instant matter. He advised that when she is feeling better and he prepares her for such interview by telling her about instant matter, he would then contact the FBI.

[redacted] stated that he has no idea how long this will be, but he will probably be in contact with the FBI next week or the week after the holiday.

LEADNEWARK

REC-74 62-109060-4332
At Lakewood, New Jersey. Will keep in contact with [redacted]

DEC 23 1966

3-Bureau
2-Newark
FWG:jes
(5)

C.C. Wick

Approved: [Signature]
32 DEC 28 1966 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/6/66

FROM : LEGAT, OTTAWA

SUBJECT: CBC TELEVISION
MONTREAL, CANADA
ANNIVERSARY PROGRAM ON
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1966

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Re memo J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr dated 11/1/66
and captioned _____

_____ FBI NATIONAL ACADEMY
GRADUATE, CBC TELEVISION, MONTREAL, CANADA, ANNIVERSARY
PROGRAM ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,
1966, "cc Legat, Ottawa.

Enclosed is one copy of the TV script for this
program for information of the Bureau.

DEC 19 1966

2-Bureau (Enc-1)
1-Ottawa
MLI/vmm
(3)

EX-103

REC-59

19 DEC 8 1966

EXP. PROC.



5010-108

56 JAN 6 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CRIME RESEARCH
Domestic
Cal
P.O.

C.B.C. Television Program "News Magazine"
Panel Discussion on the Warren Commission
Report - November 22nd, 1966

Present: Harrison E. SALISBURY (Moderator)
Wesley LEIBELER (Commission Counsel)
Burt W. GRIFFIN (Commission Counsel)
Edward Jay EPSTEIN (Author)
Leo SAUVAGE (Author)

Announcer: Two members of the News Magazine panel of experts helped to write the Warren Report, Attorneys Wesley LEIBELER and Burt GRIFFIN. They face two authors who challenge Commission findings, Edward EPSTEIN, author of "Inquest" and French journalist Leo SAUVAGE, author of "The Oswald Affair". The moderator is Harrison SALISBURY of the New York Times.

SAUVAGE: I believe it has not been established by the Warren Commission not only that OSWALD was alone but that OSWALD was indeed involved in the whole assassination complex, so up to the moment when this has been clearly established beyond a reasonable doubt I have to believe according to the American rule of justice that a man is innocent until proved guilty. So, for me OSWALD is innocent.

SALISBURY: I find in travelling around the world and I think most of us even in this country and in Canada have found that there is a feeling among many people and in Asia I found this to be true last summer that there was, in fact, a patterned conspiracy centering around the President's assassination of

ENCLOSURE

4233...

SALISBURY:
(Cont'd.)

large scope in which perhaps even Government agencies were involved and I wonder whether the Warren Commission addressed itself to that particular aspect of the situation - a possibility that the Government itself might have been involved in this.

LEIBELER:

I think there's two areas in which we want to look at this. There's the area of the physical evidence of what happened at the time of the assassination. For example, if there was any indication that there was more than one person firing at the time that would certainly be strong evidence of the conspiracy and, of course, the Commission checked that in great detail and concluded that there was only one person firing the shots and that they'd all been fired from behind and above. Then you go into the area of checking out his associations - what he did, where he went, the people that he knew - and you just track that down as closely as you can and develop all the information that the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. and the Secret Service and the Commission could develop. And we weren't able to find any relationship between OSWALD and anyone else that seemed to bear on the assassination in any way.

M

FC

SALISBURY:

Now we come to the autopsy photographs and that's the question I think we ought to address ourselves to because those photographs were not, as I understand it, examined by the Warren Commission or by the investigators for the Commission. They were in the possession of the KENNEDY family and have now been put in the National Archives under very severe restrictions, and I think it's a reasonable question to ask why were they not examined by the Warren Commission?

LEIBLER:

I think that first of all Mr. SPECTOR who was the lawyer responsible for this area of the investigation and myself, among others, and I don't know if you were involved in this at the time or not but Allen and I talked about it at some length, recommended to the Commission that they take the pictures and that they look at them and the question of releasing them to the public or making them available is not involved. That's not our problem but it was clear to Mr. SPECTOR and to me and the other lawyers involved that the Commission should look at these pictures. We've always taken that position and I still think that that was right which they should have. Now the reason they didn't is because I think that the Chief Justice and some of the other Commissioners were concerned about the situation that might result if they did look at these

LEIBLER:
(Cont'd.)

pictures and put them in the Archives and then foreclose any independent examination of them because there is a matter of propriety or taste involved in here with these pictures. That was, at least, the excuse or the statement that the Chief Justice made. Now he looked at this problem - that was one side of it - the other side of it was that he had the Autopsy Report itself....

EPSTEIN:

What situation could have developed by putting them in the National Archives? There's all sorts of F.B.I. reports with very secret information in them - I mean you said, you know, you passed over it very lightly "a situation could have developed if the Commission had looked at these photographs. You have a problem that you've got a photograph of a dead President on the autopsy table which if they were made available in the Archives for anybody to

LEIBLER:

EPSTEIN:

Well there wasn't - everything has to be made available in the Archives.....

LEIBLER:

Well because I think that the - I've listened to various explanations of this - the Commission felt that if it looked at any material and then did not make that fully available to the public....

RYERREI

TION

EPSTEIN:

But look at the F.B.I. reports with all sorts of secret information and put in the Archives.

LEIBELER:

But it's all been made available.

EPSTEIN:

No, not all the F.B.I. reports.

LEIBELER:

Oh yes.

SALISBURY:

No I think, as a matter of fact, some of it has not been made available.

EPSTEIN:

I'm not disagreeing but I don't see why they couldn't have conceived that they could look at information and not make it available.

SALISBURY:

I'm going to ask you another question. Why could they examine the X-Ray photographs which, it seems to me, are the key things here which I don't believe mean anything to a non-expert or mean anything even if they were published. They don't reveal anything particularly about the President in his appearance. Why couldn't there have been a distinction made between that material which is really what we're talking about and these photographs of the President lying on the autopsy table.

GRIFFIN:

I think, you know, I happen to agree with Mr.

LEIBELER that perhaps the decision on all of this should have been made differently and now we're faced with the situation to-day and that situation is that both the autopsy photographs and the X-rays have been placed in the Archives, I understand, the KENNEDY family and the doctors who testified

GRIFFIN:
(Cont'd.)

before the Commission and performed the autopsy, at least two of the three - one of them is in Vietnam now - examined these photographs and X-Rays and reaffirmed that their testimony was accurate.

EPSTEIN:

You get a superficial examination. They reaffirm that these autopsy photographs were the authentic autopsy photographs I read and it's a press conference.....

LEIBLER:

And nothing that they saw in these photographs or X-Rays which would have changed their testimony or reflected that their testimony was anything but accurate.

EPSTEIN:

Well without referring to a press conference.....

LEIBLER:

All right, but the point is that we now have even a better situation here. The doctors have now seen them and they've reaffirmed that they are accurate. Now the issue is, it seems to me, the critical thing is, is there something in these photographs? Is there something in these X-Rays that would change the conclusion of the Commission.

EPSTEIN:

Or confirm.

LEIBLER:

Or confirm it. The doctors have said they have looked at it and it confirms the conclusion.

EPSTEIN:

Well not really. It confirms the accuracy of their testimony but the conclusion that the Commission never made....

LEIBLER:

Was based on their testimony.

EISENBERG:

Is that both men were hit by the same bullet, both KENNEDY and CONNELLY were hit by the same bullet. They simply said that they couldn't agree on this. Do you think OSWALD was the only assassin of President KENNEDY, that he fired the shots from the sixth floor and do you have an opinion as to what

EISENBERG:

I do have an opinion but I'd like to wait and it might be a period of five years or so but I'd like to wait till some people.....

(all panelists speak at once at this point)

EISENBERG:

You've written a book, Mr. EISENBERG, and it's been sold all over the world.

EISENBERG:

C.K. I'll give you my opinion then Mr. EISENBERG and Mr. GRIFFIN. My opinion depends on the question whether there is evidence that the bullet passed through President KENNEDY's body, I mean evidence in the autopsy photographs. Now I'm willing to wait until Federal Investigators - it might be tomorrow, it might be in five years - give me a statement on these autopsy - not give me but give the public a statement on these autopsy photographs. And then I will have an opinion. If their statement is that the bullet passed through President KENNEDY then I think that one man alone, OSWALD, did the assassination.

EISENBERG:

Now which bullet? The one that hit him in the back.

EISENBERG:

That's right. That's the bullet. If by any chance

EPSTEIN:
(Cont'd.)

they show that the bullet didn't pass through then I would think that this isn't proof of an assassin but I would leave the question unresolved in my mind.

SALISBURY:

I'd like to know Mr. SAUVAGE's opinion on this.

SAUVAGE:

Well I certainly disagree with what Mr. EPSTEIN has just said. I even disagree with the words "circumstantial evidence" he used before because what I've heard, especially on this precise point of his rifle capability and his presence, I would call that not circumstantial evidence but pure guess work and I believe you cannot call a man an assassin on the basis of pure guess work. He may have done it, he might have done it, it is not impossible to have done it, it's not even circumstantial. It's far below circumstantial evidence and I don't believe that autopsy pictures are the key to everything. I don't make a State Case out of it. I believe it shows a contradiction in the methods of the Commission but it's not all and I believe there are quite a number of points which should be elucidated and explained in a satisfactory way to people who are not out of principle against a Warren Commission but to want simply to be convinced. Now I want to be convinced if you are able to do it.

ON

SALISBURY:

May I ask one question more, Mr. SAUVAGE, on this particular point. If the autopsy photographs do show that indeed a bullet passed through the President entering below or just below his neck, or in his lower neck, and passing out through his throat - in other words, that there was this one bullet, it was not two wounds, and then we know about the other bullet hitting him in the head - would this, to your way of thinking, tend to support the theory of a single assassin or would it not be conclusive on that point?

SAUVAGE:

It wouldn't be conclusive because as members of the Warren Commission staff have said, the whole thing is connected. It's not just one question. It would give a satisfactory answer to one aspect of the case but there are twenty or twenty-five major aspects and the twenty-four or twenty-three others would still remain open, but it would be at least one step forward toward giving logical answers to logical people.

SALISBURY:

I would like to bring in the question of where the shots came from because this is an area in which there is disagreement with some of the findings of the Warren Commission. Did all the shots come from the School Depository building, was there one marksman, were there more than one? I'd like to know what the opinion of the critics are on this.

EPSTEIN:

I think that the shots did come from behind the President and I think they did come from the Texas School Book Depository. The question was there one rifleman or two riflemen - and this to some degree hinges on what we were talking about before - if President KENNEDY and Governor CONNELLY were hit by the same bullet I think it proves, in fact, that all the bullets came from one rifle and this is very convoluted.

SALISBURY:

In other words, one man and one gun and one assassin

EPSTEIN:

Yes and I think that this is a question that the Commission left unresolved although I know a number of the members of the staff feel very strongly that both men were hit and they feel very strongly the evidence indicates this. But the Commission itself in its conclusions said it couldn't decide whether - and I'm not phrasing them exactly - it couldn't decide.....

LEIBELER:

It said "most probably".

EPSTEIN:

No it didn't say "most probably". It said it couldn't reach a decision but there was very persuasive evidence but that's not most probable evidence.

SALISBURY:

This reflected did it not a disagreement among the Commission members themselves?

GRIFFIN:.

That's my understanding, yes.

LEIBELER:

Now it seems to me, on this question, we do have all the evidence available, that was available to the Commission.

EPSTEIN:

Yes.

LEIBELER: And that in a democracy it's now incumbent upon each of us to decide whether the Commission should have stated it more strongly as some of the staff members feel that it should have been stated definitely. I happen to be one whom also prepared to state definitely that there was one shot.

EPSTEIN: Yes, well I'd like to see....

LEIBELER: But I'd rather - you see it bothers me to focus on the language that the Commission decided to use in its conclusions when we have the evidence here.

EPSTEIN: But the Commission is the people that were chosen to give us.....

LEIBELER: But we published....

EPSTEIN: You say we can reach another conclusion ourselves...

LEIBELER: But we published 26 volumes of materials and made it all available in the Archives so that in this democratic system that we operate every individual, including Mr. SAUVAGE, can come to your own conclusions.

EPSTEIN: But if we come to conclusions different than the Commission's conclusions it's not the Commission's conclusions we're discussing. It's our own conclusions (all speak at once at this point).

SALISBURY: Mr. SAUVAGE I'd like to have your opinion on the question of one marksman or more than one and where the shots came from. What did it look like to you at the scene down there?

.....

SAUVAGE:

I don't know where the shots come from. What I regret is that the Commission has not checked every possibility and that is for me the major question in all discussions. In every discussion I will always come back to the same point. Did the Commission check the other possibilities and the answer is "no".

LEIBELER:

Which ones, Mr. SAUVAGE, do you have in mind?

SAUVAGE:

Did you ever make an investigation of the grassy knoll?

LEIBELER:

Of course.

SAUVAGE:

Yes you talked to the witnesses. You have eliminated two thirds of the witnesses who thought it comes from there and have kept only the witnesses which.....

LEIBELER:

All of those - every witness was reported.

SAUVAGE:

Now I am quite sure that one of the bullets at least came from the Texas School Depository.

EPSTEIN:

Well how could - if the autopsy shows that the bullet came from behind the President how could the shots come from the grassy knoll?

SAUVAGE:

I don't know what the autopsy pictures show.

EPSTEIN:

Not the autopsy pictures. I meant the results of the autopsy. I mean this is what bothers me about a number of people, you know, that quote witnesses saying the shots came from the grassy knoll. I mean I think that you know.....

SAUVAGE:

The thing has not been explained at all. For instance I haven't been at the National Archives, I haven't seen the film....

EPSTEIN:

You don't have to.

SAUVAGE:

No, but someone saw it and someone made a report

SAUVAGE:
(Cont'd.)

describing it as the second bullet which hit the President that he fell backwards and according to some technicians who have interpreted the film they come to the conclusion that the bullet which blew up his brain came from here, from the side. Now I don't know. I don't want to enter technical discussions.

LEIBELER:

But Mr. SAUVAGE, if you're going to make a determination of what's going on here you're going to have to talk about it in technical terms.

SAUVAGE:

No I ask questions. I don't explain.

LEIBELER:

O.K., well let me try and answer the question.

SALISBURY:

But this is an obligation that we all have though.

LEIBELER:

Let me try to answer the question. What you're doing now is comparing a statement that's been made by some of the people who have looked at the film and it does seem like the President moved to the left and toward the rear when you look at the sequence of films involved here, and you are suggesting that that shows or suggests that somebody fired from the front and to the right, say from the grassy knoll which.....

(both men talk at once at this point)

SAUVAGE:

I suggest that the Commission....

LEIBELER:

Let me go on. Let me finish on that. You're going to have to compare that supposition, that hypothesis with the Autopsy Report. The Autopsy Report and the surgeon who examined the President after he was shot testified it was absolutely conclusive that all the shots that hit the President came from behind and above. Now

...

LEIBELER:
(Cont'd.)

there's just no question about that in terms of the physical examination and they can tell the way the bullets entered, the way the bones break and the way they exit. It's perfectly clear that they all came from behind and above.

SALISBURY:

Isn't that particularly true with this massive wound that there's a small entry in the back of the skull and you can just see how it sort of exploded.

LEIBELER:

Yes.

EPSTEIN:

Is it possible that the head was turned? Do we know that from photographs? I don't know this point.

LEIBELER:

Well there is an explanation of why the body moved that way, as a matter of fact, and Jacob COHEN has set it forth in a recent article in "Frontier Magazine" and that was he suggested that the President started to turn slightly to the left before he was hit by the shot and the film shows this. And then the bullet hit him on a tangential line and since he had already started to turn this did tend to spin him to the left and could have thrown him backwards. Now the back brace also may have had something to do - that he was wearing at this time.

EPSTEIN:

Yeah, well I agree with you basically that the autopsy report is crucial and if the autopsy report is accurate then these other questions are just simply.....

LEIBELER:

Now I went over this just the other night. I went to Dallas the night before last on my way home from Los Angeles and I took the time between planes to go there and I walked over this whole area again.

LEIBELER:
(Cont'd.)

And one thing that impressed itself upon me when I was there, Mr. SAUVAGE, was that it just would have been absolutely impossible for anyone to have fired from the area of that grassy knoll without being seen. Was OSWALD, in fact, a marksman at all? I know he had a medal from the Marines. Was he capable of firing these shots from the distance of the School Depository? What was the Commission's determination in that?

SALISBURY:

GRIFFIN:

The Commission had testimonies from people who had observed the type of shot that was involved in here and they conducted tests to see whether it was a difficult shot or an easy shot.

SALISBURY:

Nobody was able to duplicate these shots were they?

GRIFFIN:

Oh as a matter of fact they were. Sure they were.

EPSTEIN:

Under certain conditions but the interesting thing here is the Commission had different type witnesses. They had some witnesses that had attempted to duplicate it - his actual feat of firing three shots in 5.6 seconds. Other witnesses testified in general about a Marine Marksman, how good he was. They also had F.B.I. witnesses and what happened is that in July, while they were writing the Report, they called two witnesses from, I think, the Marine Corps, Major HASA (phon) and I don't remember the name of the second witness. And they asked them a hypothetical question of whether it would be a difficult or easy shot. And they left out the time factor of 5.6 seconds in other words a distance factor, and of course it was a relatively easy shot to shoot someone from 70 yards.

LEIBELER: It's a very easy shot.

EPSTEIN: Right, if you leave out the time factor.

LEIBELER: Well but you've interjected a time factor that is not necessarily related to reality in any way haven't you Mr. EPSTEIN? It's 5.6 seconds to fire three shots.

EPSTEIN: I did, I did, but this is the assumption they were working under at the time - the Commission thought that - they stated....

LEIBELER: That's the....

EPSTEIN: It's stated in the Report.

LEIBELER: That's the outside possibility. That's the most extreme case, that it was three shots in 5.6 seconds

EPSTEIN: But they had to consider the most extreme case.

LEIBELER: That's right, that's right.

EPSTEIN: In other words if the Commission couldn't agree that both men were hit by the same bullet, then 5.6 seconds is the maximum amount of time that OSWALD had to fire the three shots. They had to consider that.

SALISBURY: Why is it fixed at 5.6?

EPSTEIN: Well they fixed it by determining the earliest point that OSWALD could have fired the first shot and the latest point that OSWALD could have fired the third shot, counting the frames of film an amateur photographer had taken....

SALISBURY: Isn't there an alternative theory that someone has advanced that there could have been a first shot early in the sequence of frames that the Commission established?

LEIBELER: If the Report discusses that.....

EPSTEIN: Only if one bullet misses.

LEIBELER: Yes but that requires, as Mr. EPSTEIN suggests, that one bullet missed which it seems that it did in order that the single bullet passed through the President's neck and hit Governor CONNELLY which it seems likely that it happened.

EPSTEIN: In other words if one bullet missed you can have much more time, and that's why....

SAUVAGE: Not much more.

EPSTEIN: Yes you can.

SAUVAGE: Who can at three more?

EPSTEIN: You could have 5.6 seconds.

LEIBELER: 5.6 seconds to operate the bullet once.

EPSTEIN: Or even more than that.

LEIBELER: Just 5.6 seconds to operate the bullet just once because you're computing from the time the first shot hit.

EPSTEIN: There is no time problem.

LEIBELER: The bullet's already been operated at that point.

EPSTEIN: There really is no time problem if both men are hit by one bullet because the first shot could have miss and that means that.....

SALISBURY: What about OSWALD's actual ability with a gun. Was the Commission ever able to determine whether he'd done any practicing with this particular gun?

GRIFFIN: It seemed that he had done some after he'd got the rifle. There was no indication that would have been in July.

EPSTEIN: Practicing? Live practicing with rifles?

GRIFFIN: Yes, yes. Marina testified that he went out.

EPSTEIN: Do you rely on Marina's testimony on this?

GRIFFIN: Not unless it's corroborated by something else.

SAUVAGE: By whom was it corroborated?

GRIFFIN: In this case there was no independent corroboration but you can take it for what it's worth.

LEIBELER: It's evidence that she testified that he did practice actually firing it and she also testified that he worked the bolt constantly.....

EPSTEIN: Did she testify that she saw him practice or that he went out?

LEIBELER: No, she....

EPSTEIN: She never testified he practiced. She testified he went out with the rifle.

LEIBELER: Went out with the rifle to practice.

SALISBURY: When was it that he was supposed to have had that practice?

LEIBELER: That would have been the Summer of '63....

SALISBURY: When they were in New Orleans.

LEIBELER: No it would have been before they went to New Orleans in the Spring of '63 before they went to New Orleans. It was in Dallas.

SALISBURY: BUT HE TOOK THE GUN WITH HIM TO NEW ORLEANS?

LEIBELER: YES HE DID.

SALISBURY: WHAT ABOUT THE PISTOL? WAS THERE ANY EVIDENCE HE'D EVER PRACTICED WITH THAT?

LEIBELER: NOT THAT I KNOW OF, NO. NO, I THINK THE WHOLE QUESTION OF HIS RIFLE CAPABILITY, AND THIS IS A POSITION THAT I'VE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT HERE, THAT YOU'VE GOT THE OTHER EVIDENCE THAT INDICATES THAT THE BULLET CAME FROM THIS RIFLE. IT'S PERFECTLY CLEAR, THE TWO LA

LEIBELER:
(CONT'D.)

FRAGMENTS IN THE CAR AND THE BULLET THAT WAS FOUND GOVERNOR CONNELLY'S STRUCTURE IN THE HOSPITAL. SO THAT IT'S PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT THE TWO SHOTS WERE FROM THIS RIFLE. SOMEBODY FIRED THIS RIFLE IN SUCH MANNER AS TO INFLICT THESE WOUNDS.

EPSTEIN:

YES.

LEIBELER:

IT'S PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT THESE PEOPLE WERE STRUCK BULLETS FROM THIS RIFLE.

EPSTEIN:

YES.

LEIBELER:

AND IT'S ALSO QUITE CLEAR - THERE'S VERY STRONG EVIDENCE AND CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE THE COMMISSION THAT OSWALD WAS THE PERSON WHO FIRED THEM. NOW I'M PERFECTLY WILLING TO THINK.....

SAUVAGE:

DO YOU THINK IT'S NATIONAL? (OR NATURAL) (PHON)

LEIBELER:

WELL THAT'S YOUR VIEW MR. SAUVAGE. LET'S GET OFF OF THAT IN A MINUTE. I THINK THAT THE BASIC PROPOSITION HERE IS SIMPLY THAT IT'S PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT OSWALD HAD THE PROFICIENCY TO FIRE THIS RIFLE AS ACCURATELY AS HE DID BECAUSE ALL THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THAT EXACTLY WHAT HE DID.

EPSTEIN:

IN OTHER WORDS WHAT HAPPENED PROVES THAT HE HAD THE ABILITY.

LEIBELER:

YES THAT'S RIGHT.

EPSTEIN:

I THINK THAT THAT'S A FAIR POINT OF VIEW, THAT IF YOU COULD PROVE THAT SOMEONE'S ABLE TO DO SOMETHING THEN HE MUST HAVE HAD THE ABILITY.

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SAUVAGE:

MR. LEIBELER, ARE YOU AWARE THAT YOU DIDN'T ANSWER THE QUESTION BEFORE?

LEIBELER:

WHICH ONE WAS THAT?

SAUVAGE:

OF OSWALD'S RIFLE ABILITY - BECAUSE YOU FORGET ABOUT THE QUESTION AND THEN YOU SAY THE BULLETS WERE FIRED BY THAT RIFLE, AND YOU SAY IT WAS ESTABLISHED THAT WAS OSWALD WHO DID THE SHOOTING.

LEIBELER:

YES.

SAUVAGE:

WELL BOTH THINGS ARE COMPLETELY GRATUITOUS (PH) AND THEY'RE NOT ONES THAT GOT AFFIRMATIONS (PH) BECAUSE I HAVE NOT A SHADOW, NOT A SHRED OF PROOF FOR THAT.

LEIBELER:

FOR WHAT?

SAUVAGE:

THAT OSWALD DID THE SHOOTING. YOU HAVE MR. BRENNAN. NOTHING ELSE.

LEIBELER:

NO WE DON'T EVEN HAVE MR. BRENNAN, MR. SAUVAGE. YOU NOT GOING TO PIN ME DOWN...

EPSTEIN:

WELL I THINK IT'S AN INTERESTING POINT THAT HE'S MA HERE AND THAT IS THAT IF YOU WERE CORRECT AND YOU CO PROVE THAT OSWALD FIRED THE SHOTS YOU COULD PROVE TH OSWALD HAD THE ABILITY AND I AGREE WITH YOU THAT TW OF THE SHOTS CAME FROM OSWALD'S RIFLE. NOW THE POIN THAT MR. SAUVAGE IS RAISING IS THAT HOW DO YOU KNOW THAT OSWALD FIRED THE RIFLE?

LEIBELER:

WELL WE GO BACK THROUGH ALL THE EVIDENCE INVOLVED H THAT OSWALD CARRIED - IT WAS HIS RIFLE, IT WAS FOUND THERE AND IT WAS HIS RIFLE THAT FIRED THESE SHOTS.

EPSTEIN:

YES.

LEIBELER;

HE CARRIED THE RIFLE IN THAT MORNING OR HE CARRIED /
BAG IN THAT WAS LARGE ENOUGH TO CONTAIN THE RIFLE.
CARRIED IT UP TO THE DOOR OF THE BUILDING. THE RIFLE
WAS THEN FOUND ON THE 6TH FLOOR. SOMEBODY SAW SOME
SHOOTING A RIFLE OUT OF THE 6TH FLOOR OF THE BUILDING.
THE BAG WAS FOUND...

SALISBURY;

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

EPSTEIN;

LEIBELER;

THE BAG WAS FOUND RIGHT THERE AND IT HAD OSWALD'S P
ON IT. THAT'S RIGHT, IT'S ALL CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.
THERE'S NO QUESTION ABOUT IT. YOU CAN MAKE THE ARGUMENT
THAT OSWALD CARRIED HIS RIFLE IN THERE UP TO THE 6TH
FLOOR AND THEN SOMEBODY ELSE FIRED IT.

SALISBURY;

THIS LEADS US TO A VERY IMPORTANT POINT AND MAYBE THE
CRUCIAL POINT OF THIS WHOLE DISCUSSION, IS THIS. SHOULD
THERE BE A RE-EXAMINATION OF THE WARREN FINDINGS AND
SO BY WHAT MEANS? WOULD THIS RESOLVE ANYTHING? WOULD
THIS BE A USEFUL EXERCISE? YOU GENTLEMEN WERE ASSOCIATED
WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION.

GRIFFIN;

OF COURSE, MR. SALISBURY, I THINK THAT WE'VE BEEN UNDER
GOING A RE-EXAMINATION IN ONE FORM OR ANOTHER THROUGH
THE PRESS AND T.V. MEDIA FOR SOME TIME NOW. I THINK
THIS IS HEALTHY. I THINK THAT WE COULD HAVE A BETTER
EXAMINATION AND IF WE ALL HAD THE TIME AND WERE PROPERLY
PREPARED IN ADVANCE ON WHAT WE WERE GOING TO DISCUSS
AND I DON'T MEAN TO SUGGEST THAT WE HAVEN'T - YOU HAVE
CONDUCTED THE PROGRAMME VERY WELL - BUT WHAT I HAVE IN
MIND, PERHAPS, IS THE ALLOWANCE OF TWO OR THREE DAYS
AT A UNIVERSITY SITE WHERE WE WOULD ALL HAVE THE ISSUES
LAID OUT TO US IN ADVANCE - WE COULD HAVE A CHANCE

GRIFFIN:

ASSEMBLE OUR INFORMATION. PERHAPS REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMISSION STAFF COULD APPEAR WITH GENTLEMEN OF CALIBRE THAT WE'VE GOT HERE TO DISCUSS THIS BEFORE WE EVER WANTED TO COME AND I'D THINK THAT PEOPLE...

EPSTEIN:

YOU MEAN SET AGENDA OF QUESTIONS?

GRIFFIN:

YES AND I WOULD THINK THAT PEOPLE OF MR. SALISBURY'S STANDING AND PEOPLE IN THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY, PROFESSORS AND WHAT NOT WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THIS, SHOULD BE INVITED TO COME AND TAKE THE TIME TO HEAR BOTH SIDES PRESENTED. I THINK THAT MIGHT BE USEFUL.

SALISBURY:

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THAT MR. LEIBELER?

LEIBELER:

I THINK THAT'S A GOOD IDEA AND I THINK THAT THE REASON WHY SOMETHING LIKE THAT MIGHT EVENTUALLY HAVE TO BE DONE IS BECAUSE I THINK WE'VE GOTTEN OUT OF FOCUS WITH REGARD TO THE RECORD HERE. I THINK THAT THERE ARE A FEW THINGS THAT ARE IN THE 26 VOLUMES THAT UNDERLIE THE COMMISSION REPORT THAT ARE NOT MENTIONED IN THE REPORT BECAUSE IT WASN'T PERFECTLY CLEAR THAT ALL THESE QUESTIONS WERE GOING TO BE RAISED IN THIS WAY. I'VE GOT A SEMINAR GOING NOW, AS YOU KNOW, OUT AT U.C.L.A. IN WHICH I'VE GOT ABOUT 20 STUDENTS WHO ARE GOING THROUGH A LIST OF QUESTIONS THAT I'VE GIVEN THEM AND TRYING TO DIG THIS MATERIAL OUT OF THE RECORD AND THEY'RE PREPARING PAPERS, AND IF WE HAD THIS KIND OF A CONFERENCE SOME TIME NEXT SPRING, FOR EXAMPLE, THESE PAPERS COULD BE AVAILABLE, THE WORK THAT THE SEMINAR STUDENTS HAVE DONE. MR. GRIFFIN COULD PREPARE A PAPER OR A PRESENTATION ON CERTAIN ASPECTS. MR. EPSTEIN COULD RAISE POINTS. WE COULD ALL RAISE THIS QUESTION AND

....

LEIBELER;
(CONT'D.)

IF THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT'S IN THE RECORD THAT'S NOT REFLECTED IN THE REPORT THAT CAN CLARIFY THE QUESTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN RAISED, THEN WE'LL SEE WHAT IT IS AND THEN WE CAN MAKE A DECISION AS TO WHETHER WE NEED AN ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION OR NOT. I DON'T THINK WE CAN MAKE THAT DETERMINATION NOW UNTIL WE REALLY KNOW WHAT'S IN THE RECORD BECAUSE, WHAT DO YOU DO, YOU HAVE TO LOOK AT WHAT'S IN THE RECORD NOW BEFORE YOU CAN DECIDE WHERE YOU'RE GOING TO GO FROM THERE.

SALISBURY:

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT THAT MR. SAUVAGE?

SAUVAGE:

I BELIEVE THAT DISCUSSION IS A VERY GOOD IDEA, I AGREE WITH THAT, BUT I BELIEVE THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION IT DOESN'T EXIST ANY MORE - BUT NORMALLY THE WARREN COMMISSION HAS OBLIGATION TO PUBLISH AN ADDENDUM TO WARREN REPORT WHERE THEY TAKE UP HONESTLY EVERY QUESTION ASKED. AND WHEN I SAY EVERY QUESTION ASKED I DON'T MEAN JUST A SUGGESTION MADE BY MR. THOMAS BUCHANAN WHICH WAS UNANSWERED MOSTLY IN THE ANNEX ABOUT SPECULATIONS AND THE RUMOURS, BUT TAKING REALLY THE QUESTIONS ASKED IN THE BOOKS AND SO ON, AND ANSWER THEM HONESTLY POINT BY POINT. MAYBE IT'S GOOD ARGUMENTS. MAYBE THEY HAVE ARGUMENTS WHICH WE DON'T KNOW. BUT THEY HAVE A DUTY TO STAY ON THEIR RECORD WHICH IS FULL OF HOLES, IN MY OPINION, BUT TO EXPLAIN, TO ANSWER EVERY QUESTION BY SAYING 'HERE IS WHAT WE HAVE TO SAY', 'HERE IS WHY WE SAY THAT WHICH HAS BEEN ARGUED ABOUT', 'HERE IS WHY WE DID THIS' AND 'HERE IS WHY WE CAME TO THIS CONCLUSION'. THEY HAVE THE DUTY TO PUBLISH AN ANNEX.

SALISBURY:

WHAT DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT? (TO MR. EPSTEIN)

....

EPSTEIN:

WELL I AGREE WITH WHAT EVERYONE HAS SAID HERE. I THINK THAT MR. GRIFFIN'S SUGGESTION OF A DISCUSSION AN ACADEMIC SURROUNDING WITH PRESENTING PAPERS WOULD A GREAT DEAL TO AT LEAST FINDING OUT WHAT THE REAL ARE.

SALISBURY:

WOULD THIS, DO YOU THINK, SATISFY THE GENERAL PUBLIC JUST LOOK AT THIS ONE PARTICULAR ISSUE AND NOW LOOK IT SEEMS TO ME THAT THE QUESTIONS ARE BROADER THAN I MUST SAY THAT I, MYSELF, HAVE A FEELING THAT WITH REGARD TO THE UNIVERSITY DISCUSSION, THE ACADEMIC DISCUSSION, I THINK THAT WOULD BE A WONDERFUL THING THAT ULTIMATELY WE MAY HAVE TO HAVE A GOVERNMENT BODY OF SOME KIND TO MAKE A NEW FINDING. I, MYSELF, THINK IT WOULD BE THE SAME FINDING THAT THE WARREN COMMISSION CAME UP WITH BUT IT SEEMS TO ME THESE QUESTIONS WILL NOT REST, THAT THEY KEEP COMING UP AGAIN AND AGAIN.

LEIBELER:

WELL I THINK THAT BEFORE WE KNOW WHETHER THE QUESTIONS ARE GOING TO REST OR NOT, MR. SALISBURY, WE HAVE TO WHAT THERE IS IN THE RECORD ON THESE QUESTIONS AND I THINK THAT COULD VERY LARGELY BE BROUGHT OUT IN THE CONTEXT OF A CONVOCATION OR A MEETING SUCH AS MR. GRIFFIN HAS SUGGESTED, AND MY SEMINAR....

EPSTEIN:

I FEEL THAT WHAT MR. SALISBURY IS SUGGESTING IS AN OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT RATHER THAN UNOFFICIAL. THE UNOFFICIAL WOULD BE VERY HELPFUL AND I ENDORSE IT WHOLEHEARTEDLY BUT I DO THINK THAT SOME OFFICIAL ACTION OF THE GOVERNMENT IS NECESSARY BECAUSE THE GOVERNMENT HAS PUT ITS REPUTATION ON THE LINE IN THE WARREN REPORT AND I THINK IT'S UP TO THEM....

GRIFFIN:

LET ME SAY WHY I THINK SOMETHING LIKE THAT IS PREMATURE BECAUSE....

EPSTEIN:

IT MIGHT BE PREMATURE, I'M NOT TALKING....

GRIFFIN:

AT THIS POINT MR. LEIBELER AND I AND ALL OF OUR COLLEAGUES ON THE COMMISSION FEEL STRONGLY THAT THE CRITICISMS THAT HAVE BEEN RAISED ARE NOT JUSTIFIABLE CRITICISMS.

EPSTEIN:

BUT ARE THEY BELIEVED?

GRIFFIN:

NOW, THIS IS WHY I THINK THAT THE FIRST STEP IS TO PUT THIS IN THE HANDS OF AN INDEPENDENT GROUP SUCH AS THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY. NOW IF WE'RE STILL FACED WITH THAT QUESTION, YOU KNOW, AFTER WE'VE HAD THIS CPPCR THEN I THINK WE MIGHT HAVE TO TAKE OTHER....

SALISBURY:

GENTLEMEN, I THINK THAT'S A VERY GOOD POINT ON WHICH WE CAN END THIS DISCUSSION. I THINK THAT THERE'S NO QUESTION IN ALL OF OUR MINDS THAT THERE MUST BE MORE WORK, MORE HARD WORK, MORE EXAMINATION OF THESE QUESTIONS THAT REMAIN IN THE PUBLIC MIND EVEN THOUGH THE ANSWERS MAY EXIST IN THE 26 VOLUMES OF THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT. THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

ANNOUNCER:

ABOUT SEVEN O'CLOCK THIS MORNING I WENT BY THE ARLINGTON CEMETERY GRAVE OF JOHN F. KENNEDY AND IN THE SUNNY, CRISP, MORNING AIR THERE WERE SCORES OF PEOPLE WAITING TO PAY THEIR RESPECTS AND NOBODY TO WHOM I COULD TALK. THIS MORNING WAS REALLY SATISFIED WITH THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORT.

TELETYPE UNIT
DEC 14 1966
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI NEW YORK 11/06/11

6:42 PM EST URGENT 12/14/66 M.F.R.

TO DIRECTOR (62-10960) AND PHILADELPHIA
FROM NEW YORK (89-75)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTHREE,
NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

NY
[REDACTED] *NY* PHOTOGRAPHER, ASSOCIATED PRESS, NYC, FURNISHED THE
FOLLOWING INFORMATION TO THE *NY* ON DECEMBER THIRTEEN, SIXTYSIX.....

ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER TEN, SIXTYSIX, HE WAS COVERING A DINNER OF THE
PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY AT THE WALDORF ASTORIA HOTEL AT WHICH ROGER
BLOUGH, US STEEL CORPORATION, WAS HONORED. WHILE AWAITING THE ARRIVAL
OF THE DIGNITARIES IN ATTENDANCE, [REDACTED] *UNION PRESS INTERNATIONAL* AND A UPI PHOTOGRAPHER ENGAGED
IN CONVERSATION WITH A MAN WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PHILADELPHIA, PA. IN THE COURSE OF THE *334*
CONVERSATION, [REDACTED] DESCRIBED HIMSELF AS A LOBBYIST AND AS THE HOLDER
OF THE CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR AWARDED TO HIM IN WORLD WAR ONE.

THE PHYSICAL CONDITION OF JACK RUBY CAME UP AND [REDACTED] RECITED THE
FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF THE ASSASSINATION.....

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 63-1374

PAGE TWO

NY 89-75

BOBBY BAKER WAS BEHIND THE ASSASSINATION BECAUSE THE KENNEDYS WERE "OUT TO GET HIM". RUBY, WHO HAD HAD GANGLAND CONNECTIONS IN CHICAGO AND WAS "KICKED OUT OF CHICAGO" BY THE REMNANTS OF THE CAPONE MOB, WAS INDEBTED TO BAKER BECAUSE OF LOANS MADE FOR BUSINESS VENTURES.

FOUR MEN, RUBY, OSWALD AND TWO UNIDENTIFIED INDIVIDUALS, WERE INVOLVED IN THE ACTUAL KILLING. BAKER MET WITH THE GROUP A WEEK BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION TO GO OVER THE PLANS. RUBY WAS IN THE TEXAS SCHOOL DEPOSITORY WITH OSWALD AND FIRED THE SHOTS WHICH KILLED THE PRESIDENT. OSWALD, DESCRIBED AS NEARSIGHTED BY [REDACTED] PANICKED AND RAN FROM THE BUILDING TO HIS DALLAS RESIDENCE. WHEN OSWALD SAW THE POLICE CAR, HE RAN UP SEEKING HELP, PLANNING TO TELL THE OFFICER THAT RUBY WAS AFTER HIM. RUBY CAME UPON THE SCENE AND SHOT OFFICER TIBBETT AND PURSUED OSWALD WHO HAD RUN OFF AGAIN. IT WAS RUBY WHO HAD INFORMED THE POLICE THAT OSWALD WAS IN THE THEATER AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR HIS CAPTURE. SUBSEQUENTLY, RUBY ARRANGED TO GET INTO THE BASEMENT OF THE DALLAS PD AND KILLED OSWALD TO PREVENT HIM FROM TALKING.

[REDACTED] DID NOT IDENTIFY HIS SOURCE OF THE INFORMATION, BUT CLAIMED HE HAD DISCUSSED ALL OF IT WITH THE DIRECTOR, WHO TOLD HIM TO KEEP THE STORY QUIET AS "WE DON'T WANT THE PEOPLE TO LOSE CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT".

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

NY 89-75

[REDACTED] ALSO TALKED KNOWINGLY OF THE KENNEDY FAMILY, CITING PERSONAL STORIES CONCERNING JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, THE FORMER ATTORNEY GENERAL ROBERT KENNEDY AND MRS. JACQUELINE KENNEDY.

[REDACTED] STATED [REDACTED] HAD NOT BEEN DRINKING, APPEARED RATIONAL AND WAS GREETED BY NAME BY GOVERNOR WILLIAM SCRANTON, ROGER BLOUGH AND OTHER DIGNITARIES AT THE DINNER. [REDACTED] DID RELATE TO [REDACTED] HE HAD BEEN HOSPITALIZED RECENTLY, BUT IT WAS FOR A CONDITION ARISING FROM HIS HAVING BEEN GASSED DURING HIS MILITARY SERVICE.

[REDACTED] STATED HE DID NOT PLACE ANY CREDENCE IN WHAT [REDACTED] WAS SAYING, BUT THOUGHT THE BUREAU MIGHT BE INTERESTED BECAUSE OF [REDACTED] STATEMENTS HE ATTRIBUTED TO THE DIRECTOR.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM

[REDACTED] WAS THE SUBJECT OF AN LHM DATED MAY TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYFOUR, DIRECTED TO THE BUREAU IN THE CASE CAPTIONED [REDACTED]

Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property

"ITSP" BUFILE [REDACTED]

INTERESTED HIMSELF IN THAT CASE THEN UNDER TRIAL MAY TWENTYFIVE, SIXTY-
U. S. District Court Southern District New York
FOUR IN USDC, SDNY, STATING THAT HE HAD BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN SAVING THE
Assistant United States Attorney
LIFE OF AN-AUSA. ASSOCIATES OF THE SUBJECTS ON TRIAL SUPPOSEDLY WERE
Assistant United States Attorney
PLANNING TO KILL THE AUSA, BUT HAD BEEN DISUADED BY [REDACTED]

IN THE COURSE OF THAT INTERVIEW, [REDACTED] (UNDERLINED), STATED HE WAS BORN [REDACTED] PHILADELPHIA, PA., AND SERVED IN

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

NY 89-75

THE US ARMY FROM APRIL FIVE, SEVENTEEN, THROUGH AUGUST TWENTYNINE, NINETEEN. HE GAVE HIS ADDRESS AS [REDACTED], PHILADELPHIA PA., BUT WAS EVASIVE CONCERNING HIS BACKGROUND AND PRESENT OCCUPATION. AT THAT TIME, HE CLAIMED TO BE WORKING AS A WHITE HOUSE EXPEDITOR AND "DOING INTELLIGENCE WORK FOR THE PENTAGON". HE INDICATED IN THAT INTERVIEW ALSO THAT THE DIRECTOR WAS A CLOSE ASSOCIATE OF HIS. HE MENTIONED NUMEROUS PEOPLE IN HIGH POSITIONS IN THE GOVERNMENT AND CLAIMED TO BE A CLOSE FRIEND TO THEM.

PHILADELPHIA SHOULD IMMEDIATELY FURNISH THE BUREAU ANY BACKGROUND INFORMATION AVAILABLE CONCERNING [REDACTED] BUT TAKE NO ACTION PENDING SPECIFIC BUREAU INSTRUCTIONS.

IT IS REQUESTED THE NEW YORK OFFICE BE ADVISED OF THE RESULTS OF THIS CHECK AND THE ACTION THE BUREAU DESIRES TO BE TAKEN IN THIS MATTER.

DALLAS ADVISED BY MAIL.

~~CORR PAGE 3 LINE 4 LAST WRD SHE BE WASSS~~

END

WA..AKJ

FBI WASH D C

CC-MR. ROSEN

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

██████████ on 5/10/64, ██████████ furnished Agents of the Philadelphia Office with a letter he had prepared and which recited the same theory of the assassination which he described to ██████████ Secret Service advised at that time that ██████████ was well known to them, had attempted to see every President and Vice President since 1947, that they had had him committed several times as a mental case, the last time being in 1958, and that in June, 1958, ██████████ was found by District of Columbia authorities to be in need of mental assistance, but was released to custody of his wife. Information he furnished in May, 1964, was furnished Secret Service and President's Commission by investigative report dated June 19, 1964.

In view of foregoing, it would appear contact with ██████████ would be pointless and accordingly, the New York Office will be advised that no further action is warranted.

WB:pah

UD REC hem p

12/15/66

PLAINTEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

1 - Mr. Raupach

TO SACS NEW YORK (89-75)
PHILADELPHIA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (82-109060) - 4334

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RENY TELETYPE TWELVE FOURTEEN LAST.

REFERENCED TELETYPE SET FORTH INFORMATION CONCERNING [REDACTED]

WHO IS IDENTICAL WITH [REDACTED] BORN [REDACTED]

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. [REDACTED]

IS NOT KNOWN BY NOR HAS HE TALKED TO THE DIRECTOR, ALTHOUGH HE HAS BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE AND THE BUREAU ON PREVIOUS OCCASIONS. ON MAY TENTH, NINETEEN SIXTY-FOUR, [REDACTED] FURNISHED A LETTER TO PHILADELPHIA AGENTS ENTITLED "AN OPEN LETTER" WHICH CONTAINED INFORMATION SIMILAR TO THAT SET FORTH IN REFERENCED TELETYPE RE THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. U. S. SECRET SERVICE IS AWARE OF [REDACTED] WHO HAS ATTEMPTED TO SEE VARIOUS PRESIDENTS OR VICE PRESIDENTS OF THE U. S. SINCE NINETEEN FORTY-SEVEN.

U. S. SECRET SERVICE HAS ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS HAD [REDACTED] COMMITTED AS A MENTAL CASE, THE LAST TIME BEING IN NINETEEN FIFTY-EIGHT.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

KMR:des

TELETYPE UNIT 2

DEC 15 1966

ENCODED MESSAGE ON PAGE TWO

62 DEC 29 1966

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 15 1966

TELETYPE

63-1314-1
UNRECORDED COPY FILED

TEL TO SACs NY AND PH
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

INFORMATION REGARDING [REDACTED] ASSASSINATION THEORIES WAS PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED TO THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION AND U. S. SECRET SERVICE. U. S. SECRET SERVICE PREVIOUSLY ADVISED [REDACTED] WAS A FORMER PATIENT AT THE BYBERRY MENTAL HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA STATE POLICE ARE AWARE OF [REDACTED] AS STATE POLICE ON A PREVIOUS OCCASION HAD TO FORCEFULLY REMOVE HIM FROM THE OFFICE OF GOVERNOR WILLIAM SCRANTON OF PENNSYLVANIA. NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA CONDUCT NO INVESTIGATION.

NEW YORK ADVISE [REDACTED] PHOTOGRAPHER, ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW YORK CITY THAT [REDACTED] PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED SIMILAR INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION WHICH WAS FURNISHED TO THE WARREN COMMISSION AND THAT HE IS NOT KNOWN BY NOR HAS HE EVER TALKED TO MR. HOOVER.

TELETYPE UNIT

DEC 15 1966

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEC 15 1966
TELETYPE

NOTE: [REDACTED], photographer, Associated Press, New York City, furnished information concerning [REDACTED] whom he met at a dinner at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, at which a dignitary of the U. S. Steel Corporation was being honored. [REDACTED] made comments regarding his theory regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and that Jack Ruby was responsible for the assassination. He indicated that he had talked this matter over with the Director, and further, the Director was a close associate of his. [REDACTED] has never met nor talked with the Director (per Bufiles). Information previously received from [REDACTED] along the same line was furnished to the President's Commission in the report of SA Robert P. Gemberling dated 6/19/64, under the assassination caption. (62-109060-3329) U. S. Secret Service is well aware of [REDACTED] We received previous communications from [REDACTED] which were not acknowledged, as it appears he is a real mental case.

FBI

Date: 12/16/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re New York teletype to Bureau and Philadelphia dated 12/14/66, containing information attributed to one HARRY KNABLE.

For information of Bureau, Philadelphia and New York, the Philadelphia Office by airtel dated 6/5/64 directed to the Bureau in captioned case furnished the Bureau and Dallas an FD-302 containing interview of [REDACTED] under date of 5/10/64. Philadelphia, by airtel dated 5/15/64, furnished Dallas an insert regarding [REDACTED]

For information of Bureau, the insert and FD-302 referred to above are contained in report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 6/19/64 at Dallas on Pages 159 through 165.

It appears that the [REDACTED] mentioned in referenced teletype is identical to [REDACTED] referred to in the above described report of SA GEMBERLING.

The above is furnished the Bureau for assistance in its evaluation of information contained in referenced teletype, it being noted that [REDACTED] was determined to be mentally unstable.

- 3 - Bureau
1 - Philadelphia (157-916) (Info)
1 - New York (89-75) (Info)
1 - Dallas
RPG/bfm

[REC 1742-109060]

4335

DEC 19 1966

DEC 29 1966

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M. _____

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. DeLoach *Dir*

DATE:

12/7/66

5028

R. E. Wick

• **न्यायः**

**WALTER LISTER,
CBS NEWS, NEW YORK CITY;
WARREN COMMISSION REPORT,
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY**

John F.

At 4:15 p.m. today above-captioned telephoned from New York and talked with me. He said CBS is exploring the possibility of making a television program concerning the Warren Commission Report. One of the areas to be televised is that relating to the firing of the murder weapon by a competent expert to demonstrate pictorially the time element in the firing of three shots, etc. He asked that Special Agent Robert Frazier, whose testimony appears in the Warren Commission Report, be made available for this purpose.

ACTION TAKEN

I told Lister this would not be possible. He then asked that other personnel from our FBI Laboratory be made available, or other experts in this and other areas of investigation and laboratory examination - all in connection with the Warren Commission report and the FBI investigation of the assassination. I told Mr. Lister that we absolutely could not be of any assistance to him and could not make these men available.

For record purposes.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Jones

REW:mls

(6) *W*

55 DEC.

NOT RECORDED

191153-4 100

3 DEC 14 1966

1966
CRIME RESEARCH

ORIGINAL FILED IN

16 December,

Director, J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

30 DEC 19 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover,

The decision of the Warren Commission was that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. The last several months this subject has been written about in numerous magazines and newspapers. Around the middle of November of this year a statement by you was read over the radio by a news commentator confirming the findings of the commission. This statement also said that thus far no one has been able to present evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone.

An Ensign Richard E. ^{*}Phillips, U.S. Coast Guard, was discharged from the USFHS Hospital, Brighton, Mass., on 13 May, 1960. Mr. Phillips is no longer in the service. He is the creator of the cartoon stripe "The Strange World of Mr. Mum" that appears in the Boston Sunday Globe.

Prior to 22 November, 1963, at least 9 cartoons appeared in his stripe that unequivocally proves that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone. Some of these cartoons also showed the "blackout" of the East coast on 9 November, 1963, and the Boylston St., Boston, Mass., area where an explosion occurred on 28 January, 1966. This cartoon appears on at least three or four occasions. It also definitely shows, on the basis of the exhibits released by the commission, that Mr. Phillips knew of the pending assassination. These cartoons have been removed from the microfilm for public view. The original newspaper print has been replaced. Mr. Phillips also bears a physical resemblance to Lee Harvey Oswald. Please take whatever action you wish to ascertain the authenticity of this information, or none at all if you choose.

Will you please acknowledge receipt of this letter and also - would it be possible that Mr. Phillips was one of the assassins, authorized by the U.S. Government. I knew him when he was a patient at the Public Health Hospital. I could not possibly imagine his participation in this unless it was "a sure thing".

REC-55

Sincerely yours,

[Redacted signature block]

Mass.

NOT RECORDED

3 DEC 19 1965

No ack
61 DEC 28 1965
109063-4263
D R

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 12/19/66

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (55-1) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: Dallas

Enclosed herewith are the original and five copies of an LHM setting forth contents of a letter addressed to Harold's Club, Reno, Nevada. The letter was dated November 20, 1966, sent from [REDACTED] Oregon.

Two copies each of the LHM are being furnished to Dallas and Portland.

The letter furnished from the Mineral County Clerk's Office, was mailed to SA ALF T. STOUSLAND on 12/9/66, and from Pershing County to SA MARVIN T. BELL on the same date. The letters received in both instances are being retained by Las Vegas in 55-1.

One copy each of LHM has been disseminated locally to Secret Service LA and Secret Service Sacramento.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
2 - Portland (Enc. 2)
1 - Las Vegas
DMH:ksm
(7)

cc to U.S.
Secret Service
12-23-66
Jaw/d/s

REC-25

1 DEC 22 1966



FEDERAL

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada
December 19, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

INFORMATION CONCERNING

On December 9, 1966, [REDACTED]
Mineral County, Hawthorne, Nevada, furnished the Federal
Bureau of Investigation a letter which had been received by
her office from one [REDACTED] [REDACTED] advised
[REDACTED] is unknown in the Hawthorne, Nevada area.

[REDACTED] stated the envelope in which the letter
was received is an envelope postmarked December 6, 1966,
P.M., Coos Bay, Oregon.

The letter is written as follows:

"Harold's Club
Reno, Nevada

"Nov. 20, 1966

[REDACTED] Oregon

"Gentlemen:

"Five members of the organization known as JFCOTT, (Justice
For Crew Of The Thresher) planned and carried out the Dallas
tragedy. Three months prior to the assassination, Naval
Intelligence and the FBI had a photostat copy of a letter
in which the Dallas plot was outlined in full detail. On
Aug. 12, 1963 a letter was mailed to Gov. Connally: '...
as the former Secretary of Navy you are aware of the Submarine
Thresher disaster...a group known as JFCOTT plan to assassinate
you...with a high power rifle...as you ride in an open car in
a parade in Dallas, Texas...'. A copy of this letter was
witnessed before a Notary Public on Aug. 12, 1963. Prior to
and after the assassination, Naval Intelligence and the FBI
questioned my wife and I regarding the Connally letter.

COPIES DESTROYED

121 JAN 12 1973

62-109044-4337
ENCLOSURE

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

"I have in my possession 208 feet of 8MM film showing the actual assassination in all its horror. This movie was made by one of the members of JFCOTT. 39 Volumes of Evidence EXCLUDED FROM THE WARREN REPORT have been filed with the Courts of Oregon and Wyoming. These Courts have issued injunctions which forbid even an American Jury from examining this film and the other Evidence."

"Analysis of the film shows the following:

"Shot #1 was fired from Rifle #1 from a position in front of the car. (DUMB-DUMB BULLET ?) fragments of this bullet struck tree branches and the President's throat.

"Shots #2 and #3 were fired from Rifles #2 and #3 from the upper reaches of the Texas Building. Shot #2 struck the President in his back. Shot #3 struck Governor Connally.

"Shot #4 was fired from Rifle #1. This shot tore part of the President's head to shreds. "Matter" larger than 25MM is shown flying through the air.

"Is Harold's Club interested in having the first public showing of this film and public examination of all 39 Volumes of Court filed Evidence which proves the WARREN REPORT IS A HOAX?

"Sincerely yours

[REDACTED]

"cc to: FBI-U.S. Secret Service-ABC-CBS-NBC TV NEWS"

On December 9, 1966, the [REDACTED] Pershing County, Lovelock, Nevada, also furnished a copy of the same letter to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This letter was also received in an envelope postmarked as above.

STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

DATE: December 20, 1966

- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

By airtel dated December 15, 1966, the Dallas Office reported that [redacted] "Dallas, Texas, informed the Dallas Office that he had been retained by "Life" magazine in connection with inquiries being made by "Life" concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. [redacted] stated that "Life" magazine was attempting to determine whether more than one person was involved in the assassination and whether Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby were acquainted.

According to [redacted] representatives of "Life" magazine have been in contact with one [redacted] who allegedly was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald and also claims to know of an association between Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby of a homosexual nature. According to [redacted] is a homosexual and has homosexual connections in Dallas.

[redacted] informed our Dallas Office that he personally does not believe the allegations of [redacted] nor does he believe the allegations of various authors who have raised the question that there was more than one assassin and that Oswald and Ruby were acquainted.

During this contact, [redacted] also stated that he had come into possession of information that Frank O'Connor, former New York District Attorney and Democratic candidate for governor, came upon information a few years ago which identified [redacted] as an active [redacted] participant. [redacted] according to [redacted] was a former [redacted] who did not seek a second term after his [redacted] connections were discovered and the Democratic organization had prevailed on him not to run for re-election.

105-82555

WAL:kmg

(8)

NOT RECORDED
199 DEC 28 1966

DEC 29 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

100-102763 (Mark Lane)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to Mr. Sullivan
RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - RUSSIA - CUBA

[REDACTED] which is highly critical of
the Warren Commission Report. We have previously received
information that [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] *Calif.*

V A check of Bureau files disclosed that [REDACTED] appeared at the Dallas Office on November 30, 1963, to volunteer information concerning Oswald. [REDACTED] claimed he first met Oswald in 1960 in New Orleans and again saw him sometime in 1961. [REDACTED] also indicated that he had heard rumors that Oswald and Jack Ruby were homosexuals, but he had no proof of same. During this interview, [REDACTED] admitted to the interviewing Agent that he had been arrested by New Orleans Police for a crime against nature and indecent exposure.

Our investigation of the assassination and of Oswald disclosed that [REDACTED] allegations were completely false. At the time [REDACTED] claims to have known Oswald in New Orleans in 1960 and 1961, we have determined that Oswald resided in Russia during that entire period. Oswald resided in Russia from September 19, 1959, to June 13, 1962, on which date he returned to the United States and took up residence in Fort Worth, Texas.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Rel *JS* *JS*

Director of [unclear]
11/1/66

November 15, 1966

Memo to: Cartha D. DeLoach

From: Richard J. Whalen

Before setting forth my specific requests, I would like to restate a pair of general points. First, I believe we agree that it is clearly in the national interest, and therefore in the interest of the FBI, that the full truth concerning the assassination be made known to the American people. This, of course, also requires maximum disclosure of the means by which the truth has been arrived at. (And if the truth cannot be known with absolute certainty, as so often happens in human affairs, that, too, must be told candidly.) Second, I believe we share a rising apprehension at the new-won respectability and popular acceptance of the various conspiracy-mongers. Indeed, they now dominate the mass media. What is profoundly disturbing in this development is the implicit thrust of their attack. It is directed against the person and policies -- particularly the Vietnam policy -- of Kennedy's successor. If the Kennedy assassination is not to become an occasion for wholesale assassination of the integrity of individuals and institutions, and thus perhaps the most tragically divisive chapter in our history, it is imperative that the defenders of the main findings of the Warren Commission promptly regain the initiative.

That said, here are my requests:

1. Not-for-attribution interviews, of the most candid nature and at the earliest possible date, with the following FBI Special Agents: Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., James W. Sibert, Robert A. Frazier, Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt, and John F. Gallagher. To the maximum degree possible, I would like these gentlemen to have available for my inspection the documents on which their published testimony and reports were based.
2. The staff of the National Archives inform me that present restrictions on FBI documents stored there can be removed at the bureau's discretion. For a starter, I would like the restrictions lifted from the following documents:

REC-49

4338

10 DEC 22 1966

M. R. FFA

77 DEC 29 1966

EX-117

- a) Commission No. 107.1. Supplemental Report to the Report entitled "Investigation of the Killing of Lee Harvey Oswald," 1/13/64.
- b) Commission No. 277. "Lee Harvey Oswald" 12/3/63
- c) Commission No. 357. Memorandum entitled "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." 2/2/64
- d) Commission No. 696. Memorandum entitled "The Assassination of President John F. Kennedy." 3/30/64

3. I would like the bureau to use its good offices on my behalf with the Central Intelligence Agency, whose reports to the Warren Commission are presently restricted without exception. If there is nothing to conceal, the appearance of concealment must be eliminated, for it serves only the purposes of the conspiracy-mongers.

FOUO

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Conrad

Tolson	
DeLoach	
Mohr	
Wick	
Casper	
Callahan	
Conrad	
Felt	
Gale	
Rosen	
Sullivan	
Tavel	
Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Holmes	
Gandy	

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: November 18, 1966

FROM : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Robert S. [unclear]

The purpose of this memorandum is to recommend that the Bureau cooperate with Mr. Richard J. Whalen in providing facts for Mr. Whalen to use in an article to appear in the "Saturday Evening Post" in the near future, aimed at silencing critics of the Warren Commission Report.

Richard J. Whalen is an intellectual conservative. He is reliable and trustworthy and has an extremely high opinion of the Bureau. He was born in 1935 in New York City and was graduated with honors from Queens College in 1957. He formerly was associated with the Richmond, Virginia, "News Leader" and subsequently was a contributing editor for "Time" magazine, writing on national affairs, and was later an editorial writer for the "Wall Street Journal." In 1962, he joined the staff of "Fortune" magazine as an associate editor. He recently wrote a book entitled "The Founding Father: The Story of Joseph P. Kennedy." This book was written by Whalen over the Kennedys' objections. It was factual and not praiseworthy of the Kennedys.

Mr. Whalen has contacted the Bureau and requested that the FBI cooperate with him in bringing forth to the American people the full truth concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Whalen states he feels that this is absolutely necessary since he believed he and the Bureau shared a rising apprehension at the new-won respectability and possible acceptance of the various conspiracy mongers. Whalen stated what is profoundly disturbing in this development is the fact that their attack is directed against the person and the policies - particularly the Vietnam policy - of President Kennedy's successor. Whalen stated in his opinion it is imperative that the defenders of the main findings of the Warren Commission promptly regain the initiative.

Whalen specifically requested that he be allowed to conduct "not-for-attribution interviews of the most candid nature and at the earliest possible date" with five Special Agents of this Bureau. Agents to be interviewed would be the two Special Agents of the Baltimore Office who were present at the Bethesda

62-109060

REL: kas:cls (8)
62 DEC 24 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

62-94-3-4-341-584

62-94-3-4-248

4339

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Memorandum Sullivan to DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
62-109060

Hospital when the autopsy was initially performed on President Kennedy on the evening of 11-22-63 and three Special Agents of the FBI Laboratory who furnished exacting evidence to the Warren Commission produced in our investigation of the assassination. (Special Agents Frazier, Shaneyfelt and Gallagher)

Mr. Whalen also requested that restrictions be lifted from certain documents now stored in the National Archives in order that Whalen could review such data. He listed four documents in particular he desired to have access to and a review of our files disclosed all four items are already available to the public in the National Archives.

OBSERVATIONS:

At the present time there is a considerable number of books, articles and newspaper stories appearing in American publications criticizing the Report of the Warren Commission and the manner in which the Warren Commission arrived at its conclusions. Among the more prominent critics are Mark Lane, who wrote "Rush to Judgment"; Edward Epstein, who wrote "Inquest"; Penn Jones, Jr., who wrote "Forgive My Grief"; Leo Sauvage, who wrote "The Oswald Affair"; and Harold Weisberg, who wrote "Whitewash - The Report of the Warren Report." Each of these works contain wild and unsubstantiated allegations and all have been subject of separate review at Seat of Government.

Each of these writers, in criticizing the Warren Commission, has also directly or indirectly criticized the FBI and our investigation of the assassination. It appears that it would be in the best interests of this Bureau to cooperate with Mr. Whalen in his efforts to bring the complete truth before the American people. Our investigation was sound, we have absolutely nothing to hide, and no critic has brought forth even one scintilla of evidence that would disprove our findings; that is, that Lee Harvey Oswald was the assassin, that he acted alone, and that there was no conspiracy involved in the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this Bureau cooperate with Mr. Richard J. Whalen, in strict confidence with no attribution to the FBI, on his current endeavor to bring the full truth concerning the assassination to the attention of the American people. This will necessitate permitting Mr. Whalen to personally discuss evidential matters with FBI Special Agent personnel and will also necessitate our assisting Mr. Whalen to locate specific data in copies of our reports and exhibits maintained in the National Archives, now public domain, which clearly refute the false allegations of the various critics of the Warren Commission Report.

December 17, 1966

7/11
Secretary of State
United States Office
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Webb

Ashland, Kentucky

Special Attention: J. Edgar Hoover

Dear Sirs:

The following notes may be used, and may lead to solving the Kennedy assassination:

Step one: Recently Russia, paid one of Harvard's professors joined her agent in Washington.

Step two: Russia goes to England; - but, to learn whether England knew of the George Washington of the United States. England, struck a grudging pose and held it until now. England would tell Russia, who the Winston Churchill, is if she knows that. Russia, had enough time to find this out. My relatives would play England's part, but I don't expect to them.

Step three: Russia goes back to Moscow, gets behind the curtain, as-yet, and says "We must refrain from our business with the Western World to handle ours with China". This may be so. But, she wasn't going to England, for what she said she was going for only.

Russia's, underground may give her away, and we may learn more of the originators of the Kennedy assassination.

Fraternally, DEC 22 1966.

Mr. Webb

CORRESPONDENCE

62 DEC 29 1966

12/21/66

PLAINTEXT CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

SENT BY COMMO TELETYPE

TO: SAC, DALLAS

PERSONAL ATTENTION

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

REBUPHONE CALL DECEMBER TWENTY LAST.

ACCORDING TO NEWS ARTICLES, WILLIAM MANCHESTER'S BOOK "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT," ALLEGEDLY DOCUMENTS INCOMPETENCE AND LAXITY AMONG LAW OFFICERS GUARDING PRESIDENT KENNEDY THE DAY HE WAS ASSASSINATED. EXCERPTS FROM THE BOOK STATE THAT "FBI MEN WERE TOO BUSY LOOKING FOR PLACES IN THE PARADE" AND "AMONG THOSE NAMED BESIDES FBI AGENTS" ARE SECRET SERVICE MEN AND DALLAS POLICEMEN.

IMMEDIATELY DETERMINE IDENTITIES OF ALL AGENTS WHO WERE ASSIGNED TO DALLAS HEADQUARTERS OR WERE PRESENT AT DALLAS ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE. THESE AGENTS SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED AS TO WHETHER THEY WITNESSED

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

RIS: eem
(9)

VIA TELETYPE

DEC 22 1966

ENCIPHERED

REC 26 62 101060-4341
NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach, captioned as above,
12/21/66, JRM:mpd.

DEC 29 1966

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

DEC 23 1966

TELETYPE TO SAC, DALLAS
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE AND IF SO, PERTINENT COMMENTS SHOULD BE OBTAINED. MEMORANDA TO SAC SHOULD BE SUBMITTED BY EACH AGENT. IF AGENTS NO LONGER ASSIGNED TO DALLAS OFFICE, SEND TELETYPE TO CURRENT OFFICE, INSTRUCTING INTERVIEW BE CONDUCTED AND MEMO PREPARED AND SUBMITTED TO YOUR OFFICE. DO NOT CONTACT AGENTS NO LONGER IN SERVICE BUT ADVISE BUREAU OF THEIR PRESENT STATUS AND LOCATION.

THE ABOVE SHOULD BE HANDLED IMMEDIATELY AND TELETYPE SUBMITTED TO THE BUREAU SUMMARIZING RESULTS OF CONTACTS WITH AGENTS.

NR.	22/1900
ENC.	Key
CK.	1.1
APPROVED BY	5.1.0
TYPED BY	
LOGGED BY	

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

JAN 2
Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 12-15-66

FROM : D. C. Morrell *DCM*

SUBJECT: *75*
THE GOLDEN FAMILY
350 CHASSELLE LANE
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

By letter dated December 10th correspondents requested the Director to cease criticizing Robert Kennedy when the FBI should be conducting an investigation to determine why it did not protect former President Kennedy from being assassinated. They noted they had written to the Director immediately following the assassination and had received a reply from Mr. Rowley (evidently James J. Rowley, United States Secret Service).

Bufiles reflect no receipt of this letter.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles reflect Golden ^{FAMILY} on 12-9-64 wrote to the Director noting "Martin Luther King acted like a gentleman in regard to your outburst of anger," and in connection with the racial issue in Mississippi, "no doubt if we had Robert Kennedy or someone with the same viewpoints, we might progressed more efficiently." This letter was not acknowledged and correspondents are not further identifiable in Bufiles.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the intemperate character of this latest letter it should not be acknowledged.

EX-104

REC-71

62-100100-4342
Logan

DEC 23 1966

- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- BGH:gda (4)

57 JAN 11 1967

STAMP: DIRECTOR
12-15-66

616 Canyon Road
Rimwood City, California
December 12, 1966

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

After reading an article about the possibilities of
there being two or more people besides Oswald
who fired the fatal shots that killed President
Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally. I
would be very grateful to you if you could
please send me any information on the Warren
Report. I would also be very grateful if you
could please state how you feel about this.

Thank you very much;

Yours truly,
Peter Futch

Enc. to:

Peter Futch
616 Canyon Road
Rimwood City, California

ITC

12-30-66

Wah

Pick

CORRESPONDENCE

EX-112
REC-71

December 21, 1966

62-100000-4343

Mr. Peter Fritsch
616 Canyon Road
Redwood City, California 94062

Dear Mr. Fritsch:

Your letter of December 12th has been received.

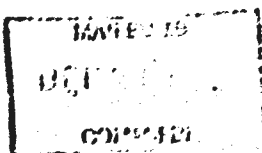
At the request of the President, this Bureau conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and furnished results to the appropriate authorities. It is not within our province to make further dissemination of the results of our investigation.

Enclosed are two booklets pertaining to the activities and work of this Bureau which I hope you will find of interest.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



Enclosures (2)
Cooperation--The Backbone of Effective Law Enforcement
99 Facts about the FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain nothing identifiable with correspondent.

ED:sep (3) sep

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 12/16/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY..
DALLAS, TEXAS..
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

On December 16, 1966, DAVID FERRIE, 3330 Louisiana Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he received a subpoena to appear in the Parish of Orleans Grand Jury on December 15, 1966.

FERRIE advised that he did not appear before the Grand Jury but he was questioned by an Assistant District Attorney as to his whereabouts on the date of President KENNEDY's assassination and gave the District Attorneys a general statement as to his location.

Bureau will recall that extensive investigation was conducted regarding the activities of DAVID FERRIE based on the allegation of JACK S. MARTIN that FERRIE was implicated with the assassination of KENNEDY with LEE HARVEY OSWALD which allegation was completely unfounded. No additional inquiry is being conducted regarding DAVID FERRIE being questioned by an Assistant District Attorney, Parish of Orleans.

FERRIE INTERVIEWED 11/23/63 RESULTS IN 105-82553-454
PG 199 SENT TO COMMISSION 12/20/66 REC-562-109060-4344

FERRIE IS FORMER CAPT. FOR EASTERN AIRLINES

AND ASSOCIATED WITH THE CUBAN REVOLUTIONARY FRONT, AN ANTI-CASTRO ORGANIZATION

- 3 - Bureau
 - 2 - Dallas INFO RE FERRIE PREVIOUSLY DISSEMINATED TO INTERESTED GOVT. AGENCIES. (105-104340)
 - 2 - New Orleans
- RLK:cs
(7)

6-THIR

Approved: _____ Sent: _____ M. Per: _____
Special Agent in Charge

12/23/66
1 - Mr. Raupach

AIRTEL

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-69)
From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 4344

4/5
X
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReNOairtel 12/16/66.

Based on information contained in referenced airtel which sets forth information concerning David Ferrie, it was not clear as to why David Ferrie was subpoenaed to appear before the Parish of Orleans Grand Jury on 12/15/66. Although Ferrie indicated he did not appear before the Grand Jury, he was questioned by an assistant District Attorney as to his whereabouts the day President Kennedy was assassinated.

Through reliable and confidential sources only, New Orleans is instructed to determine why Ferrie was questioned concerning the assassination and whether the local Grand Jury is making any inquiries concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. This matter is to be handled expeditiously.

KMR:ctjcy
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAILED 4

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

During the course of the assassination investigation, allegations were made Ferrie knew Lee Harvey Oswald. Considerable investigation was conducted to determine whether this information was true as Ferrie was a captain for Eastern Airlines, and the possibility existed he may have transported Lee Harvey Oswald to various locations by air. Ferrie also owned his own aircraft, but it was determined to be not operating. He was interviewed 11/27/63 at which time he denied knowing Lee Harvey Oswald and also denied that he had any familiarity with high-powered rifles or telescopic rifle sights. He was the subject of a previous Bureau case concerning the Neutrality Act in which it was determined he was associated with the Cuban Revolutionary Front which was an anti-Castro organization with headquarters in Miami, Florida.

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 12/22/66

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Dallas teletype to Atlanta and other offices
12/22/66 and San Francisco teletype to Bureau and Dallas 12/22/66.

As instructed in referenced Dallas teletype, memorandum
from SA ROBERT J. ANDERSON obtained and original and two copies
of same being enclosed with copy of this letter to Dallas.

2 - Bureau (AM)
1 - Dallas (Encl. 3) (AM)
2 - San Francisco
COL:ho
(5)

EX 101

REC-27

1 DEC 27 1966

70 JAN 3 1967

EX-101

4345

NAS 12/22/66
FBI WASH DC

DEC 23 1966

TELETYPE

FBI SEATTLE

936 PM URGENT 12/22/66 PJW

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SEATTLE (89-47) 1 PG

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

RE DALLAS TEL TODAY.

SA HOWE INTERVIEWED AND HAS PREPARED MEMO TO SAC AS FOLLOWS:
QUOTE ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, I WAS ASSIGNED
TO THE DALLAS FIELD DIVISION. THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE PERIOD OF
THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE WHICH TOOK PLACE IN DALLAS THAT DAY I
WAS WITHIN THE DALLAS OFFICE AND DID NOT VIEW ANY PART OF THE
PROCESSION.

AT THAT TIME I WAS ASSIGNED AS A SUPERVISOR AND WAS WITHIN
THE OFFICE DURING THE PERTINENT PERIOD ATTENDING TO MY SUPERVISORY
DUTIES UNQUOTE.

COPIES OF MEMO OF SA HOWE BEING MAILED THIS DATE AMSD

TO BUREAU AND DALLAS.

END

JMS

FBI WASH DC

TU CLRP

57 JAN 5 1967

REC 17

62-109060-4346

15 DEC 27 1966

EX-108

DEC 31 15 33 PM '66

TELETYPE UNIT

RECEIVED

cc to Rayner

FBI WASH DC

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

DEC 22 1966

TELETYPE

FBI SAN FRAN

5-59PMPST URGENT 12-22-66 CRW

TO DIRECTOR, AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

John F.

RE DALLAS TEL TODAY.

SA ROBERT J. ANDERSON, SAN FRANCISCO, INTERVIEWED AND ADVISED THAT ON NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, HE WAS RETURNING FROM SHERMAN, TEXAS, WHERE HE HAD BEEN ON A ROAD TRIP. ABOUT TWENTY MILES NORTH OF DALLAS HE NOTICED A FLAG FLYING AT HALF MAST FROM A MANUFACTURING CONCERN. BUREAU CAR HAD HEADQUARTERS RADIO AND TRANSMISSION GARBLED. AS HE ENTERED CITY LIMITS HE ENCOUNTERED TRAFFIC JAMS AND FROM CONTENTS OF RADIO TRANSMISSION KNEW THAT SOMETHING UNUSUAL WAS HAPPENING. THEREFORE, HE STOPPED AT A PUBLIC TELEPHONE AND CALLED ASAC KYLE CLARK AND WAS TOLD TO REPORT TO THE OFFICE IMMEDIATELY. SA ANDERSON RECALLS LEAVING DALLAS EARLY THAT MORNING FOR ROAD TRIP AND AT NO TIME OBSERVED ANY PARADE OR PREPARATIONS FOR A PARADE. MEMO FROM SA ANDERSON BEING SUBMITTED AIRMAIL TODAY.

END

WA---RAM

FBI WASH DC

JAN 5 1967

1967

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

EX-100 REC 17.62 1966 60-4347

15 DEC 27 1966

cc Report

FBI

Date: 12/23/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (89-63)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFO CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau and Dallas is one
xerox copy of each of the following documents:

A typewritten letter dated December 5,
1966, headed on the front side "Joachim
Joesten, author 'OSWALD, ASSASSIN OR
FALL GUY'" from AUSTIN BURTON, and on
the back side dated March 2nd, 1966,
and headed "Mr. Richard 'Fetlock' Starnes,
N.Y. World Telegram - check-by-jowl with
Wash. Daily News" from AUSTIN BURTON.

A leaflet containing a photograph of
"CHIEF BURNING WOOD."

A leaflet headed "The Wicked Witch of
the West: BEAUTIFYIN'."

3 - Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 3) (RM)
1 - Louisville
WLW/plh
(5)

C C Wick

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-2-109060

3 ENCLOSURE

no action
Burton is chronic
letter writer and subject of
main file
USSS Williamson
DEC 26 1966

LS 89-63

The enclosed documents were received in this office on 12/22/66, as enclosures to a letter to this office from BARRY BINGHAM, Editor and Publisher of the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times newspapers, Louisville, Kentucky. In this letter BINGHAM wrote that he has no doubt but what the enclosed documents would have previously come to the attention of the FBI. However, they seem "sufficiently dangerous for me to want to make sure that it is in your hands." In addition to the enclosed material, BINGHAM forwarded an envelope postmarked at New York, New York, on 12/16/66 addressed to "The Editor, Louisville Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky." Although BINGHAM did not comment in this letter specifically regarding the envelope, it is assumed the envelope is the one in which the enclosed material was received by the Louisville Courier-Journal.

A letter has been directed to BARRY BINGHAM acknowledging the receipt of the enclosed material without making any comment concerning the material. As the Bureau is aware, the Courier-Journal and Louisville Times newspapers on a number of occasions in the past have editorially been critical of the Bureau's work.

Louisville indices are negative concerning AUSTIN BURTON, and it is assumed that the enclosed material has previously been brought to the attention of the Bureau and Dallas. No further action is contemplated by this office regarding this matter UACB.

December 5th, 1966

Drew Pearson's date column which the N.Y. Post headlines "The Missing Clue to Dallas" quotes that Germany's senior editor of Stern, Henri Hannen "the first periodical in the world to publish what may well be the real explanation for one suppressed part of the investigation of President Kennedy's death"... "on grounds that President Kennedy was suffering from Addison's disease." It so happened that Drew Pearson was scooped on this one by a private newsletter which I used to publish entitled "The Baroka Gazette" a non-de-plume given same by James H. Hessler, editorial page writer of the N.Y. Post. The attached issue dated March 2nd, 1966 (addressed to Richard "Fatlock" Starnes) gives the background picture of the "Addison's disease" gimmick as a *modus operandi* or excuse for the "Establishment" to knock off JFK in the name of "National security." I secured an admission from Postal Inspector James Stephens and Michael Michalakis, Secret Service agent August 5th - the day Michalakis arrested me under bail of \$200,000.00 that it was costing the government \$100 per month just to read my mail - it was that accurate. (Isn't this information available from the CIA?) Moreover, Secret Service agent Booker drives around with a couple of files full of my correspondence, most of which the Secret Service illegally removed from my apartment during the month of August while they had me incarcerated in Bellevue Psychiatric Ward. Booker told one of the girl pickets (Linda Hestine, who was going to Wash., D.C. with me Aug. 6th to picket LBJ-Nugent nuptials) "I have a copy of every letter Burton has written since 1945." Then Secret Service agent, Booker said Linda would lose her job if she testified in my behalf!

However, when the husband of Barbara Garrison, author of play, "Macbird" was arrested for pointing a gun in front of LBJ and RFK, "Be bloody, bold, and resolute, Macbird" and the bail was set at \$50 (a crime comparable for intention to picket the LBJ-Nugent nuptials) a balance of \$199,950 was left unaccounted for in the bail. What for??? My attached March 2, 1966 letter to Starnes tells you why. I'm the only person in the USA who dared publish same - until then Germany's Stern ran the item. At Bellevue Psychiatric Ward, Dr. Leubner of the medical staff was furnished a copy of the March 2nd letter. Why? Asst. U.S. Dist. Att'y Jack Kaplan had wanted me back in Bellevue for further examination - says the original exam which found me "mentally ill" is suddenly now "inconclusive." WHY?? The reason for my arrest, basically, was to suppress or conceal the "Establishment's" "Phase II" alibi for killing JFK - they would claim JFK was suddenly deteriorating and might go off his rocker - that is if and when "high officials" in the "Establishment" could be linked to assassination as part of a conspiracy; however, to do this, they must first silence the MD who the gov't originally called in to treat JFK for Addison's disease. A diligent search for experts on little known Addison's disease found that a newly graduated MD Randy Tate wrote his doctorate thesis on "Addison's disease" and was given the job of running blood tests on JFK "every 30 days" until his assassination. The Texas controlled Navy Dept. under John Connally and Fred Korth kept Lt. Randy Tate happy as ship's surgeon on the DL-1 (Norfolk) missile cruiser which was supposed to examine all those phony "missiles" Castro was supposed to have shipped back to Russia. Gunner officer Lt. Sullivan on DL-1 said "they could have welded-together oil-drums...we were not permitted to inspect them"---so the whole Navy was mad at JFK after the Cuba missile confrontation. Dr. Tate was so well-liked that the crew of the DL-1 burned his name over door "Burnologist" after he did a magnificent plastic surgery job on a fire victim.

Frankly, it must have shaken the "hoos" Psychiatrists at Bellevue to discover that the father of the "Addison disease" specialist to JFK was writing me at Bellevue which is a matter of record in the prison ward mail book of incoming mail. I suppose - in order to suppress the "Addison disease" factor, by Mar. 2, '66 Starnes' letter was forwarded to Bellevue as basis of "hugging" me on promise that no such specialist existed, since I was careful not to mention his name, except to Arthur Krook, and Gen. Herbert Holdridge. However, in view of Penn Jones revelations that key witnesses are being murdered by devious means, possibly the safety of Dr. Randy Tate would be more secure by my making his "position" clear. I checked with his father today by phone to ascertain the results of the tests on JFK by his son and he assured me that the tests did not reveal any change in JFK's condition that would render him unfit or "dangerous" to act as President of the US. However, you can bet your bottom LBJ 10¢ dollarette that when the Warren Commission "First line of defense" caves in, which it must eventually, then the "Establishment" screaming will scream "Addison's disease" to justify their crime of "mercy." Dr. Tate's life will be very much in danger when threat happens, unless he succumbs to bureau of medicine threats to change his story in return for a lease on life. Bellevue Psychiatrists were leading up to this when I escaped their clutches via habeas corpus (thanks to two "Good Samaritans" whom the US Dist. Att'y could not intimidate.) However, I did notice that upon my release, a Pinkerton guard stands by the elevator at 39 Cortlandt St. watching to see who goes up to see Harry F. Tate, who like Carl Marzani, publisher of your book, Oswald, Assassin or Tall Talk?, also wrote me at Bellevue Prison Ward. Needless to say, Mr. Tate is moving out Dec. 1st for a new "hideaway" office unknown to the sleuths of "The Establishment."

The retention of the X-rays by the Kennedy family will refute any "Texas" last minute outcry that JFK was a "sick" man and dying of "Addison's disease." Considering the "Establishment's" \$200,000 attempt to murder me by "lobotomy" I don't blame the Kennedy family for keeping me in the hole; they will certainly need it before this bail game is over and the real murder is uncovered.

Arthur O'Brien

- Faithful and true
Lt (i.g.) Austin Burton, USNR 339231

...and the fact that the 1966 GCI Convention

March 2nd, 1966

Mr. Richard "Potlock" Starnes

N.Y. World Telegram - check-by-jowl with Wash. Daily News

Always happy to reply to yours truly non-de-plures "our favorite oracle" and "old pro" being the latest re your date item "Johnson Renews Option on Hubert Humphrey." Confidentially, I'll let you in on a big secret why Ladybird Macbeth picked August 6th - 21st anniversary of Hiroshima - for the big wedding. Well, the "Birds" read in that bible of wedded bliss, "Jurnal responsibilities of the Woman" that the orgasm on the wedding night should approximate fireworks "on the 4th of July." So "Big Daddy" - the egotist that he is, wants to simulate the biggest explosion ever. Doesn't it remind you of Nostradamus epistle to King of France predicting latter days of the USA: "...In the spring before and after this, shall happen extraordinary changes, reversals of kingdoms, and great earthquakes; all this accompanied with the procreation of New Babylon (Great Society), a miserable prostitute large with the domination of the first holocaust (Hiroshima - Aug. 6, '45). According to yesterday's N.Y. Post (which quotes Howard Simons of the Wash. Post) this miserable prostitute has been giving birth to "still-born" illegitimate children ("Dept. of Missing Bombs") a H-bomb lost near Goldsboro, N.C. which Sen. Treasury Connors is propagandizing as "Good as Gold" - he hopes this illegitimate child stays out of sight and has no orgasms. Then this miserable prostitute had four mis-carriages over Spain, one of which really sowed the dragon's teeth. Yet the hypocrites in Moronia, D.C. (and wasn't General Herbert C. Holdridge riding the bullseye in that fable - the exact spot of Spanish "mis-carriage" is actually called "Moron") are instead accusing the USSR of "contamination" of Venus which is par for the course for the U.S. brand of "Whitewash news," i.e. to accuse the USSR of the very things the U.S.A. does, but tries to cover up, i.e. "Whitewash."

Since Russell Baker of the N.Y. Times, as well as you - (wasn't that where you got the "thrown as a berry" Handles Yamaiah bit?) has commented on prophetic effects of certain calendars which I have published; the fall of '63, surmising that Gov. Romney could possibly beat JFK, I published only two "dummies" on a Bank of New York 1964 calendar which began with Oct. 1963; Baker got one and Gov. Romney the other. Romney & the Bank of New York were all set to have available 1,000 copies; but like the Capt. Smith of the HMS Titanic, I ordered "all engines astern" and instead published the "small-fry" "Springwater" 6 liner for '64 - indicating Goldwater would get nomination and carry 6 states. John M. Thompson of the U.S. Secret Service stood guard over the 1,500 "Springwater" calendars Dec. 2, 1963 when he wanted to know how I knew JFK wouldn't be a candidate in '64? Well, in that same vein, Ash-Wednesday I had a few drinks with the father of the Navy sawbones who ran all those tests on JFK for "the mysterious disease" mentioned in Dick Schapp's column on "A Mother in History." The sawbones wants to go to Vietnam, but I suspect, the Navy instead sent him to Adak, Alaska because it was out of reach of reporters, knowing Jean Stafford's book would force Earl Warren and John F. Kennedy to fall back on reserve alibi "Phase-II" - which is succinctly that the "money-changers" when finally cornered would say their "alter-ego" St. Oswald plugged "Snowwhite" to save the world from a maniac-to-be, which makes Herblock's "Nixon-the-witch" cartoon rather prophetic in that Nixon was inadvertently selected to deliver the 24-hour notice in Dallas, November 21, '63. What I am saying between the lines is the assassination of JFK was extremely well-planned and the U.S. Navy is as deeply involved as they were in the U.S. Navy plot to blow up the Maine - see Senate Document 207, 55th Congress 2nd Session "Destruction of the U.S. Battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, Feb. 15, 1898" revenge from Pres. McKinley (the original "Boy of Steel") Captain Sigbee was dutifully "writing a letter to his wife" when suddenly he knew instantly his ship had been blown up - excruciatingly funny, being an ex-Captain myself.

Well, needless to say I was stoned when I played the Ash-Wednesday evening service - at St. Stephens Methodist Church, NYC - even snored during the sermon which mortified Dr. William A. Tieck, whom McCandlish Phillips gave most of page 35, N.Y. Times, April 15, 1965. He was even more mortified when Sunday, at suggestion of the father of Navy sawbones ("Addison's Disease" expert) I set an alarm clock to go off in the middle of his sermon which extolled the pastor's book "God's House and Kingsbridge Road." Old stuff-shirt Tieck - the extemporaneous expert he is, passed it off as an old "sophomore" joke; "don't be alarmed," he said. Jimmy Breslin was right Monday - I came back by horse - entire choir was out at a party until 5:00am drinking "White Horse," "Old Grand Dad," at 333 Lafayette in Brooklyn - we needed that "alarm" to stay awake!

Cc: Gov. George Romney (via R. Baker)
Nixon via Herblock
Gen. Holdridge/ "Big Daddy"

Faithful and true,

Austin Burton
Lt. (j.g.) Austin Burton, USNR 339231
"Joe Smith of the '65 G.O.P. Conventions"

MARY FERRELL

FOUR

Wicked Witch of the West:

BEAUTIFY

By Torgen Juall

Why hello deah, don't you know trespassing?"
 "No."
 "Youah a little mexican, aren't you you've got that horrid yellow ski trying to beautify the ranch and you just where Ah'm goin' to plunk do old poison sumac plant. (She pl deadly nightshade.) Do all you me have those lips? Thin lips like ma'h the men in line, why you'd be on back all the time. You'd be on of you'ah figure, (she plants a rirc Go back where you belong, you'd j anything, why when he comes are just tell him Ah've got to beauti Ah just haven't got time for that l thing. (She plants a locoweed.) You you'ah cryin' is just killin' all rashy Ah know somethin' that'll take you'a off how ugly you ah. You just tak little pill and put it in you'ah p tequila. He'll beat up on you'ah me why Lan', it'll be so funny! (She another locoweed.) You don' have that happen, though, you just put these pretty little berries in his and he'll scream a little bit. Ah jus God's works, I guess you'ah one mistakes. You'ah not a nigrash, are (She strews scorpions under the s berries, black widows on the bank swimming hole, and muses, "Why could bite someone in the most co place.") There's lilies and there's (she sets the girl on fire)--Ashes good for the soil, why Ah just Vietnam will make the most gor blueberry farm. (She plants a dozen toadstools.) Ah think Ah'll just vis York.

What a pity, Gentlemen, that t sublime power should be vested in hideous vessel. The woman is a Now, Gentlemen, our best treat intrepid collector has a specimen of the flowers!

As he opens the box the horticultu in the front row, resplendent in uniforms and epaulets, turn each to fellow. Remarks like, "Are you le at me, you stupid grunt?", etc., as the perfume of the flower, this sweet, flows into the room like stinc sound of army .44s is heard. Ther smell of abattoirs, the Bowery and nitrates. The horticulturalists are but and if you look carefully, by the h burning flesh you can read the la the flower.

For Curbis & King
 Was Only a Bell
 Bells, the Beards
 Puffs, Puffs Set in
 Puffs or Brass, and
 "The Small Part"
 Never Failed Anyone
 For Bells with the
 Puffs & Beards.
 Her Growing Glory,
 a Redoubt Wg.

LIBRARY OF THE
 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 WASHINGTON, D.C.
 (Subscribed 1911, 1912, 1913)

1967 JANUARY 1967
 ONE AND TWO TWO TWO TWO
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
 15 16 17 18 19 20 21
 22 23 24 25 26 27 28
 29 30 31

F

ENCLOSURE

CHIEF BURNING WOOD
"Mac Bird, shall never be hanged
Till burning wood come to Washington"
11/24/48

RECORDED - 600-50000

MAILED BY L.D.I. ON 600-50000

RECEIVED BY L.D.I. ON 600-50000

NOT JANUARY 1948
1 2 3 4 5 6 7
0 9 10 11 12 13 14
15 16 17 18 19 20 21
22 23 24 25 26 27 28
29 30 31

FBI

Date: 12/19/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel Airmail
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (62-14) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

DALLAS, TEXAS

11/22/63

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

(OO: DALLAS)

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau, 12/6 and 9/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven (11) copies of LHM reflecting results of Miss. State Penitentiary (MSP), Parchman, Miss., file review on former inmate [REDACTED]. Two copies of this LHM are being furnished Dallas, San Antonio, and New Orleans. Louisville is being furnished one copy.

There is no information available in [REDACTED] MSP file indicating any degree of mental incompetency.

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (RM)
 - 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - Louisville (Info) (Enc. 1) (RM)
 - 2 - San Antonio (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - Jackson

JWS/jls

(11)

1 cc LHM to USSS

2/9/67

RMF

1 cc LHM RM 5725

EX-108

NO DEC 21 1966

Wick
Approved:

62 FEB 13 1967

Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Post Office Box 1450
Jackson, Mississippi
December 19, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

On December 14, 1966, a review of the Mississippi State Penitentiary, (MSP) Parchman, Mississippi, file on [REDACTED] reflected the following information:

[REDACTED] MSP Inmate Number [REDACTED], no FBI number, was received at MSP on July 4, 1940 from Harrison County, Mississippi, having been sentenced on June 24, 1940 to three years for assault and battery with intent. [REDACTED] had no previous arrest record and he was discharged from MSP November 21, 1942.

The MSP file indicated that [REDACTED] was indicted jointly with "Son" Malley and Cominich Chiona on July 2, 1940 in Harrison County, Mississippi, for assault and battery with intent and entered a plea of guilty to that charge in the June, 1940 term of Circuit Court before Judge L. C. Corban.

[REDACTED] is described in his MSP file as:

Sex	Male
Race	White
Age	26, in 1940
Date of Birth	Not indicated

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21 JAN 12 1973

ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

Place of Birth	Mississippi
Height	5'6"
Weight	135
Build	Small
Hair	Dark Brown
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Sallow
Education	Second Grade - illiterate
Occupation	Fisherman
Scars and Marks	Cut scar on left arm; tattoo of heart and dagger and anchor, left inner forearm; rose and "Mother", right arm, horseshoe and "Good Luck" right outer forearm; woman on right inner forearm.

Wife

[REDACTED], Mississippi

[REDACTED] MSP file contains no further information.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 12/9/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau airtel to New Orleans, 12/2/66 and New Orleans airtels to Bureau 11/29, 12/5, and 12/6/66.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM containing results of 2 interviews with [REDACTED] as well as the result of active investigation concerning [REDACTED] background and information furnished by him during the interview.

One copy each of the LHM is enclosed for Dallas as office of origin, San Antonio, Louisville, and Jackson in view of their investigative interest and two copies for San Antonio who has outstanding leads in this matter at Brownsville, Texas.

A copy of the LHM is being held in abeyance at New Orleans for dissemination to Secret Service pending Bureau authorization.

The interview with [REDACTED] on 12/6/66 was conducted

- 3-Bureau (Enc 11) (AM)
- 1-Dallas (89-43) (Enc 1) (AM)
- 1-Jackson (Info) (Enc 1) (AM)
- 1-Louisville (Info) (Enc 1) (AM)
- 2-San Antonio (Enc 2) (AM)
- 3-New Orleans

REC 22

62-109060 - 4350

1 CC LHM

DEC 13 1966

to USS 2/9/67

6 Sub

1 CC LHM RM 5726

EJC/dca
(11) COPIES DESTROYED

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

56 FEB 14 1967

NO 89-69
EJC/dca

by SA's EDWARD J. CARNEY and PAUL C. HENSEL and the remaining investigation was conducted by SA CARNEY.

Records of the Greater New Orleans Retailers Credit Bureau did not disclose any information in the name of [REDACTED] as of 12/5/66.

All offices expedite leads per Bureau instructions and submit appropriate LHM including copies for Dallas and New Orleans.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New Orleans, Louisiana
December 8, 1966

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
November 22, 1963

Eustace Thaddeus Chatham, Apartment E, 1932 St.
Thomas Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, voluntarily appeared in
the New Orleans Office of the FBI on November 28, 1966, at
which time he furnished the following signed statement:

"I, EUSTACE T. CHATHAM, Apartment E, 1932
St. Thomas Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, do
freely and voluntarily furnish the following
statement to HARLAN Q. COFFMAN and ALOYSIUS J.
MC FALL, who identified themselves to me as
Special Agents for the Federal Bureau of
Investigation.

"I was working on a boat called the "Gene R"
(phonetic), which belonged to a man named
JOHNSON, with his son, CLIFFORD JOHNSON, several
years ago in Brownsville, Texas. The boat had
been bought from the Brownsville Exchange Company.
After cleaning the boat, CLIFFORD JOHNSON and
I set out to sea with another man on the "Gene
R". I think the other man's nickname was
"Moody" and he was of Mexican nationality.

"While at sea, CLIFFORD JOHNSON told me to
have a drink of whiskey with him. I noticed
CLIFFORD had been drinking and might have had
a shot of morphine in him. He asked me then if
I would kill the President for \$50,000 or \$100,000
or \$150,000. He told me that "we would get
him", meaning President KENNEDY. He stated to

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

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COMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF
THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI
AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY. IT AND
ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUT-
ED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS.
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

X Texas D.C.
me that LYNDON JOHNSON wanted to be President of the United States and that LYNDON JOHNSON doesn't care how he gets it. He told me also that LYNDON JOHNSON had wanted people to say someday that a JOHNSON had been President of the United States.

"He told me that he and his family use to visit LYNDON JOHNSON several times.

"CLIFFORD JOHNSON displayed an "army" rifle with a telescopic sight to me and a .45 caliber Luger automatic. He told me he could pick off a red bug's eyeball with that rifle.

"I don't think the Mexican man, MOODY, could hear our conversation.

"We stayed at sea only one night and then came in to dock at Tances Pass (Phonetic), Texas.

"After being docked, I saw CLIFFORD JOHNSON give some money to MOODY and then MOODY went home. Right after MOODY went home, I noticed two men standing on the dock looking at the boat. One of these men resembled LEE HARVEY *X OSWALD* and I saw him come up to CLIFFORD and ask him for a job. The other man, an American, did not approach the boat. *Texas*

"A few minutes after this man who resembled OSWALD came on the boat, we went out into Lydian (phonetic) Channel with the boat and stayed for about two hours and then returned to Rances Pass where we docked the boat again.

"CLIFFORD then hired a taxi and had me taken to the Greyhound bus station. I went by bus to my home in Brownsville, Texas.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS...
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

"After staying a few days in Brownsville, Texas, I went to New Orleans, Louisiana, to enter the Marine Hospital and to have my eye and stomach treated.

"About thirty or thirty-five days later I went back to Brownsville to settle with CLIFFORD JOHNSON who owed me some money. CLIFFORD told me that his Dad would handle it. I was offered \$50.00 by CLIFFORD's Dad's lawyer and decided to take the money.

"When I went to Brownsville to get my money from CLIFFORD I found CLIFFORD and these other two men on the "Gene R" which was docked at the Port of Brownsville. The other two men were leaving the boat wearing my clothes. It made me mad but I didn't attempt to get my clothes back.

"After receiving the \$50.00 from CLIFFORD's Dad, I came back to New Orleans and have been here ever since.

"About three years ago my brother, EDISON CHATHAM, saw CLIFFORD JOHNSON at Ranses Pass, Texas,

"I have not seen CLIFFORD JOHNSON or the two men that were with him since I received the \$50.00 from CLIFFORD's Dad.

"CLIFFORD told me that he had been in the Air Force and was a pilot. He told me he was the first man to have silver plates put in his head and that he had 28 plates in his body.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

"CLIFFORD JOHNSON's description, to the best of my knowledge is as follows: a white American; age of 50 to 54; height 6'; weight 140 lbs.; build, slim; hair brown; and a ruddy complexion. CLIFFORD was married and had 3 or 4 children, but I don't know his wife's name.

"I remember that it was about 15 to 18 days before I entered the Marine Hospital in New Orleans that CLIFFORD told me about LYNDON JOHNSON wanting to be President and not caring how he got it.

"The above statement, consisting of this page and four other pages, was read to me by Special Agent COFFMAN, as I can not read. I have initialed each page of this statement, and those corrections in the statement which were pointed out to me by Special Agent COFFMAN, and I now sign it because it is true."

/s/ EUSTACE T. CHATHAM

Witness: HARLAN Q. COFFMAN, Special Agent, FBI,
New Orleans, La., 11/28/66.

ALOYSIUS J. MC FALL, Special Agent,
FBI, New Orleans, La., 11/28/66.

In addition to the foregoing information, CHATHAM also advised that CLIFFORD JOHNSON had maintained that he is a cousin to President LYNDON B. JOHNSON.

CHATHAM also advised that he had never been treated for mental illness.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

On December 6, 1966, EUSTACE CHATHAM furnished the following additional information to Special Agents of the FBI;

It is now CHATHAM's recollection that he was confined to the U. S. Public Health Hospital (USPH), New Orleans, prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY and that he did not enter USPH until after he had returned from Brownsville, Texas, and his encounter with CLIFFORD JOHNSON. CHATHAM was unable to recall the year in which he was confined to USPH nor was he able to recall the time span between his return from Brownsville, Texas, and his being admitted to USPH.

CHATHAM recalled that the shrimp boat named "Gene R" (phonetic) was a 45 foot in length vessel with a pilot house, a double rig, and a General Motors motor. The color of the boat was white. CHATHAM said he is almost sure that the boat was built by General Motors in St. Augustine, Florida, and was purchased by the father of CLIFFORD JOHNSON from the Brownsville Exchange Corporation at a cost of \$25,000.

CHATHAM stated that the individual he saw in conversation with CLIFFORD JOHNSON and whom CHATHAM thinks closely resembles LEE HARVEY OSWALD is a white male, small in stature, and probably shorter than 5'7" and who claimed to be a "boatman." CHATHAM said it appeared to him that the person resembling OSWALD and JOHNSON appeared to have a "secret" because they talked together in quiet tones and seemed to bear some common knowledge that they did not want anyone else to know about.

CHATHAM also recalled that at the time that CLIFFORD JOHNSON exhibited to him the rifle with a telescopic sight, JOHNSON made a remark to the effect that "We'll get President KENNEDY around Dallas or San Antonio when he comes down to make a speech."

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1966**

CHATHAM felt that CLIFFORD JOHNSON was sober at the time he displayed the rifle and made his comments about President JOHNSON and KENNEDY despite the fact that he had had a few drinks of liquor. CHATHAM further recalled that JOHNSON once indicated that he was taking a kind of dope in the form of shots given to him by the Marine Hospital in Brownsville, Texas.

CHATHAM could not furnish any additional information concerning the Mexican known to him only as "MOODY" except that MOODY appears to be of definite Mexican descent, about 30-35 years old, 5'9", and weighing in the vicinity of 360 pounds.

CHATHAM recalled CLIFFORD JOHNSON to be a white male, age 45-50, 6' tall, 145 pounds, skinny build, brown hair, ruddy complexion, and a heavy drinker. While CHATHAM could not recall the first name of CLIFFORD JOHNSON's father, he did recall that JOHNSON's father had once owned the Permuta (phonetic) Ranch near St. Bonita, Texas, and had sold this ranch in the vicinity of \$25,000. CHATHAM advised that he had resided at 1005 North Rampart, New Orleans, in 1961 and that while living at this address, he had been arrested on two different occasions for fighting.

[REDACTED] on December 5, 1966, made available arrest card No. 1473 which disclosed that EUSTACE (NMI) CHATHAM, a white male, born July 25, 1913, at Biloxi, Mississippi, and residing at 1005 N. Rampart Street, was arrested at 2:00am on December 17, 1961, at 1000 N. Rampart Street on charges of fighting and resisting arrest. The record indicates that both of these charges were subsequently dismissed.

[REDACTED] also produced an arrest card No. 369 in the name of EUSTACE (NMI) CHATHAM, a white male, born July 25, 1914, at Biloxi, Mississippi, disclosing that CHATHAM was arrested at 1:30am, May 6, 1961, in the

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

1000 block of North Rampart Street on a charge of being drunk in public. The disposition of this charge was noted to be \$10 fine or 10 days in jail.

[REDACTED] License Certificate Division, U. S. Coast Guard, U. S. Custom House, New Orleans, Louisiana, on December 5, 1966, advised that a search of the records entitled "Merchant Vessels of the U. S., 1966" disclosed no information on a vessel named "Gene B."

[REDACTED] Inspection Office, U. S. Coast Guard, U. S. Custom House, New Orleans, on December 5, 1966, advised that a check of the records of her Department do not disclose that seaman's papers or license papers had ever been issued to EUSTACE CHATHAM.

[REDACTED] Records Library, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana, on December 6, 1966, made available the medical history file in the name of EUSTACE CHATHAM, [REDACTED] This file disclosed that EUSTACE CHATHAM was born on July 25, 1914, at Biloxi, Mississippi, and that he resided at 1932 St. Thomas Street, New Orleans, as of June 6, 1966.

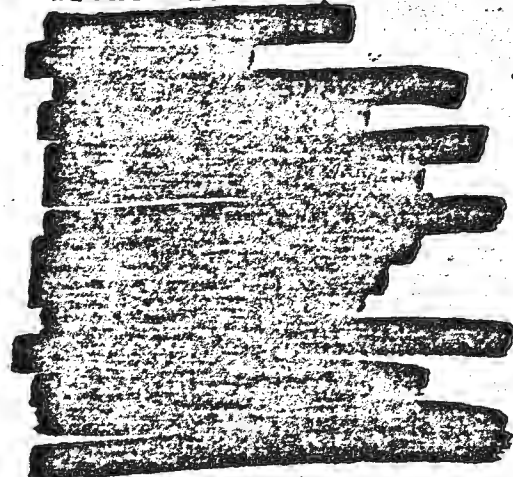
Medical file in the name of CHATHAM disclosed that he had been an in-patient and out-patient numerous times from 1947-June, 1966, and that he had been examined for multiple physical complaints during this period. The file in many instances is recorded with various physicians' statements that patient was suspected to be a malingerer.

[REDACTED]

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1966**

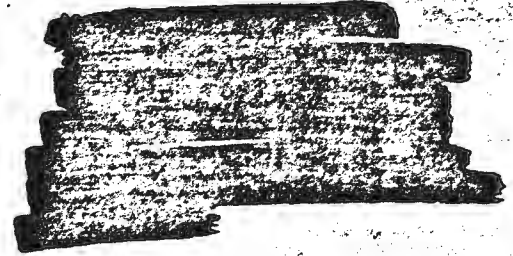
Set forth below is descriptive and background data concerning EUSTACE CHATHAM which was obtained during the course of interviews with him:

NAME:	EUSTACE THADDEUS CHATHAM
ADDRESS:	Apt E, 1932 St. Thomas St. New Orleans, Louisiana
RACE:	White
SEX:	Male
DOB:	7/25/14
POB:	Biloxi, Mississippi
EDUCATION:	3rd grade
HEIGHT:	5'8"
WEIGHT:	190 pounds
HAIR:	Black (graying)
EYES:	Brown
SCARS:	Scars on upper arm
TATTOOS:	Reversed question mark on middle finger, right hand; number of tattoos on arms.
PECULIARITIES:	Walks with limp- broken left hip
RELATIVE:	



**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1966**

ARRESTS:



**OCCUPATION:
EMPLOYMENT:**

Seaman
Unemployed, supported
by New Orleans Depart-
ment of Welfare
Card No. 76419

MILITARY SERVICE:

None

DECODED COPY

Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

2:13 PM URGENT 12-28-66 CBB
TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)
FROM DALLAS 281850

Mr. Stropfer
Rosen
Rosen

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REBUTEL TO DALLAS DECEMBER 27 LAST.

FORMER SA RICHARD E. HARRISON, TODAY, ADVISED HE WAS ON OFFICIAL DUTY IN DALLAS ON NOVEMBER 22, 1963 WITH SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING AND OBSERVED THE MOTORCADE MOMENTARILY AS IT PASSED BY POINT IN DOWNTOWN AREA WHERE SAS HAD PARKED BUREAU CAR PREPARATORY TO EATING LUNCH.

RETIRED SA W. HARLAN BROWN INTERVIEWED TODAY AND STATES NOT SEE ANY PART OF MOTORCADE. ^{DID} 1

FD 302'S BEING PREPARED AND WILL BE RETAINED IN DALLAS FILE UACB. P.

62-109060-4351

EX-108

5 DEC 29 1966

RECEIVED: 3:24 PM HL

70 JAN 5 1967

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: December 21, 1966

FROM : A. Rosen

1- Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Rosen
 1 - Mr. Malley
 1 - Mr. Shroder
 1 - Mr. Raupach
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Tolson
 DeLoach
 Mohr
 Bishop
 Casper
 Callahan
 Conrad
 Felt
 Gale
 Rosen
 Sullivan
 Tavel
 Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Holmes
 Gandy

With reference to the "New York World Journal Tribune" article of December 19, 1966, wherein the comment is made that "FBI men were too busy looking for places in the parade," the following is submitted:

This matter was checked with the Dallas Office and Supervisor Robert Gemberling states that a thorough search of the Dallas files was made concerning this matter without locating any specific information concerning such an allegation. He advised that he had been in touch with various Agents who were assigned to Dallas in November, 1963, as well as with SAC Shanklin who is on leave and that these Agents, as well as the SAC and himself, recall that there was a conference held in the Dallas Office on November 27 or shortly thereafter, at which time Inspector J. R. Malley, who was there on a special, was discussing with the Agent personnel the necessity for a thorough investigation of all events in connection with the assassination. Gemberling advised that specific comments were made relative to the possibility that some of the Agent personnel may have viewed the Presidential motorcade either while being in the vicinity of the motorcade route on official business, on their lunch hour, or possibly while on annual leave and in the event any had made any observations of any kind, they should be certain to submit appropriate memoranda relative to any observations. Gemberling advised that at the time this request was made no information was volunteered and Dallas has been unable to locate any memoranda submitted along this line in Dallas files.

Gemberling

Supervisor/pointed out that on page 461, Volume IV, of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Special Agent James P. Hosty, when testifying before the Warren Commission, stated that he had completed a conference with an Army intelligence officer at approximately 11:45 a. m. on Nov. 22, and then walked with an Army intelligence officer towards Main Street where the motorcade was scheduled to pass by. He stated he was on his lunch hour and watched the motorcade go by at the corner of Field and Main Street in Dallas.

Enc. sent 12-22-66

JRM:mpd (8)

ENCLOSURE

EX 101

DEC 30 1966

CONTINUED - OVER

Memo to DeLoach from Rosen
re: Assassination of President

In addition to the above, Special Agent James W. Bookhout gave testimony to a member of the Warren Commission in Dallas on April 8, 1964. He advised he was on annual leave on November 22, but he had been requested to come to the Dallas Office to handle some expedite dictation on a particular case. Having completed the dictation, Bookhout left the office and proceeded to the Mercantile National Bank where he transacted some personal business and, upon leaving the bank, he momentarily expected the Presidential motorcade would pass that area. Bookhout stood there for a few minutes and as the motorcade passed he was actually unable to personally observe the President due to the crowd on the sidewalk. Other than the testimony of the two Agents mentioned, no information is available indicating other Agent personnel of the Dallas Office made any attempt to observe the President's motorcade.

It is noted the newspaper article states: "He (Manchester) names everybody and has the quotes to back it up." "Among those named, besides FBI agents, in the book's account of the assassination in Dallas on November 22, 1963, are Secret Service men and Dallas policemen, the publishing source reported."

While the foregoing is very general and does not name Agents, it raises the question as to whether or not this matter will be coming up again. Based on the inquiry of the Dallas Office, in the absence of Agents' names being available, no further inquiry can be made without making a complete check with every Agent who was assigned to the Dallas Office on November 22, 1963.

ACTION:

Attached is a teletype to the Dallas Office instructing them to determine from records available all Agent personnel assigned to the Dallas Office on November 22, 1963, and obtain a memorandum from each of these Agents stating specifically whether they did or did not observe the Presidential motorcade on November 22, and if so, full details relative thereto.

Handwritten notes:
Suggest we go on record with Manchester for some possible if he support our position
-2-
OK
W
M
J

Manuscript Tells Of Friction, Laxity

William Manchester's hotly debated book, "The Death of a President," vividly documents alleged incompetence and laxity among the law officers guarding President Kennedy on the day he was assassinated, it was reported today.

The controversial 1,300-page manuscript also portrays:

- Factionalism in the Secret Service after the assassination.

- Friction between President Johnson and Robert F. Kennedy over when the President should deliver his first message to a joint session of Congress.

- Disagreement over whether President Kennedy should be buried in Massachusetts or in Arlington National Cemetery.

"This book is full of the ineptitude of those who were supposed to protect the President," a source in the publishing industry was quoted as saying.

"It shows that the FBI men were too busy looking for places in the parade. Mr. Manchester names everybody and has the quotes to back it up."

Among those named, besides FBI agents, in the book's account of the assassination in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963, are Secret Service men and Dallas policemen, the publishing source reported.

The book was said to detail how a split developed in the Secret Service after the assassination, with one faction ordering Mr. Johnson aboard Air Force One, to be sworn as President and flown along with the dead President's body, his widow and aides, to Washington.

The book also was reported to unfold a picture of Johnson and Kennedy, then Attorney General, keeping their distance from each other and using intermediaries to communicate in the days following the assassination.

According to the publishing source, the manuscript explores a disagreement between the two men after Johnson sent a message to Kennedy about his desire to address a joint session of Congress just four days after the assassination.

The President reportedly explained his plan was based on anxiety to demonstrate that there was no break in the government's operations. But President Kennedy's brother was reported in the book to believe the date was premature and merely exemplified Johnson's willingness to sacrifice good sense in his eagerness to take over the power and trappings of the Presidency.

Johnson is said in the book to have agreed to Kennedy's suggestion that the address be made five days after the assassination. Johnson did make the speech on the agreed date. He coupled his praise of President Kennedy with a plea for the "earliest possible passage" of the civil rights program to stamp out "every trace of discrimination and oppression."

FRICION ON OFFICES

Tension also reportedly built up between Kennedy and the President after Johnson, who kept his Vice Presidential office in the Executive Office Building while delaying moving into the White House, requested office space for his own workers in offices that had been used by President Kennedy's aides.

Manchester reportedly says in his book that he attempts to be fair about Johnson's behavior, but that there is material that can be utilized by both those who like Johnson and those who dislike him.

The decision to bury President Kennedy in Arlington reportedly is said in the book to have been insisted on by Mrs. Kennedy after most of the Kennedy faction favored Massachusetts and Secretary of Defense Robert F. McNamara held out alone for Arlington.

"The book shows Mrs. Kennedy as making 90 per cent of the decisions about the funeral and behaving with incredible courage," the publishing source reported.

Mohr _____
Wick _____
Carper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DATE
FILE

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal Tribune 10 _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

DEC 19 1966

62-109161-4352

ENCLOSURE

11/12
12/23/66
DECODED COPY

GRAM
08 PM URGENT 12-23-66 CBB

DIRECTOR
FROM DALLAS 232057

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

☒ TELETYPE

Editor
Tolson
DeLoach
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REBUTEL DECEMBER 22 LAST.

FOLLOWING SAS ASSIGNED TO DALLAS OFFICE AS OF NOVEMBER 22, 1963, WITNESSED PORTIONS OF PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES SET FORTH:

SA JAMES W. ANDERTON - OBSERVED PORTION FROM DISTANCE OF ONE BLOCK, IN BUREAU CAR, DUE TO HALTING OF NORTH - SOUTH TRAFFIC TO LET MOTORCADE PASS.

SA JAMES W. BOOKHOUT - ON ANNUAL LEAVE TRANSACTING PERSONAL BUSINESS AT BANK, ON LEAVING BANK FOUND MOTORCADE DUE TO PASS BY AND REMAINED IN AREA TO WATCH. SEE TESTIMONY IN VOLUME SEVEN, PAGES 308 - 318, HEARINGS BEFORE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS - ON LEAVING DOWNTOWN RESTAURANT WHERE HAD LUNCH, SAW PRESIDENT'S CAR PASS INTERSECTION ABOUT

REC-12
62-104060-4353

DEC 30 1966

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY

☐ Wick
☐ Casper
☐ Callahan
☐ Conrad
☐ Felt
☐ Gale
☐ Rosen
☐ Sullivan
☐ Tavel
☐ Trotter
☐ Tele. Room
☐ Holmes
☐ Gandy

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM DALLAS 232057

ONE HALF BLOCK AWAY.

~~SA~~ ALFRED C. ~~ELLINGTON~~ - CAUGHT BRIEF GLIMPSE OF MOTORCADE AS IT PASSED INTERSECTION NEAR OFFICE, EITHER WHILE ON STREET WHEN RETURNING FROM LUNCH OR AFTER RETURN TO OFFICE.

~~SA~~ ROBERT P. ~~GEMBERLING~~, ACCOMPANIED BY FORMER SA RICHARD E. HARRISON - OBSERVED MOTORCADE MOMENTARILY AS IT PASSED BY POINT IN DOWNTOWN AREA WHERE SAS HAD PARKED BUREAU CAR PREPARATORY TO EATING LUNCH.

~~SA~~ JAMES P. ~~HOSTY JR.~~ ^{SA} ~~TEST~~ NOW ASSIGNED KANSAS CITY - FOLLOWING CONFERENCE IN DOWNTOWN OFFICE WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF TWO OTHER AGENCIES, STARTED FOR LUNCH AND OBSERVED MOTORCADE PASS BY DOWNTOWN INTERSECTION. SEE TESTIMONY IN VOLUME FOUR, PAGES 440-476, HEARINGS BEFORE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

~~SA~~ MILTON L. ~~NEWSON~~ - WHILE EN ROUTE TO LUNCH OBSERVED MOTORCADE PASS BY DOWNTOWN INTERSECTION.

~~SA~~ NAT A. ~~PINKSTON~~ - WHILE ON OFFICIAL BUSINESS AT AUTO THEFT BUREAU, DALLAS PD, OBSERVED MOTORCADE PASS BY CITY JAIL FROM THIRD FLOOR WINDOW.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

to Dallas office on Nov. 22, 1963
 Wexs: D.C.

DECODED COPY

☐ Mr.
☐ Casper
☐ Callahan
☐ Conrad
☐ Felt
☐ Gale
☐ Rosen
☐ Sullivan
☐ Tavel
☐ Trotter
☐ Tele. Room
☐ Holmes
☐ Gandy

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE THREE FROM DALLAS 232057

SA JAMES E. ~~SWINFORD~~, NOW ASSIGNED NEW YORK OFFICE AND
 SA PAUL E. ~~WULFF~~ - STOPPED AT RESTAURANT NEAR DALLAS AIRPORT
 FOR LUNCH, MOTORCADE PASSED BY AS SAS WERE PARKING CAR.

SA THOMAS M. ~~O'MALEY~~ AND ASAC KYLE G. ~~CLARK~~, NOW ASSIGNED
 CHICAGO - OBSERVED MOTORCADE BRIEFLY FROM 12 FLOOR OF FBI OFFICE
 AS IT PASSED INTERSECTION OVER ONE BLOCK AWAY.

ALL OTHER SAS CURRENTLY ON DUTY IN DALLAS OR ELSEWHERE
 STATE SAW NO PART OF MOTORCADE. FORMER SA W. HARLAN BROWN,
 RETIRED, RESIDES [REDACTED] DALLAS, EMPLOYED IN GENERAL
 OFFICE SAFEWAY STORES, 9111 GARLAND ROAD, DALLAS. FORMER SA
 RICHARD E. HARRISON, RESIGNED, RESIDES [REDACTED] DALLAS,
 EMPLOYED AS ATTORNEY, 1025 ELM STREET DALLAS, IS LOCAL CHAIRMAN
 EX - AGENTS ASSOCIATION. BROWN AND HARRISON ARE BOTH FRIENDLY
 TO BUREAU; NOT INTERVIEWED.

NO SAS WHO SAW ANY PART OF MOTORCADE OBSERVED ANYTHING OF PERTINENCE TO ASSASSINATION.

RECEIVED 7:31 PM AKJ

DIVISION OF SPECIAL AGENT,
 ASSIGNED to Dallas office on
 Nov 22, 1963
 Texas: W.D.S.

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

12/27/66

CODE

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

URGENT

EX 104

1 - Mr. Raupach

TO: SAC, DALLAS

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

ELEVEN, TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

REDTEL TWELVE, TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYSIX.

DALLAS IS INSTRUCTED TO IMMEDIATELY INTERVIEW FORMER SPECIAL AGENTS W. HARLAN BROWN AND RICHARD E. HARRISON CONCERNING THEIR WHEREABOUTS ON THE DAY OF THE PRESIDENTIAL MOTORCADE. REDUCE COMMENTS TO PD-THREE ZERO TWO, AND SUTEL BUREAU SUMMARY.

NOTE: This matter concerns an article which appeared in the "New York World Journal Tribune" dated 12/19/66, wherein the comment is made that "FBI men were too busy looking for places in the parade." This is a comment allegedly removed from the book by William Manchester, "The Death of a President," which has been the subject of recent newspaper publicity. Dallas has checked with all Agents assigned to Dallas office at time of assassination with the exception of former Agents W. Harlan Brown and Richard E. Harrison. This matter was the subject of a memorandum Rosen to DeLoach, 12/21/66, the original of which is attached.

VIA TELETYPE

DEC 27 1966

ENCIPHERED

JAN 16 1967

80 JAN 17 1967

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rm.
Holmes
Gandy

FBI

Date: 12/22/66

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Re Dallas teletype this date.

Enclosed is a memoranda from SA KENNETH C. HOWE,
which is self-explanatory.

2 ENCLOSURE a

REC-21
EX-115

20 DEC 26 1966

4354

PRB/kny

10³⁰ XEROX
JAN 6 1967

2 - Bureau (2 encls) AMSD
2 - Dallas (2 encls) AMSD
2 - Seattle

Approved: JEM
Special Agent in Charge.

Sent _____ M Per _____

Copy 100
100
100

Memorandum

TO : SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)

DATE: 12/22/66

FROM : SA KENNETH C. HOWE

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE OF ACTIVITIES
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

11-22-1-3

Re Dallas teletype today.

On November 22, 1963, I was assigned to the Dallas Field Division. Throughout the entire period of the presidential motorcade which took place in Dallas that date I was within the Dallas office and did not view any part of the procession.

At that time I was assigned as a supervisor and was within the office during the pertinent period attending to my supervisory duties.

KCH/kny
 5
 2 - Bureau
 2 - Dallas
 1 - Seattle

1cc: KCH
 JAN 6 1967



5010-108

ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

41354

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: December 30, 1966

FROM : R. I. Shroder

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

To place enclosed tape recording in file.

BACKGROUND:

Enclosed tape recording was made from a program broadcasted on 11/12/66 over WNEW - TV, New York City and seen on WTTG, Channel 5, Washington, D. C. This program was entitled "A Re-examination of the Warren Commission Findings; A Minority Report." This matter was a subject of a memorandum dated 10/28/66, Shroder to Rosen, and also information relating to this program was contained in a Rosen to DeLoach memorandum dated November 15, 1966.

The television program was monitored, and the tape was also reviewed and there were no deviations from the original script which we received concerning this show and was the subject of a memorandum dated 11/9/66.

ACTION:

That the tape recording enclosed be filed for permanent retention.

Enclosure

KMR:dcs
(5)

REC-62

EX-103

4355

DEC 30 1966

77 JAN 1967

12/21/66

Airtel

Airmail

TO: Director, FBI
Attn: Criminal Section Room 5722

FROM: SAC, Albany (100-18672) (C)

SUBJECT: MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau airtel to Albany, 12/16/66.

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and four copies of an LHM captioned [REDACTED] dated 12/21/66.

On 5/9/62, the information in LHM was furnished to Secret Service, Syracuse, New York; ONI, Scotia, N.Y., and G-2, Gouverneur's Island, N.Y.

Albany files contain no other pertinent information concerning [REDACTED]

③-Bureau (Encls. 5) (RM)
1-Albany

EFH:mjc
(4)

ENCLOSURE

ST-118
REC-74

NOT RECORDED
193 DEC 28 1966

62-109601-4356

55 JAN 1 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Albany, New York
December 21, 1966

[REDACTED]

In 1962, two-page mimeographed throwaways captioned "President of the United States of America John Fitzgerald Kennedy is a Deluded and Dangerous and Irresponsible Ghoulish and Spineless Liar," appeared in Albany and Menands, New York.

The Menands, New York, Police Department, intercepted one [REDACTED] New York, distributing these throwaways on April 24, 1962. At this time Eckert requested that he be arrested, but since Eckert did not appear emotionally stable, he was released.

On October 1, 1959, [REDACTED] Plant Protection Office, General Electric (GE) Company, Schenectady, New York, advised that [REDACTED] had been distributing leaflets, described as derogatory, to the Albany, New York Police Department, and to the New York State Police.

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] was born April 1, 1914, Albany, New York, and resided at [REDACTED] New York. He said [REDACTED] was then employed by the Large Motor and Generator Department of GE Company, Schenectady, New York, and had been granted a secret clearance on July 9, 1951, by the U.S. Army.

The 1966 City and Telephone Directories list [REDACTED] residing at 17 Anthony Lane, West Albany, New York. No other person with this name was listed in these directories.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

No further investigation is being
conducted in this matter.

431-1

10-2-100000

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12-22-66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: *ywb* Legat, Paris (62-148) (RUC)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

France On 12-19-66 the Special Consular Service, U. S. Embassy, Paris, advised that [REDACTED], a French national, had called the Embassy to report that he had read in the newspaper (not further identified) that the FBI was seeking a JOHN CARTER in connection with the assassination of President KENNEDY. [REDACTED] believes that this JOHN CARTER may be the same person who was his lawyer during the 12 years he was located in Georgetown, British Guiana, and he desired to bring this information to the attention of the Embassy. According to [REDACTED], JOHN CARTER is a British national residing in Georgetown, British Guiana.

[REDACTED] advised that subsequent to 12-28-66 he can be reached in c/o [REDACTED]

Paris indices fail to reveal any information regarding a JOHN CARTER possibly involved in the above-captioned investigation.

The above is being furnished for information purposes.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
VVK:HD
(4)

REC 62

references
105-8255-156
44-24016-804
890 P 282

11 DEC 23 1966

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

53 JAN

6 1967

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE WORLD

WHY HAVE POPE PAUL VI AND THE VATICAN KEPT MUM ON THE KENNEDY KILLING?

- 1) If their hands were clean, would they not fight for exposure of any assassin, as a tigress would fight for her cubs? *F. Kennedy*
- 2) Why have they not used the full potential of espionage and retaliation available to them on national and international levels, to run down the criminals - assassins?
- 3) Suspicions are cast upon Mr. H.L. Hunt and the master-minds of this killing. Would not the Vatican forces mobilize totally to destroy these particular enemies? Why have not those accused reacted against unjust suspicion? Was it guilt? Or stark terror?
- 4) Had not Kennedy affronted the Hierarchy by the timidity and reluctance of decisions of advantage to Rome? Was he not considering the abolition of the Federal Reserve Bank (as has been exposed by a farm journal published in Des Moines, Iowa), thus making his removal a must as Abraham Lincoln was removed for fighting these same forces, the conspiracy headed by the Vatican? (See: "Fifty Years in the Church of Rome by Father Chiriquy).
- 5) Had he not outlived his usefulness as a Vatican instrument, even his reelection in 1964 problematical, making it advantageous to exchange a living liability for a dead "Saint"? (We remember Joan of Arc, who was thrown to the soldiers, by the Vatican to be raped, burned at the stake to remove her, and raised to Sainthood to collect "peters pence" on souvenir trinkets).
- 6) What power, other than the Vatican and the Jesuits, backed by the violences of the CIA, Cosa Nostra, the White House Mafia, and legions of affiliates, could suppress and silence evidence vital to exposing the true criminals: to kill 13 critical witnesses after the assassination - to frighten the cowardly Warren Commission into acquiescence - to force the bulk of the prostitute press of the United States into line to silence the clannish Kennedy Clan, known for their fighting qualities even without provocation.
- 7) Why was not the name of Lyndon B. Johnson, primary beneficiary of Kennedy's death a member of the Knights of Malta of the Roman Church; willing collaborationist of Rome on policies rejected by Kennedy; a puppet of Rome in carrying on the Vietnam War, committing such atrocities as could come only out of minds which conceived the Spanish Inquisition; in mortal terror as he ran from the scene of the assassination to the plane to be sworn in, a copy of the oath of office "happening" to be in his pocket; flying back to Washington in terror; he and Lady Bird (Lady Mac Beth) Johnson still living in obvious terror - still committing fornication with the Great Whore of Rome?...
- 8) Why, in view of the above facts which are well known, have not the names of Pope Paul VI, the Vatican Hierarchy, and Lyndon B. Johnson, - obvious suspects in view of the historical "modus operandi" of Rome in eliminating its unwanted agents (i.e. Diem been mentioned by a single investigator or critic of the felonious Warren Commission Report? Conviction of innocence - cover up - stark terror?

WE DEMAND THAT THESE QUESTIONS BE ANSWERED!

BY ORDER OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES:

Herbert C. Holdridge
Herbert C. Holdridge, Brig Gen US Army (Ret)

CHIEF MAGISTRATE

JAN 3 1967

DEC 23 1966

Los Angeles, California

December 21st, 1966

Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Miss Helen M. Gandy, Secty.
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

Dear Miss Gandy:

Thank you very much for your acknowledgment of my letter to
Mr. Hoover, dated December 1st, 1966.

Yes, I am definitely looking forward to the time when Mr. Hoover
is free to answer my letter. I wrote him mainly in regard to this
radio broadcaster, Mort Sol, who is now appealing to teen-age
girls to listen to his diatribe, discrediting Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Sol let the cat out of the bag last night, when he announced
that he is going to collaborate with another scavenger-author by
the name of Harold Weisberg in writing a book, pointing out mis-
information and discrepancies in Mr. Hoover's report to the Warren
Commission, concerning details of the assassination of Pres.
John F. Kennedy.

This fellow Sol is quite cunning, in that he has said, in case he
is brought to court on a defamation charge, he will plead that he
is a comedian and anything he says, should be construed as satire.

It is too bad the F.C.C. can't silence this fellow!

Please show this letter to Mr. Hoover and tell him that I, personally,
would breathe a sigh of relief, if the Kennedy family decid-
ed to disappear from the political scene altogether. They are caus-
ing us to choose up sides, to where it is quite ominous.

Have a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year!

REC 53-

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 3 1967

4358
Yours Cordially,

12 DEC 26 1966

55 JAN 6 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 12/29/66

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

REC-74

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 12/12/66, and Bureau airtel to New York, 12/14/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and five (5) copies of an LHM reflecting information and the results of interview of [REDACTED] Bronxville, New York.

One copy of the LHM is enclosed for Dallas.

The interview of [REDACTED] was conducted by SAS JAMES H. O'KEEFE and JOHN E. JOLLY. The review of the credit and police records concerning [REDACTED] was conducted by SA O'KEEFE.

During the interview of [REDACTED] he claimed that the only contact he had with the FBI was prior to World War II. He stated at that time he was a radio announcer with Radio Station WRUL in Boston, Mass. He stated that he made anti-German broadcasts and claimed that because of these broadcasts, he was kidnaped by unknown men and driven from Boston, Mass. to Chicago, Ill. He stated he reported the kidnaping to the Chicago FBI Office and was later interviewed by the FBI in Boston, Mass.

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 6)
- 2 - Dallas (Encl. 1)
- 1 - New York

JMO:DMO
(5)

1 cc ea LHM to
USSS + Dept (RAO, crim sec)
1/4/67
1 cc LHM RM 5726

-KMR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

December 29, 1966

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Re: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Dallas,
Texas, November 22, 1963
Miscellaneous -
Information Concerning

By letter dated December 7, 1966, Chief of Police Charles Batchelor, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, advised the Dallas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that he had received a long distance telephone call at 1:40 p.m. on December 5, 1966, from New York City, from a person who identified himself as [REDACTED], New York, New York, who gave his telephone number as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] informed Chief Batchelor that on November 22, 1963, at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, he [REDACTED] was standing on the grass on the north side of Elm Street on the slope approaching the triple underpass. He recalled only one shot and stated that immediately after the shot, he ran up the slope toward the railroad tracks and was stopped by an unknown police officer who pointed a pistol at him and shouted, "Where are you going?". He then returned down the slope. [REDACTED] indicated to Chief Batchelor that he could hear very little out of his left ear and that he heard the shot with his right ear and, in his opinion, the shot came from his right, which was in the direction of the railroad tracks. He also stated that he saw a puff of smoke come from behind the fence near the railroad tracks. He stated he was so excited he does not recall any additional shots.

According to Chief Batchelor's letter, [REDACTED] further stated that at the time of the assassination, he did not reveal himself and had talked to no one regarding this until the recent publicity. He stated he then revealed himself and made a statement to the FBI in New York City.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

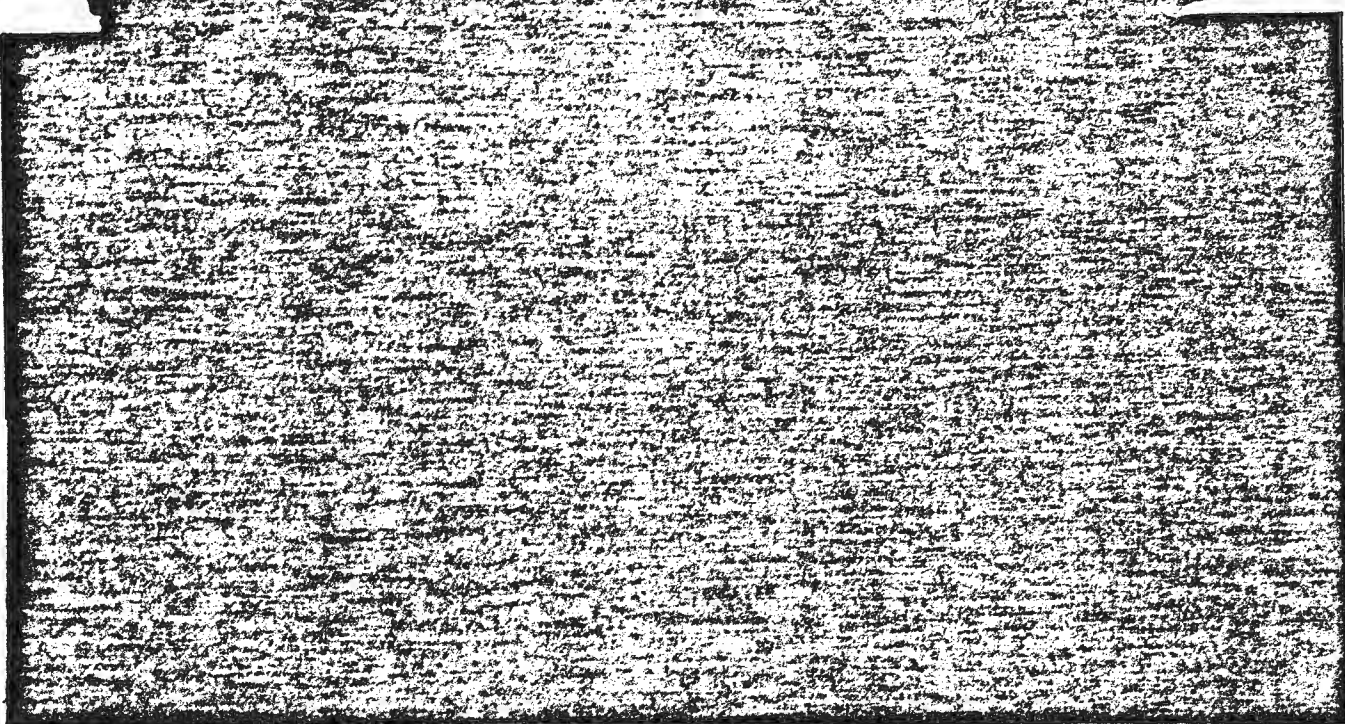
21 JAN 12 1973

62-10 [REDACTED] 4357
ENCLOSURE

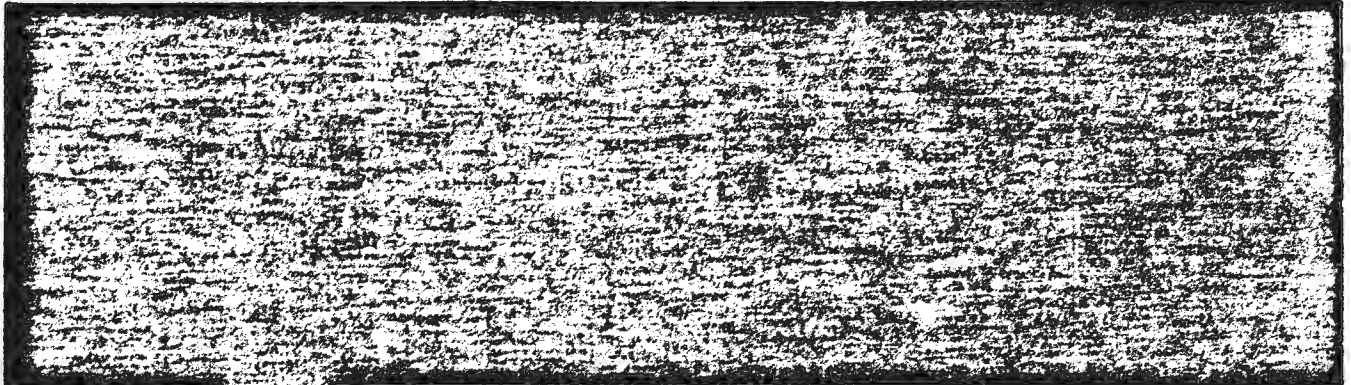
Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963

It should be noted that [REDACTED] is located in Yonkers, New York. The telephone directory lists a W. H. Baetz living at this address, telephone number DE 7-0055.

On December 21, 1966, the records of the Westchester Credit and Collection Bureaus, White Plains, New York, disclosed that [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED], Bronxville, New York. [REDACTED] residence is physically located in Yonkers, New York, but it has a Bronxville, New York, mailing address. [REDACTED] resides at this address with his wife, [REDACTED]. No current employment was shown for [REDACTED] but the records reflected he previously was employed as a salesman for the [REDACTED], New York, New York, and prior to that was a concert singer. The credit records show that [REDACTED] wife has been employed for several years as a clerk-typists with [REDACTED] under her maiden name of [REDACTED].



Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963



The correspondence from the Boston Police Department stated that [REDACTED] was probably responsible for 25 to 30 fires in Brookline, Allston and Brighton, Massachusetts. [REDACTED] is described, in 1952, as follows:

Born	February 13, 1911
Place of birth	England
Height	6' 1/2"
Weight	170 pounds
Hair	Dark
Eyes	Blue
Characteristics	Mustache
Employment	Radio Script writer and singer

The records of the New York Office of the FBI fail to show that [REDACTED] at any time, contacted the New York Office relative to the assassination of President Kennedy.

On December 21, 1966, [REDACTED] was personally contacted at his residence. [REDACTED] advised that his full name is [REDACTED] and that he was born in Darby, England, on February 13, 1911. He stated he has lived in the United States since he was a small child and is an American citizen by virtue of service in the United States Army during World War II. He advised that he served in the United States Army in 1941 and 1942, and received a medical discharge. [REDACTED] advised that he does not have

MARY FERNELL

**Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963**

any children and that he resides with his wife, [REDACTED] who is employed by the [REDACTED]. He stated he suffered a heart attack two years ago and has had no steady employment since that time. His last regular employment was as a salesman for the [REDACTED] New York, New York.

[REDACTED] advised that on November 22, 1963, the date of President Kennedy's assassination, he and his wife and his sister-in-law were at his residence and watched the details of the assassination on television. He stated that he was practically "glued" to his television set for the next three days.

[REDACTED] stated that he knows nothing concerning the assassination of President Kennedy other than what he has observed on television or read about. He advised that he was in Dallas, Texas, on only one occasion and that was in mid-December, 1963, when he stopped at the Holiday Inn in Dallas while on a motor trip to Pebble Beach, California. He advised that he became ill in Dallas and had to cancel his trip to Pebble Beach and return by air to New York.

[REDACTED] denied that he contacted the Dallas, Texas Police Department by telephone on December 5, 1966. He advised that on December 5, 1966, he went to New York City, to visit his wife and had lunch with his wife at the Savarin Restaurant in the Time and Life Building.

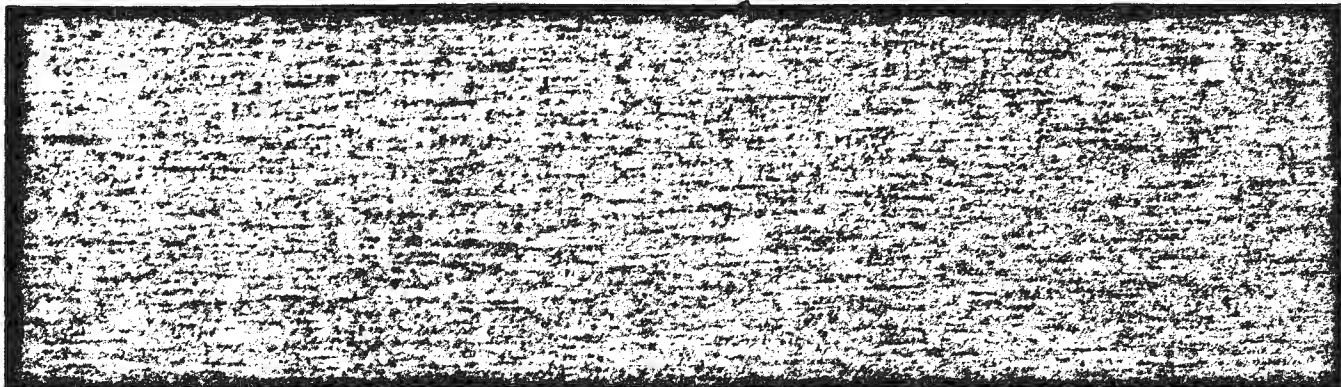
During the interview, [REDACTED] contacted his telephone business office and was advised that on December 5, 1966, a twelve minute telephone call was charged to his telephone number, [REDACTED], for a telephone call to Dallas, Texas, telephone Area Code 214 RI 8-9711. This Dallas, Texas, number was not directly dialed but rather was an operator handled call and it was a person to person call.

Telephone Information shows that Dallas, Texas, telephone RI 8-9711, is the telephone number of the Dallas Police Department.

Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy,
Dallas, Texas, November 22, 1963

[REDACTED] again denied that he made the telephone call to Dallas, Texas, on December 5, 1966, and he advised that the only conclusion he can come to is that someone "as a practical joke" made this telephone call and charged the call to [REDACTED] home telephone. [REDACTED] stated that the only people who have access to his telephone are him and his wife.

[REDACTED] again stated that he has absolutely no information to furnish concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.



Dear Mr. Hoover,

Thank you for your letter dated November 22, 1966. The rec information concerning Jack Ruby prompts me to write to you once again.

" Jack Ruby has mighty sudden taken ill with cancer and now he is confronted with a lie detector test.

As I once wrote to a local newspaper editor (and letter was published 8/15/65):

..... Besides being, contrary to the fifth amendment of the U.S. Constitution, the lie

detector:

17th Dec 30/66
O.R.
381/01

EX-108
REC 1

4360
1-5-67
DEC-27-1966

(over)

3 DIRECTOR

are justified as far as our
concerns. And
your statements to the
press, dated November 26, 1954.

proper investigating work
can a lie detector do any
Mr. Hoover, Sir, neither

FBI
REC-D WICK

DEC 28 9 57 AM '54

3- At present use the psy-
chic of strategy. most "useful"
court of law...

Association.

1- Cannot take the place of
an individual who has gone
through law school.
2- Do not have the qualifications
to be admitted to the bar

wish for you to know, Sir,
that I am not a critic of
any kind.

I work earnestly with
Government agencies, both
Federal and local, to enter
a possible idea, which to my
knowledge, is like a seed to
when placed with the proper
authorities, it may flourish.

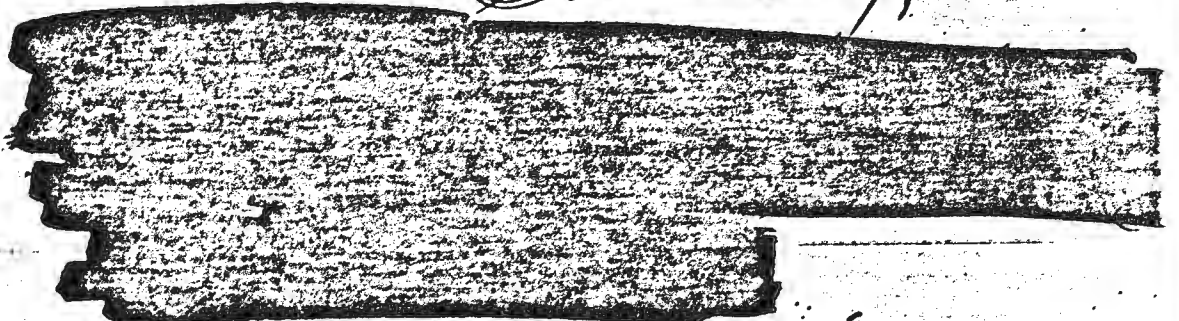
The one thing that irks
most in both the W. C. and
F. B. I reports on J. F. K., is
the principle "To prove beyond
the shadow of a doubt" as
the proper essence of time.

.... But this still does not get
Jack Ruby a clean bill of
health. No lie detector is going
to, either.

The public wishes to know
the truth. I shall only accept
what is factually possible, without
hearsay or personal opinions
and stand only firm on the
principles of our forefathers.

Wishing you, and your
staff, a happy Holiday Season.
Greetings.

Sincerely,



Norman, Calif. 90650

TRUE COPY

December 24, 1966

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Thank you for your letter dated November 22, 1966. The recent information concerning Jack Ruby prompts me to write to you once again.

Jack Ruby has mighty suddenly taken ill with cancer and now he is confronted with a lie detector test.

As I once wrote to a local newspaper editor (and letter was published 8/15/65):

...."Besides being contrary to the fifth amendment if the U. S. Constitution, the lie detector:

1 - Cannot take the place of an individual who has gone through law school.

2 - Does not have the qualifications to be admitted to the Bar association.

3 - It cannot use the proper ethics of strategy most useful in a court of law."....

Mr. Hoover, Sir, neither can a lie detector do any proper investigating work.

Your statements to the press, printed November 26, 1966, was justified as far as critics are concerned. and I wish for you to know, Sir, that I am not a critic of any kind.

I work earnestly with Government agencies, both Federal and local, to entrust a possible idea, which to my knowledge, in like a seed that when placed with the proper authorities, it may flourish.



Handwritten notes and dates:
17C
12/21/66
1/3/67

The one thing that irks me most in both the W. C. and F. B. I. reports on J. F. K., is the principle "To prove beyond the shadow of a doubt" and the proper essence of time.

Our forefathers instituted strong principles, which are not just mere rules. Ordinary rules can be broken (& I, probably like most people have broken a trillion) but a sound principle of law can never be broken, bent, stepped on or even sneezed at.

To my knowledge the proper explanation to the J. F. K. assassination can only be explained in one way.

That the essence of time was the main factor of all remaining evidence dissolved after the assassination in its impossibility to ascertain the truth.

But this still does not give Jack Ruby a clean bill of health. No lie detector is going to, either.

The public wishes to know the truth. I shall only accept what is factually possible, without hearsay or personal opinions and stand only firm on the principles of our forefathers.

Wishing you, and your staff, a happy Holiday Seasons Greetings.

Sincerely,

/s/

Norwalk, California 90650

January 3, 1967

REC 1

EX-108

[REDACTED]
Norwalk, California 90650

Dear [REDACTED]

I have received your letter of December 24th, and it was indeed good of you to furnish me your observations.

This Bureau is ever cognizant of its responsibilities, and we will continue to do everything within our power to discharge our duties with the highest degree of thoroughness and dispatch.

Thank you for your message of Season's Greetings. It is my hope you had a Merry Christmas and that the New Year will bring every happiness for you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John E.

NOTE: Bufiles reflect correspondent wrote to the Director on 11/16/66 concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. The letter of 11/22/66 informed her that all material developed by the FBI in connection with our assassination investigation was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration. At that time she was also advised that answers to any questions concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available at the National Archives. Her present incoming rambles at considerable length about the assassination of President Kennedy, and she freely states her views on this subject. There is no criticism of the Bureau in her communication. On 11/25/66 the Director made a press release concerning the controversy which was creating confusion and doubts as to the validity and findings of the Warren Commission. [REDACTED] refers to the Director's statement of 11/25/66 which relates to this subject.

JRP:acp (3)

TELETYPE UNIT

12/8/66

ST-118

Airtel

REC-74

62-109060-4361

To: SAC, New York

1 - Mr. Raupach

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Enclosed are Xerox copies of three letters and the envelopes in which they were transmitted bearing the signature [redacted] which were furnished to the Bureau from Mr. Frank M. Wozencraft, Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legal Counsel.

These communications contain information relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

It is noted two of these communications bear a stamp "censored" and the return address Bellevue Hospital, 30 Street and First Avenue, Ward N 2, New York, N. Y.

From information contained in the communications and the return address it would appear that the writer may be confined for mental observation.

New York is instructed to conduct appropriate inquiries and establish the identity of the writer. Determine if he is a mental patient and the nature of the illness. If it is established the writer is a mental patient, he should not be interviewed, however, the results of your inquiry should be incorporated into an LHM suitable for dissemination to the Department. The LHM should also contain any information in the New York files concerning Hlavac considered pertinent.

Based on information furnished, [redacted] was not identified in Bureau files. This matter should be handled expeditiously.

Enclosures (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.....

MAILED 19
JAN 3 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

By memo dated 12/5/66, Assistant Attorney General Frank M. Wozencraft furnished the Bureau three communications bearing the signature of [REDACTED], which were addressed to the Assistant Attorney General. These letters relate to the assassination of President Kennedy, however, because of the return address it would appear the correspondent is in a mental ward of the Bellevue Hospital in New York.

The enclosures received from the Department appear to be part of the Department's files and therefore when New York responds with the results of their inquiry, the enclosures to the Assistant Attorney General's memo will be returned to the Department.

FROM
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK

Mr. Taper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

The Attorney General
Executive Assistant
The Solicitor General
Deputy Attorney General
Assistant Attorney General, Antitrust
Assistant Attorney General, Civil
Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal
Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security
Assistant Attorney General, Lands
Assistant Attorney General, Tax
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Director, Office of Alien Property
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service
Director, Bureau of Prisons
Administrative Assistant Attorney General
Public Information

Memorandum
12/5/66
re: Letters of
November 15, 20 and 27,
1966 from [redacted]
Bellevue Hos-
pital, 30th Street &
First Avenue, New York,
New York, claiming to
have information re-
lating to the assassin-
ation of President J.F.K.
Kennedy, etc.

Forwarded for such
consideration as you
may deem appropriate.
(For prior correspon-
dence to which he
refers, see D.J. file
123-52-0 Section 7 at
8/4/66 and 8/12/66).

Frank M. Wozencraft
Assistant Attorney
General
Office of Legal
Counsel

X
JAN 4 1967

ENCLOSURE

EXR. PROC.

DEC 6 1966

20 JAN 1967

ailed to NY
12/8/66
Kuf/blew

orig. file returned
to Dir. by [redacted]
for completion
Bureau file
6-11-67



Bridgeport, Conn
06607

Dear Asst. Attorney General,

During the Summer of 1966 I had access
to Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach & received
a letter from ^{one of} the Asst Attorney Generals.

To refresh your memory the letter from me
went something like this:

I have met a man who claims to be
able to do the following,

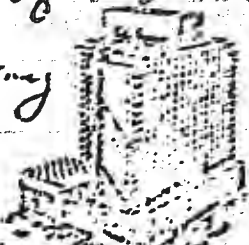
1. Break a narcotics smuggling operation in the U.S. along the Eastern Seaboard.
 2. Prove, through clear facts, that many politicians and ~~businessmen~~ ^{businessmen} are working hand and hand, and turn over "State evidence" to convict them on an assortment of charges.
- That the medical staffs of many different State Institutions are using "contracted drugs" on their

129-11	DEPT. OF JUSTICE	RECORDED
NOV 29 1966	OFFICE R.A.B.	INDEXED
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL		

NOV 28 1966

CERTIFIED

129-11



consent. Reg. entitled drugs & mean ones which as have not been approved by the F.D.A. and also ones which have never been treated on humans before this time.

4 To hold a conference which would be nationwide ^(like Appellate) having politicians & gangsters all present to do # 2. & also...

5 To solve the confusion & error of the Woman Report. He claims to know the assassins (and disturbs the plurals) and those who are behind them — the conspirators.

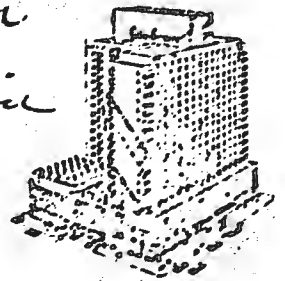
I have spoken to this man for hours on end and he made these claims before there was any sort of broker dealing with this subject. He is a former active member of the syndicate, MAFIA, COSA NOSTRA or whatever they are named.

I have purchased a copy of ^(Dec 11th) Esquire Magazine, and from what he has told me, there are a few theories: when post-
~~tive after the war, and I can find~~

he had dictated part of the article himself.

It was his idea that I write to Mr. Katzenbach earlier in the year. He is under the assumption that his office has dropped the whole thing. If this letter shall reach things a bit, 2 of your special agents could pose as my friends and could meet him. With the last sentence I am taking a considerable risk. I feel however that stakes outweigh the risk — and would like to at least try to help this country.

I would like a reply from you in stationery from your office bearing the seal of your office on the stationery! In it would



you please let me know what you plan to
do? If you could set an appointment
I shall come directly to speak to you
or your own agents. ^{in Wash D.C. (F.R.I.)} The ones on 69 St, NYC
are too subordinate for such a case. This
is my life I am gambling with so at least
give me my wish.

I have just re-read the previous
4 times and feel there is nothing more to be
said. When you reply send a "certified
letter" to the address given. I want to be
sure if a letter ~~is~~ is mailed I receive
it. By the time you receive this I shall
be contacting different people (who ^{will} stay within
the law, like some of the authors of the different Books)
only as an alternative to your ^{refusal} refusal
to help.

If you are a curious & well-disposed man
you shall set that appointment next date.

Yours very truly,



REGISTERED
No. 129864

Return Receipt Registered



AIR MAIL

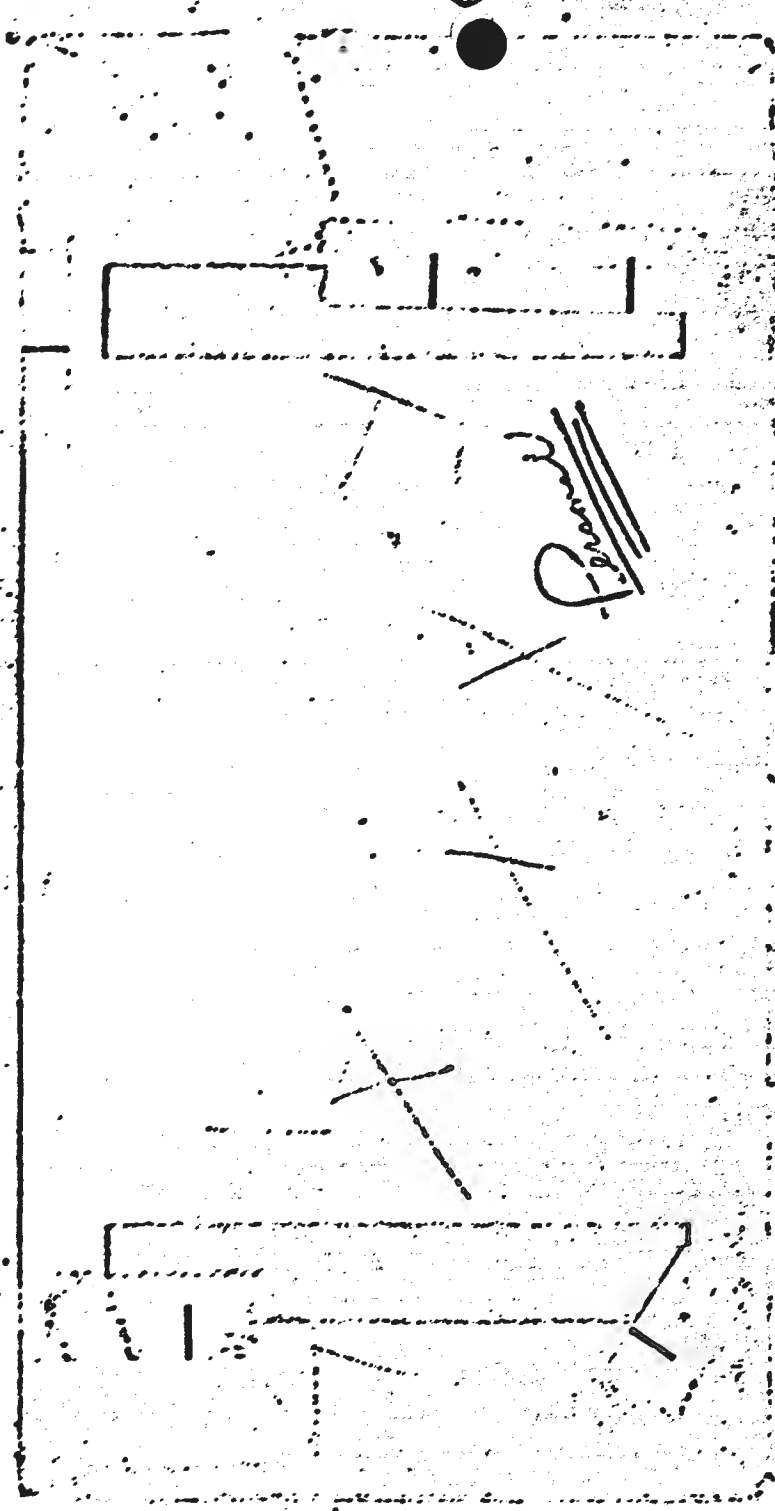
RECEIVED
NOV 28 1966
NEW YORK

AIR MAIL

U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

AIR MAIL

129-11
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
The Dept of Criminal Crime



CENSORED


During the summer of 1901
went to the Hatzegut &
around an ancient Roman
city in Egypt. I took
local P.B.T. Office & the
Bureau.

I went to the Church St
Office of the Mount Pleasant
ny. You report that
no, I think you have been

Pres. 8-12-66

that the person I gave him (to
have the information) would be
questioned. I want to see
him and he has not yet
received any word!

I have written ^{recently} to both the
Attorney General on Dec and to the
F.B.I. in NYC on 6-5-57, &
have not heard from either yet.

Am I being held incommunicado?
Am I in your information?
am I being interviewed re. during this
job?!! I am not sure how to proceed
and somebody has to tell me




Assistant Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dept of Organized Crime

100-44-1000, sub N2
30 31 + 1st Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Bellman Hospital

30 St + 1st Ave

Ward N2

New York, N.Y.

CENSUS

No. 10 26 11 56

November 15, 1955

Dr. [unclear]

I had written 129-11
and have not yet received
reply.

DEPT	INT
3	NOV 17 1956
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL	

I was going to [unclear]

New Times and came across an
interesting article on page 35. I
have enclosed it.

What do you have to do about [unclear]
detail report [unclear]. Over

8-4-59
2-12-65
123-52-0

a year ago I had met a man
who claims to know the J.F.K.
was to be eliminated 6 months
before the event happened on 11/22/63.
The information on the article has
told me of over a year ago when
I saw him last.

Is it interesting to read
like the authority to investigate
his allegations. He tells me he
has specific facts. I do not
Yours truly,

[REDACTED]

U.S. Attorney General
Justice Department Bldg.
Washington, D.C.



Organized Crime Dept.



Bellevue Hospital, New York
30 St + 1st Ave.
New York, N.Y.

MARY F

UN

January 4, 1967

AIRTEL

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, San Antonio

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

11/22/63

DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReNOairtel 12/6/66.

San Antonio is instructed to advise the Bureau by return airtel status of investigation requested in referenced New Orleans airtel.

For the information of San Antonio, New Orleans Division and Jackson Division have submitted letterhead memoranda concerning allegations made by [REDACTED] and dissemination of these memoranda is being held in abeyance until the results of investigation being conducted by San Antonio is known by the Bureau.

If it appears an extended period of time will be involved to resolve this matter, the Bureau is to be advised when the results of investigation will be received.

This matter is to receive expeditious attention.

- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (info)
- 1 - New Orleans (98-69) (info)
- 1 - Jackson (info)

REC 67

67-11169-4362

JAN 4 1967

KMR:pah
(7)

SEE NOTE PAGE 2.

3 JAN 6 1967

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

This matter was the subject of a Rosen to DeLoach memorandum dated 12/2/66, based on an interview of [REDACTED] by the New Orleans Division. [REDACTED] alleged a cousin of President Johnson, "Clifford Johnson" and the President, were involved in the conspiracy to kill President Kennedy. New Orleans was instructed to fully identify Clifford Johnson regarding these allegations. New Orleans has submitted a letterhead memorandum containing a signed statement by [REDACTED] and additional background concerning him, wherein [REDACTED] indicated three men were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy, one of whom was "Clifford Johnson," described as a cousin of President Johnson. This was determined when [REDACTED] worked on a shrimp boat with Johnson several years ago. Jackson determined [REDACTED] has a prison record. San Antonio is conducting investigation to determine the identity of Clifford Johnson and interview him. Dissemination of memoranda received is being held in abeyance until this matter is resolved and thereafter the White House, U. S. Secret Service, and the Department will be advised.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale *WV*

DATE: 1/1/67

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WV*

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

WV
L. Louch
Mohr
C. L. [unclear]
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

John
[REDACTED] telephoned Bureau 10:06 p.m. and 10:20 p.m., 12/31/66, and was referred to SA W. W. Warren, Special Investigative Division. [REDACTED] repeatedly stated he was not drunk; however, his speech was garbled and largely incoherent. He said he had been interviewed by FBI Agents in 1963, following the assassination of President Kennedy. He claimed he and his family have received threats about his talking too much. He said the threats come from one [REDACTED] (phonetic) who is connected with some synchromatic (phonetic) company. [REDACTED] made several incoherent references to a tavern and inn in Watertown and changes of ownership.

Bureau files show [REDACTED] is chronic complainer, having called the Bureau on a number of occasions furnishing vague and non-specific information about Mafia and assassination of President Kennedy. He had admitted being heavy drinker and was described by local authorities as an alcoholic. [REDACTED]

ACTION: None.

- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - Mr. Warren

REC 32

WVW:cjw
(5)

EX-113

JAN 5 1967

364
53 JAN 12 1967

CRIME RESEARCH

4363
9/1/67

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Wick _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

St. Louis, Mo. 63141

Dec - 10 - 66

J. Edgar Hoover
 Director of F.B.I.

It is regrettable as
 considerable to hear your criticism
 Robert Kennedy. When your office
 should be investigated to see
 why you did not protect
 President Kennedy during the
 assassination we wrote to you
 immediately following such received
 a reply from Mr. Rheeley whom
 said he did not get further information
 to his day and have received none.
 Now a question concerning the purpose of
 Kennedy (Yours of Lightning Days of Drury
 we notice of them in protocol of President was
 please find as the reason

EXP. PROC.
 DEC 13 1966

REC-71

EX-104

62-10716-4364

CORRESPONDENCE

61 JAN 1 C 1967

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Dec - 10 - 66

J. Edgar Hoover
Director of F. B. I.

It exasperates us considerably to hear your criticising Robert Kennedy - when your office should be investigated to see why you did not protect President Kennedy during the assassination, we wrote to you immediately following such, received a reply from Mr Rowley whom said would sent us further information to this day we have received none.

Now again seeing the picture Jno F. Kennedy (Years of Lightning Days of Drum, we noticed how unprotected President was Please send us the reason.

COPY:hcv

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. DELOACH _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. WICK _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. FELT _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TPOTTER _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MRS. METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

MARY FERRELL

Memorandum

TO : JFM DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109090)

DATE: 1/5/67

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

There is enclosed for the Bureau a copy of a letter dated 12/20/66, to [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] Glendale, California.

[REDACTED] made this letter available for the information of the NYO.

No action will be taken by the NYO, UACB.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - New York

JJA:alg
(3)

ENCLOSURE

ST-118

ST-105
REC-72

REC 5

JAN 11 1967

62 JAN 12 1967



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

[REDACTED]
New York
New York

[REDACTED]
Dec 20 1966
10:40 AM

Dear Sir

I WISH TO INFORM YOU THAT MR
JOHN F KENNEDY WAS NOT SHOT IN
DALLAS ON NOV 22 1963 AND IS
PRESUMABLY STILL ALIVE. AGENTS &
AMBULANCES WERE KILLED THAT DAY.

THIS INFORMATION IS KNOWN BY THE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION AND
THE TREASURY DEPT, SECRET SERVICE

11:01 AM ANY SUBTERFUGE OR LACK OF
INVESTIGATION OF THIS KNOWLEDGE AT
THE FORTH COMING HEARING WILL NOT
BE TOLERATED BY THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

[REDACTED]

FBI

Date: 1/4/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBuairtel 12/23/66.

The following reliable and confidential sources only
have been contacted to determine the reasons why DAVID FERRIE
was questioned by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury:

[REDACTED] now employed
by District Attorney JIM GARRISON, Parish of Orleans, advised
that he was not personally acquainted with the reasons why
DA JIM GARRISON was interested in the investigation of the
assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY. He advised that he
has heard comments in the office that there is a reporter
from a national publication, possibly Life Magazine, in New
Orleans and it is his personal belief that DA JIM GARRISON
intends to expose errors in the Warren Report. [REDACTED] cautioned
that this was only an opinion and not based on any information
furnished to him by GARRISON. [REDACTED] stated it was his belief
that [REDACTED] was advising GARRISON on his investi-
gation.

C.C. VLEZ

REC 1

62-109060-4366

JAN 6 1967

3 - Bureau (1M)
4 - New Orleans (2: 89-69)
(1: 137-2409)
(1: 137-708)

EX-115

RLK:sab (7) XEROX

61 JAN 24 1967 JAN 24 1967

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

REC-11

[REDACTED] PCI and former investigator for the Parish of Orleans, advised that GARRISON is obsessed with the investigation into the assassination of President KENNEDY. [REDACTED] stated he told GARRISON to forget the matter and he would not assist GARRISON in the investigation and was not interested in anything GARRISON was doing in connection with this investigation. He stated he has no knowledge of what GARRISON is attempting to prove and the only contact he has had with the investigation has been a call he received from DAVID FERRIE. He stated that FERRIE has been trying to get him, [REDACTED] to arrange an interview with GARRISON, which he has declined to do.

[REDACTED] advised he has been contacted by LEON IVON, Patrolman, New Orleans Police Department, assigned as investigator to the District Attorney's Office and questioned re his knowledge of the activities of [REDACTED] (deceased), former New Orleans private detective and former SAC of FBI, Chicago. [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was interested in obtaining the names of former associates of [REDACTED] in various Cuban movements with which [REDACTED] was connected and also a photograph allegedly taken by JOSEPH NEWBROUGH, private detective employed by [REDACTED], of some jeeps and trucks being shipped to Cuba. [REDACTED] was also attempting to locate [REDACTED] files. Based upon comments made by [REDACTED] it was apparent to informant that [REDACTED] both former associates of [REDACTED] have been interviewed.

[REDACTED] advised that in talking with [REDACTED] it was apparent that [REDACTED] was attempting to develop facts which would tend to indicate that a conspiracy originated in New Orleans involving Cuban Nationals and OSWALD for the purpose of assassinating President KENNEDY.

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] had in his possession a copy of the Warren Report which reflected an interview in Dallas by the Warren Commission of a woman by the name of [REDACTED] (PH). This woman was a Cuban Exile with family apparently living somewhere in Cuba. Informant did not have the actual name of the woman. (It is noted that Esquire Magazine, December, 1966, issue, reflects that a Mrs. SYLVIA ODIO claims she was

contacted by OSWALD and two Cuban Nationals prior to the assassination.)

[REDACTED] states that JACK S. MARTIN and JOSEPH NEWBROUGH are both known to him and personally regards them as mental cases.

The alleged photographs taken on New Orleans docks regarding the shipment of trucks to CASTRO's Cuba are probably referring to the news item which appeared in the Caribbean Newsletter dated September 15, 1960, and forwarded to the Bureau by airtel dated December 9, 1960, in the case entitled

[REDACTED]. This newsletter published a reprint from the Standard Times, New Bedford, Mass., Friday, September 9, 1960, concerning shipment of trucks to Cuba.

[REDACTED] advised that in talking with [REDACTED] of the District Attorney's Office, he learned that the District Attorney Office has also apparently talked to SID DEVILLE, operator of the Mardi Gras Lounge on Bourbon Street, New Orleans, and a woman named ANDERSON who knew JACK RUBY and now may possibly be employed by DEVILLE.

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] indicated that he planned to talk to [REDACTED] and had either talked to or planned to talk to [REDACTED] New Orleans attorney.

[REDACTED] advised that in the event he received any additional information he will call it to the New Orleans Office's attention.

No further investigation is being conducted by the New Orleans Office regarding the inquiry being conducted by District Attorney JIM GARRISON. For the information of the Bureau, JIM GARRISON is a former Bureau Agent and various rumors have been circulating in the City of New Orleans which indicate that he may be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor with the current Governor JOHN McKEITHEN, which election will be held in December, 1967.

FBI

Date: 12-27-63

Transmit the following in Plaintext

(Type in plain text or code)

Via Airtel

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (62-new) (RUC)

UNSUBS;
Ranch Owned by [REDACTED]
Power, Montana
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Butte OO

[REDACTED]

At the same time furnished information in that case he also furnished additional information relating to the activities of unknown persons at a ranch owned by [REDACTED] at Power, Montana, where he claimed a fellow prisoner told him there was a "den of communists" and where he stated this same fellow prisoner claimed to have seen film, both movie and still photographs, of the "Dallas Episode," involving the assassination of President Kennedy.

While no allegations are made that anyone associated with this ranch had any connection with the assassination of President Kennedy, or had any information relating to the assassination, two copies of the LHM setting forth this information are

John F.

- (3) Bureau (encl.-8)
2- Butte (encl.-2)
2- Dallas (encl.-2)
1- Las Vegas (encl.-1) (info)
3- Memphis (1-62-new)
(1-87-10324)
(1-44-1166)

ENCLOSURE

FLJ:FJ
(11)

CARBON COPY

Approved: JAN 2 1967
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-284-12

being furnished Dallas for information in connection with Dallas case captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11-22-63, Dallas, Texas; MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING, Dallas File 89-43, Bufile 62-103060, in the event Dallas feels that any additional inquiry of any kind is warranted.

One copy of this airtel and LHM are being forwarded Las Vegas in the event Butte or Dallas feel that the prisoner named FULLER, allegedly now in the Federal institution at El Reno, should be interviewed.

Two copies of the LHM are being forwarded to Butte which covers Power, Montana, where the above-mentioned ranch is located.

Eight copies of this LHM are being furnished to the Bureau in the event the Bureau desires to disseminate same to other agencies.

No further action is contemplated by the Memphis Office. In the event the Bureau feels that this information warrants any additional inquiry in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy, the Bureau is requested to advise Dallas, Las Vegas and Butte.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
December 27, 1966

Re: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
ROYNA WOODHOUSE,
POKER, MONTANA
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Eric Frank Berglund, who stated that his temporary address is in care of his niece, Mrs. Alice Kay Stillman, 114 West Cherry, McKenzie, Tennessee, Telephone No. 352-2023, appeared at the Memphis Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 16, 1966 and furnished to a representative of the FBI information concerning various matters, all of which information he stated was based upon hearsay from fellow prisoners at various locations in the recent past. Berglund stated that he was arrested by Agents of the FBI at Memphis, Tennessee in late August of 1966, based on an indictment returned against him and Robert Dahle Sparrow at Las Vegas, Nevada, charging them with Interstate Transportation of Stolen Property in connection with their handling of nose securities. He stated he is presently free on bond awaiting trial. He stated that he was not furnishing information in the hope of receiving any consideration in the future from any Federal authorities but was furnishing information because he thought it was his "duty as a citizen." Included in the information furnished by Berglund was the following:

In November, 1966, Berglund was confined in the County Jail in Cheyenne, Wyoming, Berglund at the time being under subpoena as a witness in U. S. District Court, Cheyenne, although he was never called to testify. He had been taken by a United States Marshal from the Clark County Jail, Las Vegas, Nevada, where he was confined awaiting trial to the County Jail at Cheyenne, Wyoming in order that he would be available in Cheyenne to testify. While in the County Jail at Cheyenne he met and talked with a prisoner whose last name was Fuller and whose first name possibly was Robert. Fuller talked as though he was from a well to do family in the State of Montana. On one occasion, Fuller started to tell Berglund about a "big spread" or ranch located in the State of Montana and which was owned by some relative or in-law of Fuller's. Berglund stated that as he recalled Fuller told him that one of Fuller's sisters was married to the son of the man who owns this "big spread." Berglund advised on December 16, 1966, that he could not recall the name of the town where this ranch was located or the name of

62-107060

RE: VESOPS, RONALD WOODFORD
POWER, WOODFORD
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION COLLECTION

12-27-86

the person owning the ranch but he had the name of the owner and the address written on a piece of paper at the home of his fiance and he would call this name and address on his return to Memphis.

Berglund stated that Fuller mentioned this ranch on a number of occasions and told Berglund, or at least indicated by his conduct and attitude, that he was "astounded" of what is going on at this ranch. Berglund stated that on one occasion Fuller remarked that there was a "den of communists" at this ranch. On another occasion Fuller mentioned that there were people from India and China and also persons from Berkeley, California coming to this ranch and Fuller indicated that there have been as many as fifteen to twenty persons, all of whom were visitors, staying at this ranch at one time. Fuller mentioned on another occasion that he, Fuller, had visited this ranch and had seen film, both movie and still photographs, of the "Dallas Episode." Berglund stated that it was clear from his conversation with Fuller at the time that Fuller was referring to the assassination of former President John Fitzgerald Kennedy at Dallas, Texas. Berglund advised that Fuller furnished him no information of any kind to indicate that anyone associated with the ranch had any connection whatever with the assassination of President Kennedy or with any of the events leading to or following the assassination. Berglund also stated that Fuller furnished him no information to indicate that anyone at this ranch possessed any type film not already available to all interested authorities. He stated that Fuller merely mentioned to him having seen some film, both movie and still photographs, of the "Dallas Episode" and Berglund concluded that he, Berglund, should furnish this information to some authorities since Fuller suggested there was a "den of communists" at this ranch where films of the assassination were also shown.

Berglund described Fuller as a white male, age twenty-one or twenty-two, 5' 5" or 6", weight, 115 to 120 pounds, build, small, hair, dirty blond, wavy, who is originally from the State of Montana and who he believes was scheduled to go to a penal institution at El Reno, Nevada following a plea of guilty to some Federal Judge.

Subsequently Berglund telephonically contacted the Memphis Office of the FBI, furnishing the name and address of the above-mentioned

RE: UNSTUB;
ACQUA WOODHOUSE: PC 41

12-27-66

ranch in Montana as follows: "Acqua Woodhouse, Fover, Montana."

In furnishing background information concerning himself, Berglund remarked that in 1961, in Kingston, N. Y., he had been involved in an automobile accident following which he suffered from a loss of memory. He stated, however, that he has never been confined to a mental institute, has never been treated by a psychiatrist, and has suffered no loss of memory in recent years. He stated that he has no objection to the disclosure of his identity to other government agencies. He stated that for the time being he can be reached in care of his fiancée, Mrs. Alice Kay Stillman, 114 West Cherry, McLenzie, Tennessee.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

DIRECTOR, FBI

12/28/66

SAC, LAS VEGAS (105-170) (P)

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed to the Bureau is original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding captioned individual.

A copy of the letterhead memorandum is being forwarded with FD-376 to U. S. Secret Service, Los Angeles, California.

One copy of the letterhead memorandum is furnished to the Pittsburgh Office for information inasmuch as Subject is from that area.

Dissemination to Secret Service is felt desirable inasmuch as Subject claims he was interviewed by Secret Service in 1965 at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, after he attempted to contact Secretary of Defense ROBERT S. MC NAMARA.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
1 - Pittsburgh (Enc. 1)(Info)
1 - Las Vegas
JPP/tfh
(4)

EX 113
REC 5

62-114000-4367
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 10 1967

JAN 19 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-170-4367



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Las Vegas, Nevada
December 28, 1966

BIS-18 40
Pitt-

On December 27, 1966,

appeared at the Las Vegas, Nevada,
office of the FBI.

_____ said he has frequently written letters to various congressmen and senators and to editors of various newspapers about the Vietnam situation. He said his remarks were critical of the decisions made in the Executive Department of the United States Government. He said he has also expressed his opinion that he felt that there was a conspiracy in regard to the assassination of President Kennedy. He said he always felt that Lee Harvey Oswald was not alone in this assassination; however, he said he had no specific information to the contrary.

_____ said that in March, 1965, he was in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and called the daughter of Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, and attempted to obtain the phone number of her father without success. He stated he wanted to call Mr. McNamara and criticize our actions in Vietnam. He later contacted the daughter again who made arrangements to see him and, when he arrived at her residence in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, several individuals were with the daughter and tried to arrest him but he escaped and barricaded himself in a hotel in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

_____ added that he has been confined in a mental hospital on two occasions at the Mayview State Hospital in Bridgeville, Pennsylvania. He said he was confined there in 1965 and 1966. He said that in August, 1965, he was

10 4367

63514

interviewed by two Secret Service agents in this hospital. He said he felt he was interviewed because of his attempt to contact Secretary of Defense McNamara.

[redacted] stated that he is presently working for [redacted] Las Vegas, Nevada, but said he does not have access to confidential matters. He said that since being in Las Vegas, Nevada, he feels that people are following him and he sometimes observed cars that he feels are following him, especially after he has been drinking. He said he is afraid that someone is trying to kill him because of his criticism of the United States policy in Vietnam.

[redacted] said that he has tried to obtain psychiatric assistance in Las Vegas, Nevada, through the Nevada State Mental Hygiene Clinic and added he is going to attempt to obtain assistance through the Veteran's Administration inasmuch as he is a veteran.

[redacted] said he is not violent and will "run from a fight." He added, however, that he purchased a carbine in a pawn shop in Las Vegas, Nevada, a few months ago but has since given it to a friend and no longer has access to it. He said he bought this carbine for protection inasmuch as he felt people were following him.

[redacted] said he was born May 18, 1940, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and his father is [redacted] Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

WEC 1/8
4500

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 107

COPY 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 1/5/67

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (55-1) (C)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: Dallas

Enclosed herewith are the original and five copies of a LHM setting forth information received on 12/27/66, concerning captioned matter.

Two copies each of the LHM are being furnished to Dallas and Portland.

Copies have also been furnished to Secret Service in Los Angeles and in Sacramento, California.

The original material furnished by Mr. RAY SHEFFER to SA DONALD M. HOLLAND is being retained by Las Vegas in LV file 55-1.

- 2 - Bureau (Enc.6)
 - 2 - Dallas (Enc.2)
 - 2 - Portland (Enc.2)
 - 1 - Las Vegas
- DMH:ksm
(7)

Edmond Frank Bray

EC-42

EX-115

*cc to USSS
1/11/67
Kud*

4368

EXP. PROC.

5 JAN 24 1967



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Las Vegas, Nevada

January 5, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

EDWARD F. BRAD
J. J. JAMES
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On December 27, 1966, Mr. Ray Sheffer, Stardust and Desert Inn Hotels, Las Vegas, Nevada, furnished the Las Vegas Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation an envelope addressed to Desert Inn, Las Vegas, Nevada, and received by that hotel on December 20, 1966. The envelope bears the return address "P.O. Box 774, Portland, Oregon" and is postmarked "Drain, Or 97435, Dec 15 PM, 1966". The envelope contained two letters, one addressed to Honorable Grant Sawyer, Governor of Nevada, Carson City, Nevada, from one J. J. James, National Director; the other addressed to Manager, Harold's Club, Reno, Nevada. Copies of both letters are being made part of this memorandum.

In addition to the two above mentioned letters the envelope contained a small photostatic copy of a letter on the letterhead of "the Oregonian, Portland, Oregon 97201". That letter is as follows:

"September 2, 1966

"Evidence
P.O. Box 652
Empire, Oregon

"Gentlemen:

"May we please have a copy for review of
"Evidence Excluded from the Warren Report", if one is
available.

COPIES DESTROYED

"Sincerely yours,

"Melcolm C. Pauer
Associate Editor"

21 JAN 12 1973

4368

THE WARREN REPORT
IS A HOAX

Sanago
Harold's Club
Nevada

Nov. 20, 1966
P.O. Box 391
North Bend, Oregon

Dear Sir:

Five members of the organization known as JFCCTT, (Justice for Crew of The Thresher) planned and carried out the Dallas tragedy. Three months prior to the assassination, Naval Intelligence and the FBI had a photostat copy of a letter in which the entire Dallas plot was outlined in detail.

In Aug. 12, 1963 a letter was mailed to Governor Connally: "...as the former Secretary of Navy you are aware of the Submarine Thresher disaster and how fraudulent pressure/depth tests had been used.... group known as JFCCTT plan to assassinate you...sniper bullets... high power rifle...as you ride in an open car...in a parade in Dallas, Texas...". A copy of this letter was witnessed before a Notary Public on Aug. 12, 1963. Prior to and after the assassination Naval Intelligence and the FBI questioned my wife and I about the Connally letter.

I have in my possession 208 feet of 16mm film showing the actual assassination in all its horror. This movie was made by one of the members of JFCCTT. 39 Volumes of EVIDENCE EXCLUDED FROM THE WARREN REPORT have been filed with the Courts of Oregon and Wyoming. The Courts have issued injunctions which prohibit even an American Jew from seeing the movie and examining the Court filed Evidence.

Analysis of the film shows the following:

Shot #1 was fired from Rifle #1 from a position in front of the car (DUFF-2 BULLET ?) fragments of this bullet struck tree branches and the President's throat.

Shot #2 and #3 were fired from Rifle #2 and #3 from the upper reaches of the Texas Building. Shot #2 struck the President's back. Shot #3 struck Governor Connally.

Shot #4 was fired from Rifle #1. This shot tore part of the President's head to shreds. " Matter " larger than 25¢ is shown flying through the air.

Harold's Club interested in having the first public showing of this movie and public examination of all 39 Volumes of Court filed evidence which proves the WARREN REPORT IS A HOAX ?

Sincerely yours,

Edward P. Gray
to: FBI-UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE-ABC-CBS-NBC TV NEWS
Photos and photostats enclosed.

THE WARREN REPORT
IS A HOAX

Dec. 7, 1966
Portland, Oregon

Mr. Grant Sawyer
Gov. of Nevada
Carson City, Nevada

Dear Sir:

A number of tape recordings have been obtained by placing taps across various telephone lines AIA FBI LAS VEGAS STELE. Those recordings show, among other things how the FBI "used" a Small town Chamber of Commerce as an "INFORMER" and to pass out false information in an effort to try and disprove the fact the FBI had complete details of the Dallas tragedy, 3 months prior to the assassination.

Concealed "MIKES" have also been used. Nov. 26, 1963, FBI agent Sherk: "When those in charge of the case come across your letter to Governor Connally, they will contact us at once. We don't want to look like fools up here. Bray, did you write the letter?"

"As far as I know there are more than 3 in this "gang". No, I never saw any of them as far as I know. No, I wouldn't know any of them if I met them on the street. That "woman" he is living "with" as bad as any of them. FBI in Portland have a file on her over a thousand miles long. I just gather up all letters and other stuff I can lay my hands on and pass it to the FBI here in the local Post Office. The FBI said one of them fell on his head some time back and hasn't been the same since. No, the FBI never told me why they had'nt picked up his Top Level Secret Security Clearance documents and all of his Naval papers....."

Is the FBI using your home town Chamber of Commerce as an "INFORMER" on the citizens of your home town?

Sincerely yours,

J.J. James
atl. Director

SEE THE COPY OF THE ACTUAL ASSASSINATION. EXAMINE ALL 39
CLUES OF EVIDENCE EXCLUDED FROM THE WARREN REPORT. LISTEN
TO THE HEARD OF NAVAL INTELLIGENCE-SHERK & WILLIAMS OF THE FBI-
THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE AS THEY TALK INTO THE

1821
48
FREDERIC MICHIGAN
DEC. 15, 1966

MR J. EGAR HOOVER
CHIEF OF THE F. B. I.
WASHINGTON D. C.

MR HOOVER,
NOT MANY DAYS AGO, YOU WERE ON THE EVENING NEWS CAST, SAYING THAT
LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS NOT IN CONJUNCTION WITH OUTSIDE HELP IN THE ASSASS-
INATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY.
MR HOOVER, YOU SHOULD HAVE SAID, "AS FAR AS I KNOW OF." THERE ARE
MANY FACTIONS IN THIS NATION OF OURS, AND I AM SURE YOU ARE NOT ACQUAINTED
WITH THEM ALL.

President
SINCERELY YOURS,

ROBERT B. MECK

Robert B. Meck
REC-75 62-1160-4369
15 DEC 1966
10:10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: December 13, 1966

FROM : L. M. Walters *lmw*

- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Walters
- 1 - Mr. Gillespie
- 1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

The Bureau is in receipt of a long rambling circular-type letter dated 12/7/66, postmarked Melbourne, Australia, from captioned individual seeking support for his theory that there exists in the world an illegal radio station which emits waves and impulses affecting the whole world. He is obviously a mental case and an answer to this letter and any future letters is not deemed warranted.

By way of background, [REDACTED] was a Special Agent for the period 1930 to 1931 and was a former trial attorney in the Antitrust Division of the Department. On [REDACTED] he filed a rambling and incoherent tort suit in U. S. District Court, District of Columbia, seeking \$11 million in which he named the Director, the Attorney General and 29 other high Government officials as defendants.

ENCLOSURE

In this suit he is seeking restoration of his position in the Antitrust Division, including back pay since his retirement from the Department on 10/23/65, at age 62. He alleges that the defendants failed to locate and terminate the above-mentioned illegal radio station, which station caused him to involuntarily retire from the Department. Our Washington Field Office has a pending Federal Tort Claims Act case arising out of his suit and by airtel dated 11/30/66, Washington Field Office advised that the U. S. Attorney's office plans to file a motion seeking dismissal of his suit prior to 12/23/66. Further, according to the U. S. Attorney's office efforts are being made to commit [REDACTED] to a hospital for mental treatment.

RECOMMENDATION:

62-109060-

NOT RECORDED

Based on the contents of [REDACTED] 12/7/66 letter it appears evident that he is sending additional letters to the Bureau. In view of this it is recommended that a card be prepared in Crime Record Division indicating that communications received from [REDACTED] should not be answered.

CTG: DC
(5)

1 JAN 6 1967

Care U. S. A. Consul General,
Melbourne, Australia.
December 7, 1968

Dear Al,

I know you will be interested in this letter on a serious matter in Court in which I have named Mr. Hoover a defendant. It appears the greatest threat to humanity in all history.

Did you personally see the note I left for you in your office in respect of Lee Harvey Oswald and the assassination of President Kennedy during the hearings by the Warren Commission?

Please let me know, and what was done with my memorandum to you.

Sincerely yours,

~~SECRET~~
62-109060-
ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 12/15/66

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka (Deceased)

IS - 2 - CUBA

CO: DALLAS

(Bufile 105-32555)

(NY 105-32431)

(DL 100-10461) (P)

On 12/13/66, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, who was very active during the period of the investigation of the assassination and related events, appeared at the Dallas Office of the FBI and advised SA MAXIMILIAN C. CLEMENTS as follows, with the understanding that his identity as the source of the information would not be disclosed outside the Bureau.

[REDACTED] in connection with "Life's" attempt to develop additional facts shedding light on the assassination and, particularly, whether more than one person was involved and whether OSWALD and JACK RUBY were acquainted. [REDACTED] advised that in this connection, "Life" proposes, within the next several days, to bring one [REDACTED] (believed identical to [REDACTED]) who is mentioned on pages [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated [REDACTED] at Dallas, Texas, and pages [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated [REDACTED] at Dallas, Texas), identified by

- 4 - Bureau (3 - 105-32555) (RM) (Enc. 1) (105-32555)
 (1 - 100-409763) (RM) (LANE)
 2 - New York (1 - 105-32431) (RM)
 (1 - 100-113644) (RM) (LANE)
 2 - Dallas (1 - 100-10461)
 (1 - 100-10970) (RM) (LANE)

PG:cjs
 (3)

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M. Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

JAN 17 1967

DL 100-10461

[redacted] is a "San Francisco queer," to Dallas to make some contacts in the homosexual fraternities. [redacted] has reportedly previously lived in Dallas and has been used in an undercover capacity by the Dallas Police Department, possibly the Homicide Bureau.

[redacted] deals with information reportedly furnished by [redacted] concerning [redacted] meeting OSWALD first in New Orleans, later in Dallas, his meeting with RUBY and alleged homosexual connections between OSWALD and RUBY.

[redacted] felt he should advise the Dallas FBI Office of "Life" Magazine's intention, and stated he does not personally believe there is anything to the allegations of homosexuality or, in fact, to the allegations of various authors who would raise the question of more than one assassin, and the OSWALD - RUBY association.

[redacted] stated that in this connection, he has come into possession of information that FRANK O'CONNOR, former New York District Attorney and Democratic candidate for governor, came upon information a few years ago which identified [redacted] as an active homosexual participant. [redacted] according to [redacted] was a former New York Assemblyman, but did not seek a second term after his homosexual connections were discovered and the Democratic organization had prevailed on him not to run for re-election.

[redacted] also mentioned the allegations reported made by some persons that they saw smoke coming from a point near the railroad overpass west of the Texas School Book Depository Building at the time the assassin's shots were fired. He stated that a GEORGE A. DAVIS, a Union Terminal employee who has not been interviewed, has reportedly stated

DL 130-10461

that the smoke referred to probably came from the motorcycle of a Dallas police officer named HARNESSE.

The above data is furnished the Bureau for its information, and is not being incorporated in an LHM in view of the fact ~~that it is~~ specifically requested that it not be disseminated outside the Bureau.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1/13/67

DATE: December 13, 1963

TO: Mr. Wick

FROM: D. C. Moore

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Captioned individual has sent four letters to the Director, two of which were received on December 14th and the remaining two on December 15th. While he had signed them by captioned name, the envelopes in which they were transmitted have the name Walter Winchell affixed in captioned individual's handwriting.

Although he indicates confidence in the FBI, his communications are generally non-sensical and reflect he may be suffering from mental instability. He registers suspicion of CIA which he states was set up by "Warren and Company" and that its secrecy enables it to serve communists most ably. He also expresses a distrust for President Johnson and the handling of President Kennedy's assassination which he alleges was a conspiracy between "L.B.J. and Kolia." He also feels that he is under surveillance by a cab company in the area and alleges that the city is a "cesspool full of Castros."

[REDACTED] is not identifiable in Bufiles and in view of the general content of his letters, it is not felt that any response or action by this Bureau is warranted. Accordingly, his communications will not be acknowledged.

RECOMMENDATION:

That captioned individual's communications not be acknowledged.

- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosures
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

EX-115

62-109060-4369X

NOT RECORDED

159 JAN 12 1967

62 FEB 14 1967
FEB 10 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: December 21, 1966

FROM : D. C. Morrell *DM*

SUBJECT: ROBERT B. MEEK
FREDERIC, MICHIGAN

By letter dated December 15th correspondent noted he had heard on an evening newscast the Director's remarks that "Lee Harvey Oswald was not in conjunction with outside help in the assassination of John F. Kennedy." Meek then noted "Mr. Hoover, you should have said, 'as far as I know of.' There are many factions in this nation of ours, and I am sure you are not acquainted with them all." Meek is not identifiable in Bureau files.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the tenor of Meek's letter it should not be answered.

- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

BGH:par (4)

REC-75

REC-75

17 JAN 10 1967

61 JAN 16 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick
FROM : M. A. Jones

DATE: 12-28-66

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"
BY WILLIAM MANCHESTER

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
SYNOPSIS

REC-75

The purpose of this memorandum is to set forth a brief review of the galley proofs for "Look" magazine's version of "The Death of a President" by William Manchester--with particular reference to criticisms of Lyndon Johnson, references to the FBI and other items of pertinence to the Bureau.

The "Look" magazine version is divided into four installments, the first of which is scheduled for publication in the January 24, 1967, issue of "Look." The four installments cover (1) the hours immediately preceding John and Jackie Kennedy's trip to Texas in November, 1963, and their arrival in Texas; (2) the morning and afternoon of the assassination; (3) activities and animosities during the immediate post-assassination hours at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, in the Presidential airplane at Dallas, and during the flight to Washington; and (4) events in Washington during the hours immediately following the return of the Presidential airplane--with particular reference to the tensions and antagonisms which arose between the Kennedy clique and the new Johnson administration.

"ENCLOSURE FILE"

The "Look" version contains infrequent backhanded references to the FBI. Manchester twice cites a so-called favorite joke of John F. Kennedy in which Kennedy would state that the three most overrated things in the world were the State of Texas, the FBI and the political wizardry of Lyndon Johnson (or anything else which came to mind). Manchester notes

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Miss Gandy

ENCLOSURE

REC-75

6 FEB 16 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

FCS/GWG:ksj/jma

(12)

FEB 27 1967

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

that the Director was the first person to tell Robert Kennedy that the President had been shot--but the Director did not personally visit Kennedy to express his sympathy. He also states that in the hours immediately following the assassination, President Johnson "applied the Johnsonian cattle prod to J. Edgar Hoover" in connection with the FBI's investigation of the assassination. Manchester further makes reference to FBI Agent James Hosty, "who had questioned Lee Oswald after his return from Russia," watching President Kennedy from the curb in Dallas at 12:24 p.m. on November 22, 1963, and then stepping into a grill for lunch.

The first two installments of the "Look" version contain considerable "small talk" about Texas Governor John Connally, Texas Senator Ralph Yarborough, and the City of Dallas. The third and fourth installments begin to point up the antagonism and bad feelings which erupted during the immediate post-assassination period between the Kennedy clique and the new Johnson administration.

Several pages of the galleys, including those containing statements and conclusions concerning the animosity between the Kennedy and Johnson groups, bear handwritten notations in the margins. In several instances these include the word "cut." The effect which these notations will have on the final published version is unknown.

OBSERVATION:

The "Look" version of Manchester's book reflects that the book will appeal to "gossip-artists" and others with small minds. It is not the scholarly, definitive treatment which many persons had hoped Manchester would present, and it is obvious that there were many more members of the Kennedy clique than the Johnson group among Manchester's sources.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Wick
Hosty
Details

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

DETAILS:

PART I

Part 1 (pages 1-30) of the uncut "Look" magazine version of William Manchester's forthcoming book on the Kennedy assassination describes the departure of President Kennedy and his party from Washington, D. C., in November, 1963, for a political trip to Texas. The narrative contains comments relative to the President's arrival in San Antonio and ends with the Presidential party reaching the Hotel Texas in Fort Worth on the evening of November 21, 1963.

Specific points felt to be pertinent--including items critical of Lyndon Johnson, as well as mention of the FBI--are as follows:

Page 1 --

The President felt he was making an unnecessary trip to Texas. In one of his "tart" jokes, the last line of which could be adapted to this occasion, he remarked that the three most overrated things in the world were the State of Texas, the FBI and the political wizardry of Lyndon Baines Johnson.

Page 4 --

Mention is made of John F. Kennedy's plans for a second term as President. According to Manchester, Robert Kennedy wanted to "bow out" as Attorney General and would ask to be Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

Page 5 --

Texas would be rough. At the Los Angeles convention in 1960 where Johnson had attempted to secure the Presidential nomination for himself, Kennedy himself had been smitten by Johnsonian partisans led by Governor John Connally who spread rumors that he would not live out his first term because he was "diseased."



M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

Page 6 --

A notation in the margin of this page reflects that Lyndon Johnson definitely would have been John Kennedy's selection as a running mate in 1964. This page also begins an unflattering description of Texas Governor John Connally.

Page 8 --

Manchester takes minor exception with the Warren Commission--"The Warren Commission reported that the luncheon site (in Dallas) was selected by the Secret Service with (Kenneth) O'Donnell's approval. This is incorrect. The decision was a political decision, made by politicians."

Page 10 --

Manchester states that the Warren Commission, ten months after the assassination, found "no evidence" of any connection between Lee Harvey Oswald's crime and the "general atmosphere of hate" in Dallas. According to Manchester, the Commission's "verdict was influenced by expediency."

Page 16 --

Senator Ralph Yarborough, in his political fight with Governor Connally, had learned the details of a trap Connally had laid for him. The more Yarborough thought about it, the more wrathful he became. "Connally and Johnson--for he held the Vice President guilty as a co-conspirator--were as black as a Republican's heart."

Page 18 --

Mention is made of Presidential activities in San Antonio; stress is laid on the alleged feud between Yarborough and Connally. Reporters allegedly saw Yarborough avoiding the Vice President, and they decided to call it a snub. "Connally was to blame, but Connally was safe and snug in the big Lincoln; it was Johnson who was losing face."

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

Page 20-- The Presidential party arrived in Houston, Texas. The President sent for Vice President Johnson, both of whom were staying at the Rice Hotel. In a conference in the Presidential Suite the two men became involved in a disagreement. Mrs. Kennedy was in the next room although she was aware of "raised voices." Hotel servants heard Yarborough's name mentioned several times. "Johnson controlled his celebrated temper in his chief's presence, but in the words of one man on duty outside, 'He left that suite like a pistol.' " After the Vice President left, Jacqueline Kennedy commented, "He sounded mad," whereupon the President looked amused. "That's just Lyndon. But he's in trouble."

Page 23-- Manchester mentions that nine Secret Service agents "were out on the town" in Fort Worth, the evening before the President was shot. These agents started with beer and mixed drinks. Some of these agents were slated for official duty the next day.

PART II

Part II (pages 1-35) deals with events on November 22, 1963--the date of the assassination. Comments are made concerning the lives of Lee Harvey Oswald and President Kennedy. This Part sets forth the actual assassination and the taking of the President's body to Parkland Hospital.

Page 2 -- Early on the morning of November 22, 1963, President Kennedy made his appearance in the hotel lobby. He appeared happy. A reporter was struck by the difference between the President's mood and the Vice President's. He wished Johnson a good morning. Johnson's answer, the newsman noted, was "dour, mechanical, perfunctory."

Page 5 -- Mention is made of a visit by President-elect Kennedy in November, 1960, to the LBJ ranch in Texas when Kennedy was invited by Johnson to participate in a hunt for wild game. Kennedy was a crack shot in trap shooting. In one version of his "pet joke" he used to tell friends that the three most overrated things in the world were the State of Texas, the FBI and marksmanship.

Page 10-- In Dallas Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson welcomed the Kennedys for the fourth time in less than 24 hours. "Both couples felt slightly

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

silly." Moreover, there would be two more such welcomes, and Lyndon looked up at Jackie "shrugging comically at the absurdity of it all, and she laughed." After the Dallas airport reception line broke up, Johnson's next scheduled performance wouldn't be until that afternoon. The cheers on the other side of the chain fence were for the President. After a token appearance, the Vice President led Lady Bird to a convertible. "He was so disgusted with the decline in his own political power that he ordered the car's commercial radio turned on full blast to drown out the noise of the crowd."

Page 13-- Mention is made that at 12:24 p.m., November 22, 1963, Jim Hosty, an FBI Agent who had questioned Oswald after his return from Russia, watched Kennedy from the curb and then stepped into the Alamo Grill for lunch. "He had seen the President. His day, he felt, was made."

Page 16-- A paragraph is utilized to describe the wounds inflicted by Oswald upon the President. Manchester's account coincides with the official autopsy report.

Page 18-- Manchester constantly stresses the differences between Johnson and Kennedy. Here he comments that one of the earliest consequences of the assassination "was to become one of the most searing: a schism among those who were close to the Presidency. The loyalists, mourning John Kennedy, could not adjust to Lyndon Johnson." Manchester then describes the confusion this schism caused among Secret Service agents in Dallas.

Page 30-- Manchester mentions that Director J. Edgar Hoover communicated the news of the President's assassination to Attorney General Robert Kennedy. Mr. Hoover first called the Attorney General's office but eventually located the Attorney General at the latter's home in Virginia. Manchester makes these comments concerning Mr. Hoover's call to the Attorney General's office: "His delivery, as always, was staccato, shrill, mechanical."

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

PART III

Part III (pages 1-43) describes the harrowing hours at Parkland Hospital, the conflict there over removal of the President's body from Dallas, the transfer of the casket from the hospital to the Presidential plane at Love Field. Considerable space is then allocated to a description of activities occurring on the Presidential plane leading to the swearing in of Lyndon Johnson as the new President. The chapter concludes with arrival of the Presidential plane in Washington, D. C.

Page 3 -- Throughout Part III Manchester constantly emphasizes the differences between Kennedy and his staff and Johnson and his staff. The first sentence of paragraph two sums up Manchester's viewpoint: "To those who loved John Kennedy the transition of power seemed needlessly cruel." The author continues: "Consolidating the two groups on one airplane was to prove extremely unfortunate and aspects of Johnson's behavior in a very understandable state of shock may have proven exacerbating, but the difficulty there was largely one of manners and mannerisms. Johnson was not himself that afternoon--no man was himself then."

Page 4 -- In the second paragraph from the bottom the FBI is briefly mentioned. It is stated that during a Cosmos Club meeting, brought to the FBI's attention some six months after the tragedy, Major General Petro A. del Valle, USMC (ret.), a former commanding officer of the First Marine Division, told an admiring group of retired officers: "It was the hand of God that pulled the trigger that killed Kennedy."

Page 5 -- Another telephone conversation between Director J. Edgar Hoover and Attorney General Robert Kennedy is reported. Mr. Hoover again called Kennedy at the latter's Virginia home telling the Attorney General that his brother was dead. " 'The President's dead,' he said snappily and hung up." Manchester then adds, "He (Mr. Hoover) expressed no compassion; he did not seem to be upset. His voice, as the Attorney General recalled afterward, was 'not quite as excited as if he were reporting the fact that he had found a Communist on the faculty of Howard University.' Ordinarily garrulous, Hoover had suddenly turned curt with his superior."

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

"It would be charitable to attribute the swift change to the stresses of that afternoon. Yet although Bob Kennedy continued in the Cabinet for over nine months, Hoover, whose office was on the same floor, never walked over to offer his condolences. One of his assistants wrote Kennedy a moving letter, and the agents in the FBI's crime squad sent him a message of sympathy, but their Director remained sphinxlike."

(Marginal notes, apparently from an editor, indicate that the material in the above two paragraphs is to be cut. It is not clear whether the two complete paragraphs are to be omitted or whether the sentence "He expressed no compassion; he did not seem to be upset" will still remain from the final two paragraphs.)

(This reflects the same distortion and pettiness that led Robert Kennedy, or a member of his staff, to falsely assert to "Newsweek" magazine in the Fall of 1964 that the Director did not send Robert Kennedy a letter of condolence at the time of John Kennedy's death. That false statement was very effectively refuted by the Director.)

Pages 26-38--In these pages a detailed account is given of events occurring on the Presidential plane at Love Field, Dallas. Both Johnson and his staff and Mrs. Kennedy, the President's body and members of the Kennedy staff are aboard. All through this description Manchester emphasizes how Mrs. Kennedy's privacy was invaded by Johnson and his staff and how the holding of the plane in Dallas so Johnson could take the oath of office caused deep concern and anguish to Mrs. Kennedy and her friends.

Pages 26-27--Upon arrival at Love Field, Mrs. Kennedy wanted to be by herself for a few moments in the Presidential plane. She entered her bedroom and, to her amazement, inside she found, "sprawled across the bedspread," Lyndon Johnson dictating to a secretary. Mrs. Kennedy came to a dead stop. The new President "heaved himself up and hastily lumbered past her." The secretary also left the bedroom.

Page 27--Considerable space is now devoted to explaining conflicting orders to the pilot of the Presidential aircraft. The Kennedy party, now that the President's body was aboard, desired to leave Dallas



M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

Immediately for Washington. Johnson, on the other hand, wanted to remain on the ground until he could be sworn in as the new President. Godfrey McHugh, a Kennedy aide, gave instructions to pilot Jim Swindal to take off. Mac Kilduff, a White House aide, knowing of Johnson's desire to wait to be sworn in, darted to the pilot's compartment and instructed Pilot Swindal to cut the motors off. Manchester then sets forth other incidents involving the tension inside the cabin. "Johnson's decision to take his oath in Dallas was about to cause an increase in the inevitable tension between the Johnson and Kennedy people.

"During the past two hours, the Kennedy staff had lost a President and then battled to remove his coffin from the hospital. They had faced more buffeting than most people experience in a lifetime. Their tempers were tinder. If Johnson had directed them to take the plane parked alongside rather than Air Force One, they would have been spared the climax of their anguish."

Page 30-- "The conflict had become irreconcilable. The Kennedy party believed that Air Force One's chief passenger was their fallen leader; since he could not give them orders, they looked to Mrs. Kennedy, who shared their feeling that they must quit Dallas, and who was bewildered by the delay. The attitude of the Johnson party, on the other hand, was summed up by Youngblood (the Secret Service agent), who drew Lem Johns aside during the turmoil and emphatically told him, 'When the boss says we go, then we go.' "

Page 30-- Toward the conclusion of this incident Manchester reports that McHugh pointed toward the tail compartment crying, "I have only one President, and he's lying back in that cabin." His words were heard by virtually every passenger. "But Lyndon Johnson had ears too." General McHugh had forfeited his hope for another star. Indeed, his days in uniform were numbered.

Page 31-- Lyndon and Lady Bird Johnson enter Jackie Kennedy's bedroom to offer their condolences. "Johnson called her 'Honey,' put his arm around her and shook his head, but he left expressions of commiseration to his wife. Mrs. Johnson was a woman, and Mrs. Kennedy liked her." According to Manchester, Lady Bird Johnson now made

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

an extremely cruel remark. "I don't know what to say. What wounds me most of all is that this should happen in my beloved state of Texas." Before Lady Bird finished she realized she had blundered. Kennedy's death should have wounded her more than the fact that it had occurred in Texas.

Page 32-- Manchester apparently now desires to give the impression that Johnson pressed upon Jackie Kennedy, still shocked by the events of the day, the wish of his to be sworn into office. Johnson explained that he had arranged for "an old friend," Judge Hughes, to administer the oath. She would be here, Johnson said, in about an hour. Manchester adds: "Alone on the bed, she smoked a cigarette, staring vacantly into space. Then the full force of what he had said struck her. An hour, she thought. My God, do I have to wait an hour?"

Page 32-- Manchester leaves the impression that there was considerable discussion by Johnson's party as to the mechanics of having the oath taken--which represented distressing contrast to the sad feelings of the Kennedy group. Couldn't the oath be taken aloft as the plane was on its way to Washington? "Instead a maddening discussion about lens angles and closeups had begun. The concern was arising in several minds that they were about to witness a spectacle which was bound to involve President Kennedy's widow. Independently of them, the widow was reaching the same conclusion; after the Johnsons' departure, she noticed that her Austin clothes (apparently clothes she was scheduled to wear at Austin, Texas) had been carefully laid out on the other bed...." Mrs. Kennedy had the nagging feeling that Johnson wanted her to look immaculate in his inaugural picture "so that the public's memory of the scene on Elm Street would be blurred."

Page 33-- Manchester comments that Johnson "continued to steamroller ahead"--that is, he was taking charge immediately without consideration for the feelings of the Kennedy group.

Page 34-- Ken O'Donnell (a Kennedy aide) couldn't see why the Kennedy people should be involved in a Johnson ceremony. "He was convinced that if the judge had reached the airport before the hearse, Johnson would have taken off without them."

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

Page 34-- Johnson talked to Attorney General Kennedy in Washington as to when and where he (Johnson) should take the oath. Manchester explains that there appears to be a misunderstanding as to what occurred in the conversation between Johnson and Robert Kennedy. Johnson's party had difficulty in finding an oath to use.

Page 35-- The Kennedy group did not want to be in the pictures of Johnson's swearing in ceremony. "Despite the width of the Hasselblad lens, it did not record the presence of a single male Kennedy aide." "President Johnson did not deserve this. To a man of his hypersensitivity, such treatment was deeply wounding. More important, it was an affront to the Presidency."

Page 38-- The flight from Dallas to Washington is described as one of bickering tension. "Individual recollections of the flight were to vary sharply, but nearly everyone in the cabin felt the smouldering animosity."

Page 40-- Manchester mentions that the rapport between Mrs. Kennedy and Mr. Johnson had been excellent, "but she knew how skillful he was at manipulating people. She intended to make certain she was not manipulated now" (after the plane arrived at Washington).

Page 43-- Manchester reports that Johnson was upset concerning incidents involved after landing of the plane. After presiding over the Cabinet for the first time, Johnson confided to one of its members that he had "real problems with the family." According to this secretary's notes, Johnson reportedly stated that the Kennedy family paid no attention to him whatsoever when the plane arrived, but he said he just turned the other cheek. "What can I do," he reportedly said, "I do not want to get into a fight with the family and the aura of Kennedy is important to all of us."

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

PART IV

Pages 1-32 --

Part IV is dedicated to events in Washington, D. C., in the hours following the arrival of President Kennedy's body--including the efforts of President Johnson to pick up and continue the business of running the Government. In their uncut version, these pages contain many passages reflecting a strong undercurrent of tension and animosity between Robert Kennedy, as well as other intimate members of the Kennedy clique, and President Johnson.

are:

Page 18 --

Manchester states that the then Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach proposed appointment of an investigative commission of the type that Chief Justice Earl Warren subsequently headed. Manchester continues, "To his horror, Katzenbach learned that the new President had tentatively decided upon a Texas commission, with all non-Texans, including Federal officials, excluded. Katzenbach went straight to Abe Fortas, the Washington attorney closest to Lyndon Johnson. He bluntly labeled Johnson's idea a ghastly mistake. From Fortas, he heard for the first time that the President intended to release the forthcoming FBI report on the assassination the moment it was ready. That, too, would be improper, Nick argued, and he insisted that the report be channeled through the Attorney General and himself."

Page 21 --

Manchester states that President Johnson "fenced sharply" with Katzenbach over whether the assassination should be investigated by a Federal or state board of inquiry and that the President "applied the Johnsonian cattle prod to J. Edgar Hoover, who by now was dispatching fleets of agents to Love Field."

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

Page 32 --

Manchester writes of a conversation between President Johnson and John F. Kennedy's top aide, Ted Sorensen, in which Johnson asked whether Sorensen thought a foreign government might be involved in the assassination. According to Manchester, Johnson showed Sorensen "an FBI memo advising him that the rulers of an unfriendly power had been hoping for Kennedy's death. The report was too hazy for serious consideration. There were no names or facts, and the name of the FBI's informant was in code. 'Meaningless,' said Sorensen, handing it back" to the President. (A quick survey of personnel of the Domestic Intelligence Division has disclosed none who recall such a communication being sent to President Johnson in the hours immediately following the assassination.)

The early pages of Part IV show a very close relationship between Jackie Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Bradlee (of "Newsweek" and "The Washington Post"). Manchester quotes Bradlee as describing Robert F. Kennedy as "the strongest thing you have ever seen" in the hours following the assassination. There are several other passages showing that Robert Kennedy took charge for Jackie Kennedy and stood by her throughout the funeral arrangements, including one which indicates that he joined the President's widow in her determination that the casket should remain closed.

Page 1 --

After being told by Robert Kennedy that "a Communist" appeared to have killed the President, Jackie Kennedy is quoted as remarking, "He didn't even have the satisfaction of being killed for Civil Rights. It's--it had to be some silly little Communist."

Page 4 --

In a paragraph which is marked to be "cut," Manchester states that Robert Kennedy "reaffirmed to Ken O'Donnell and Larry O'Brien that he had not urged Johnson to take the oath (of Presidency) on the plane."

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

Page 9 --

Reflects that while waiting at Bethesda Naval Hospital with Jackie Kennedy and others, Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara talked about how splendid John F. Kennedy's second four years as President would have been--and that McNamara was to have been Secretary of State during Kennedy's second term.

Page 10 --

Manchester recounts difficulties encountered by the Kennedy clique in arranging for a military escort for the President's body when it arrived at the White House. (Ultimately, the Marines responded in high style despite short notice.) Additionally, pages 16-17 indicate that "widespread antagonism toward the Secret Service" existed on the part of Presidential Secretary Evelyn Lincoln and possibly other members of the Kennedy clique.

Among the references in Part IV which are degrading to President Johnson or reflect animosity toward him are the following:

Pages 14, 23--

Arthur Schlesinger is shown as "wondering whether Lyndon Johnson should be his party's candidate in the coming (1964) election" and as conferring with Party Chairman John Bailey as to "whether it would be possible to deny the new President the nomination." Allegedly, Schlesinger was considering the possibility of a Robert Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey ticket in 1964.

Pages 17, 18--

Recount that Lyndon Johnson gave Evelyn Lincoln "less than an hour" to move from her White House office so that his (Johnson's) girls could move in. These pages leave no doubt that Evelyn Lincoln and Robert Kennedy were bitter over the new President's desire to quickly move the Kennedy staff members out, and himself in, at the White House. In this section of Part IV, Manchester describes an encounter between Johnson and Robert Kennedy at the White House in which "Johnson told him (Kennedy) that he needed him more than his brother had. By now, a half a dozen members of the administration had quoted this same line to Kennedy."

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

Pages 19, 20-- Manchester asserts that "a physical, visible frontier" quickly arose between the Johnson and Kennedy administrations. "All were aware of its existence... and the leadership of the Executive Department was split into two camps. At one end of the spectrum were the loyalists-- Schlesinger, Sorensen, O'Donnell, and their leader, Robert Kennedy.... At the other end stood the realists--men like Mac Bundy, who repeatedly reminded other members of the Kennedy team that 'the show must go on'...." Sergeant Shriver is described as another realist who volunteered his services during the early hours of the Johnson administration.

In a portion of the text labeled to be "cut," Manchester quotes Kenneth Galbraith as telling Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman, "We've got to take care of some of these liberals now, so they don't go shooting off their mouths."

Page 21 -- Manchester states that Johnson's "chameleon nature has never been more evident" than during his first full day as President. "There have never been so many Lyndon Johnsons.... The President was exploiting his great gift for exposing this or that facet of his character so that each visitor would leave with a feeling of warmth and reassurance. Since the visitors entered one at a time, his success was almost universal."

Page 22 -- Manchester cites the first meeting between new President Johnson and former President Eisenhower. He claims that Johnson impressed Eisenhower as being unsure of himself. He quotes Eisenhower as stating that Johnson was, "as he always is, nervous"--that Johnson asked Eisenhower's advice about many matters, but Johnson himself suggested nothing new or different.

Pages 24, 29-- Manchester describes a meeting between Kenneth Galbraith and President Johnson in which Johnson asks Galbraith to write a speech for him to deliver before a joint session of Congress. Then Manchester comments, "The President was making the same request of a half-dozen men. If you were literate, informed and empathic, you were being drafted." Later he states (in a section labeled to be "cut") that in contrast with John F. Kennedy's 'frontal approach' in which Kennedy expressed ideas or judgments as being

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"

his own, Lyndon Johnson "presented himself as an entrepreneur of other men's ideas. In the event that they proved to be bad ideas, the promoter wasn't at fault; he had merely offered them for consideration. His cautious introductions ('Bundy says,' 'Rusk says,' or 'McNamara says') absolved him from responsibility."

Page 24 --

Manchester deals with the first Cabinet meeting presided over by President Johnson. He states that "the meeting was not a triumph" for Johnson. Attorney General Kennedy, who was preoccupied with the funeral of his brother, arrived late and "sat back brooding, his heavy eyes hooded." In a portion of Part IV which is labeled to be "cut," Manchester states that Lyndon Johnson "was convinced that Kennedy's late arrival at the meeting had been intentional, and he insisted that Kennedy, bent upon humiliating him, had confided to 'an aide' that 'We won't go in until he has already sat down.' Kennedy not only denies this; when the President's interpretation was described to him, he was first flabbergasted, then amused."

Page 30 --

Manchester claims that during the early hours of the Johnson administration, Robert Kennedy was "exasperated" by the new President's failure to communicate with him directly rather than sending Sergeant Shriver or another "emissary" to confer with him.

Pages 31, 32--

In Sections which are labeled to be "cut," Manchester states, "It does seem obvious that Johnson felt balked, and that he blamed much of his frustration on Robert Kennedy. That was understandable. The Attorney General was symbolic of the past he had to overcome. It was also unfair....Afterward, and especially after he himself had become an elected President in his own right, Johnson would forget that he had ever pleaded for the support of Kennedy's aides. The very mention of their names would annoy him. Within a year, he would even resent the Kennedy aura itself...."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 12/30/66

FROM : Legat, London (62-358) (RUC)

REC-75

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS;
MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Enclosed are four copies of a memorandum and
four copies of letter addressed to the American
Ambassador, London, by one [REDACTED]
London, N. 1.

Enclosed for Paris are two copies of memorandum
and letter, and it is requested that Paris furnish one
copy of both to the U. S. Secret Service, American
Embassy, Paris.

[REDACTED]

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
 - 1 - Liaison (sent direct)
 - 1 - Paris (Encls. 4)
 - 1 - London
- ACM:cm
(6)

ST-112

REC-75 162-109060-4371

JAN 9 1967

INCLICE

ENCLOSURE a

cc LHM with encl.
20 SSS + Dept
10/67
JAN 22 1967

ST-112

EXP-PROC.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

December 30, 1966

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS.**

On December 12, 1966, the American Embassy, London, received a letter indicating the writer may have helpful information regarding the assassination of President Kennedy.

A confidential source of this office advised on December 29, 1966, that the writer of this letter is known to have an unsettled mental condition and given to acts of violence. At one time in the recent past the writer is known to have thrown a file at a British tax official. The writer is also known to have written numerous letters in the past regarding various non-specific complaints.

11
62-109060-437/
ENCLOSURE

~~REDACTED~~
LONDON, N.I.
8th Dec. 1966.

The American Ambassador.
U.S. Embassy,
Greenwich Sq., W.1

Sir:

I have the following information
which I hope may be helpful to
you in investigating President
Kennedy's death.

There were two men on the
grassy knoll. One had a gun
and the other was holding a

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

1137
ENCLOSURE

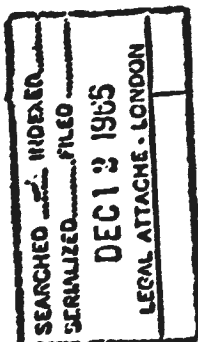
to find his accomplice, Thomas
Johnson. The address I have
been given is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Utah. 1-11-1965

I trust the information
I have obtained will help
you to discover who really
organised the Assassination.

Yours truly,

[REDACTED]



From the desk of
WALTER TROHAN

December 21, 1966

Dear Deke:

Here it is.

Walter

Walter Trohan
GEM/accp
12/28/66
Walter Trohan + Walter
GEM/accp
12/29/66

62 104600 -
NOT RECEIVED
193 JAN 17

ENCLOSURE

REC-6

EX-115

62 104600 118
11 JAN 11 1967

15 JAN 1

classified

8-1000

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-104600-118

WIRE TAPPING
by Walter Trohan

CHIEF OF CHICAGO TRIBUNE
WASHINGTON BUREAU

Bobby Kennedy's

Wife Fades in

Wire Tapping

Book Fades in

WIRE TAPPING

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20—At the moment the hottest thing in the Democratic party is Sen. Robert F. Kennedy of New York, the brother of the slain President, but his halo is slipping.

Disclosures of the hand he played in wire tapping and the exposure of his snobbery may send his popularity plunging far below that of President Johnson and leave him low man on the 1968 political totem pole.

Bobby came off second best in a "bugging" row with J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Hoover declared it was "absolutely inconceivable" that Bobby, his former boss as attorney general under President Kennedy, would deny knowledge of "bugging" in criminal cases.

Hoover produced memos from Kennedy's chief witness, Courtney A. Evans, a former assistant FBI director, who was promoted by Bobby to a post in the justice department. These disclosed that Bobby had approved "microphonic surveillance." The FBI has a file bulging with Kennedy approvals of wire taps which could be disclosed one a day, for months.

Telephones Special Wire Tap Group

NOT ONLY DID KENNEDY approve FBI wire taps, he approved "bugging" by the treasury department on Feb. 16, 1961. Furthermore, he set up a special wire tap group under his own command. This group consisted of three men. One was given a job in the justice department, a second was placed on the White House payroll, and a third on the payroll of the immigration and naturalization service.

If Bobby tapped the wires of James Hoffa, teamster boss, whom he made his No. 1 target, these men would know it. It would be interesting to hear what they might say if they were summoned before a grand jury and asked to testify under oath.

Some friends of Hoffa have offered a reward of \$100,000 to anyone producing evidence of wire tapping in connection with Hoffa's trial in Nashville. William Loch, president and publisher of the Manchester [N. H.] Union Leader, has offered another \$100,000.

The sum is a tempting one, but whether any of the principals would care to answer the \$200,000 question is doubtful, as, really, if there were wire tapping of Hoffa. If it comes to matching money, few can compete with the Kennedy family.

Bobby Is Worried Over Disclosures

A HALF LABEL OF ENOBRY could be even more damaging to a man who is dreaming of the White House. The Kennedy family is involved in a hassle with its hand-picked author, William Manchester, over an account of President Kennedy's death. His widow, Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy, who is being excoriated by Bobby, has repudiated the book as "both tasteless and distorted."

What the family is worried about is the disclosure of some confidences. These include a reference to President Johnson as "a country bumpkin" and indignation over the fact that Johnson boarded the Presidential plane after the assassination for the end journey home, when he was then President and the plane was his rather than the widow's or the Kennedy family's.

If the book should reveal the Kennedys, including Bobby, as arrogant and snobbish, it would not help Bobby's image at all. It is little wonder, then, that the family is exerting every effort to suppress any book on the assassination that the Kennedys do not censor and control.

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star _____
New York Herald Tribune _____
New York Journal-American _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date 12/21/68

Chicago Tribune Press Service, Inc.

118

December 29, 1966

62-109060

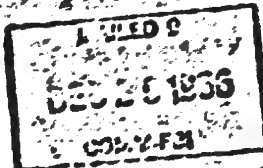
75
Mr. John N. Schernhorst
Suite 5
2015 Cornwall Avenue
Vancouver 9, British Columbia, Canada

Dear Mr. Schernhorst:

On December 27th I received your letter, with enclosure, and want to thank you for making the information available to me. It was good of you to furnish me your observations and comments. You may be assured the data will be made a matter of record in our files.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: Cordial correspondence maintained with Schernhorst. Enclosure was his brochure dealing with Medical Applications in Europe by the adoption of photogrammetry as a clinical diagnostic tool.

FCH:kcf

Ref (3)

62 JAN 16 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-687-405

1-10-67

Airtel

To: SAC, Seattle

From: Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Eddy
1 - Mr. Goodwin

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING**

At 9:50 a.m., Eastern Standard Time, January 8, 1967, Mr. Thomas Furlong, 3210 North 30th Street, Tacoma, Washington, telephonically contacted the Bureau.

Mr. Furlong's speech was impaired as it appeared he was intoxicated and he admitted he had been drinking. Furlong related he knew the identity of the persons offering Lee Harvey Oswald \$10,000 to assassinate President Kennedy. However, he refused to divulge any names over the phone but indicated they were businessmen in Dallas, Texas. He claimed Oswald had received only \$500 of the \$10,000 offered and he received his information from an individual in Seattle, Washington, who he refused to name.

Furlong said he worked for a boat yard but he did not want to be contacted at any place except his home.

Based on information furnished Furlong was not identified in Bureau files.

1 - Dallas

KMR:ergey
(13)

NOTE: See memo A. B. Eddy to Mr. Gale dated 1-8-67, captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Information Concerning."

80 JAN 19 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-39

62-109060-4312

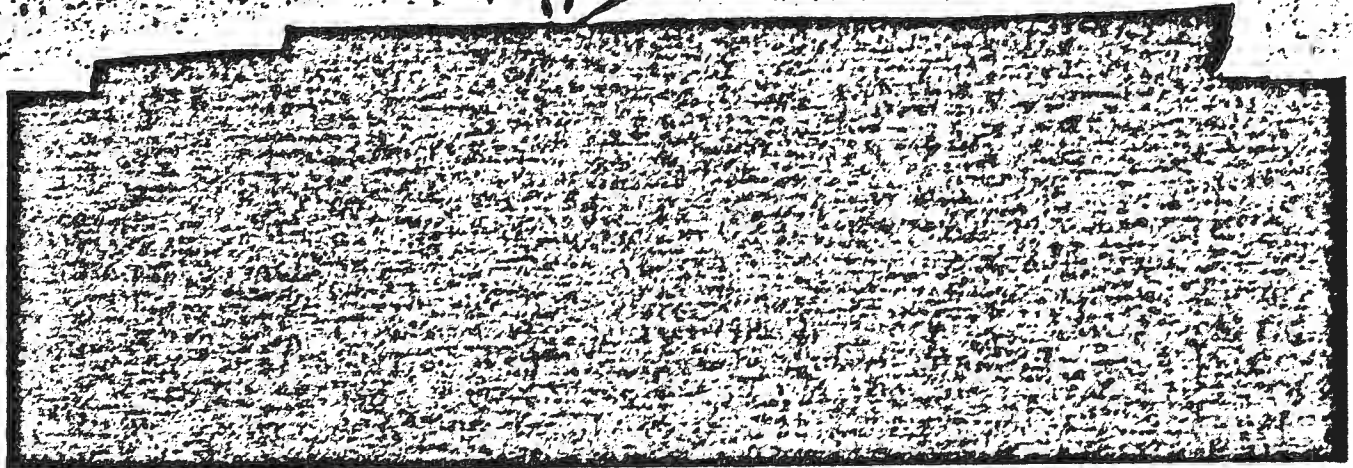
MAILED 19

JAN 9 1967

EX-103

2 JAN 10 1967

Airtel to SAC, Seattle
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.



Seattle expeditiously locate and interview Thomas Furlong, the complainant, regarding allegations relating to Lee Harvey Oswald and the Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Fully identify him to determine if he is identical with [REDACTED]

The results of your inquiry are to be submitted to the Bureau in an LHM suitable for dissemination. One copy of your LHM should be furnished to local U. S. Secret Service, Seattle, Washington.

FBI

Date: 1/3/67

Transmit the following in _____

AIRTEL

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM SAC, NEWARK (62-3060) RUC
 SUBJECT ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New York airtel to Bureau 12/12/66.
 Newark airtel to Bureau 12/16/66.

Enclosed herewith are 5 copies of LHM for the Bureau and one copy of LHM for New York dated and captioned as above.

[redacted] and her husband [redacted]
 presently residing with their son, [redacted]

[redacted] Lakewood, N.J., requested that their identities not be disclosed. The source mentioned in enclosed LHM is the result of an interview with Mr. and Mrs. [redacted]

It will be noted Mr. [redacted] is a retired civilian employee from [redacted] where he was employed as an electrician's helper for 23 years.

[redacted] stated that she has had [redacted] children, six children presently alive, two residing in the US, and four other children still residing in Cuba.

A copy of LHM is enclosed for the information of New York because of their interest in this case.

3 - Bureau (Encs. 5)
 1 - New York (89-75) (Info) (Enc. 1)
 1 - Newark
 FWG:and
 (5)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. DeLoach
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Bishop
 Mr. Casper
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Conrad
 Mr. Felt
 Mr. Gale
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Sullivan
 Mr. Tavel
 Mr. Trotter
 Mr. Tele. Room
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

*re minutes
 what to do
 1/10/67
 LHM
 original with
 changes
 4373
 REC-39
 JAN 4 1967*

NK 62-3060

Investigation was conducted by SA FREDERICK W.
GANNON.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
January 3, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following information came to the attention of the Newark Office from a source of unknown reliability who requested that her identity not be disclosed.

This source advised that she left Cuba, [redacted] 1966, stating that she went from Jamaica, to Cuba, and from Cuba, to Mexico, then to the United States by plane. This source stated that she was born in [redacted] in [redacted]. She stated that she has resided in [redacted] for the past [redacted] years.

On November 11, 1963, while in Havana, Cuba, at the Immigration and Naturalization Office, where she had gone to pay the head tax and register, an unknown white male, engaged her husband and herself in conversation. He was accompanied by a Cuban female. This unknown individual asked her husband where he was from and where he was employed. Her husband told this individual that he was employed at [redacted].

According to the source the unknown individual told her husband that they would not treat the husband well at the [redacted] because her husband was a colored man. He also said that he was a communist and he did not care if they went back to the [redacted] and reported him. In further conversation with source, this unknown man stated that he was an American, but could not go back to the United States because he is a communist. He also stated that he had been in Cuba, for 4 1/2 years.

He told the source that "we communists are going to kill President Kennedy, Thanksgiving, and if not then we will get him on the 25th of December, 1963."

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

This unknown man also advised that he was going to open a school and teach in Los Villas, Cuba, and the Cuban girl that was with him was also going to teach in this school. He was going to teach in English and she would teach in Spanish.

The source stated this unknown girl appeared to be this man's girlfriend, and no relation to him. This man also stated that he had six children in the United States, but he did not say where in the United States. He stated also that he fought in three wars, but he did not state for whom he fought. The source advised that this man appeared to be a "Field Worker."

The source advised this unknown man was also paying his head tax and was being fingerprinted for his registration.

The source advised that she did not know the names of this man or woman, and had never seen them before or after this meeting.

The source advised there were Cuban people throughout the Immigration and Naturalization Office in Havana, and she was afraid to say anything at that time.

This source described this unknown male as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	About 5'10"
Age	Between 66 and 70 years
Weight	150 lbs.
Build	Slim
Hair	Greyish to white
Eyes	Very bad eyes (Left eye bad or blind)

This source described the unknown girl as follows:

Sex	Female
-----	--------

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

Complexion
Nationality
Age
Height
Hair
Residence

Light
Cuban, but looked Spanish
30 years of age
4 1/2' tall
Light Brown to Blond
Claimed she was from
Guantanamo Estrada Palma
and Max Gomaximo (phonetic)
lived in house across
street from market and
next to Doctor Garcia.

This source stated that when she was back in [REDACTED] only a few days she heard that President Kennedy had been killed.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Newark, New Jersey
January 3, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

The following information came to the attention of the Newark Office from a source of unknown reliability who requested that ^{her} ~~their~~ identities not be disclosed.

This source advised that she left Cuba, [redacted] 1966, stating that she went from Jamaica, to Cuba, and from Cuba, to Mexico, then to the United States by plane. This source stated that she was born in [redacted]. She stated that she has resided in [redacted] for the past [redacted] years.

On November 11, 1963, this source stated that while in Havana, Cuba, at the Immigration and Naturalization Office where she had gone to pay the head tax and register, an unknown white male, engaged her husband and herself in conversation. He was accompanied by a Cuban female. This unknown individual asked her husband where the husband was from and where he was employed. Her husband told this individual that he was employed at the [redacted] *he*

According to the source the unknown individual told her husband that they would not treat the husband well at [redacted] because her husband was a colored man. He also said that he was a communist and he did not care if they went back to [redacted] and reported him. In further conversation with source, this unknown man stated that he was an American, but could not go back to the United States because he is a communist. He also stated that he had been in Cuba, for 4 1/2 years.

He told the source that "we communists are going to kill President Kennedy, Thanksgiving, and if not then we will get him on the 25th of December 1963."

PHIL PENNEL

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

This unknown man also advised that he was going to open a school and teach in Los Villas, Cuba, and the Cuban girl that was with him was also going to teach in this school. He was going to teach in English and she would teach in Spanish.

The source stated ~~that~~ this unknown girl appeared to be this man's girlfriend, and no relation to him. This man also stated that he had six children in the United States, but he did not say where in the United States. He stated also that he fought in three wars, but he did not state for whom he fought. The source advised that this man appeared to be a "Field Worker".

The source advised ~~that~~ this unknown man was also paying his head tax and was being fingerprinted for his registration.

The source advised that ~~she~~ did not know the names of this man or woman, and had never seen them before or after this meeting.

The source advised ~~that~~ there were Cuban people throughout the Immigration and Naturalization Office in Havana, and she was afraid to say anything at that time.

This source described this unknown male as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Height	About 5'10"
Age	Between 63 and 70 years
Weight	150 lbs.
Build	Slim
Hair	Greyish to white
Eyes	Very bad eyes (left eye bad or blind)

This source described the unknown girl as follows:

Sex	Female
-----	--------

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

January 9, 1967

Director, FBI

REC-39

62-104060-4373

SI-112

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Reference is made to your letter dated November 29, 1966, captioned "Assassination of President Kennedy" which enclosed a copy of a letter addressed to the Attorney General, dated November 25, 1966, bearing the signature [redacted] and a return address [redacted] Brooklyn, N. Y., 11213." [redacted] indicated it was his opinion the assassination of President Kennedy was the result of a communist conspiracy and his opinion was based upon "confided information gained from a [redacted] sister of mine who arrived in this country on [redacted] 1966 via Mexico after living in Cuba for nearly [redacted] years." [redacted] did not name his sister and he desired that his letter be treated "very confidential" and did not desire his name be divulged.

[redacted] was contacted by a Special Agent of our New York Office. He identified his sister as [redacted] who is currently residing with her son [redacted] at [redacted] Lakewood, New Jersey.

[redacted] was interviewed by a Special Agent of our Newark Office in the presence of her husband [redacted] and her son, [redacted] who is the [redacted] Lakewood, New Jersey. At that time the [redacted] requested that their identities not be disclosed. The results of the interview are set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, dated January 3, 1967, Newark, New Jersey, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning."

The identity of [redacted] is being made known to you so that you may have full knowledge of the circumstances surrounding this matter. It is to be noted that during the interview of [redacted] it was determined she was born [redacted] and she has had [redacted] children, six of whom are presently living, two residing in the United States and four others still residing in Cuba.

KHR:ergve

(8)

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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51 JAN 24 1967

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.

In view of the information furnished as set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum, no further action is being taken by this Bureau. However, one copy of the letterhead memorandum referred to is being furnished to U. S. Secret Service without identifying the source of the information.

Enclosure

TRUE COPY

Confidential

[REDACTED]
Brooklyn, N. Y. 11213
Nov. 25, 1966

The Attorney-General of The United States
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Re The Assassination of President Kennedy.

In my humble opinion the assassination of our beloved President was the result of a Communist conspiracy, The Warren Commission Report notwithstanding. I base my opinion upon confided information gained from a [REDACTED] of nine who arrived in this country on [REDACTED] 1966 via Mexico after living in Cuba for nearly [REDACTED]. My sister was a resident of [REDACTED] for very many years up to last October.

About midfall of 1963 my sister found it necessary to go to Havana for special medical treatment. Early in Nov. 1963 while she was still in Havana, a tall white man - an American met her and engaged her in a conversation. She discovered that the man was a Communist. Among the remarks the man made this was the most stunning one: "Kennedy is going to be killed sometime during the latter part of Nov. or early Dec." He was quite emphatical in making this remark. My sister was very disturbed. She did not know what to do she said. She could not show any emotion for reasons which I will give further in this letter. My sister knew from that moment that the life of the President of the United States was endangered.

It was Tuesday [REDACTED] 1966, That she gave me the information and the first time we had seen each other since June 1920.

I asked my sister why she didn't go quotly to the American Embassy and secretly report what the man had told her. She said there was no American Embassy or Consulate in Havana or anywhere else in Cuba at the time and she was afraid to go to the Swiss Embassy because Cuban Communists were to be found everywhere. The Swiss Embassy was then handling American affairs.

The following are some of the factors that should be considered concerning my sister when she was in Cuba.

- 1.- My sister was advanced in years - [REDACTED] 1963.
2. She had all her five children (now married) registered as British subjects at birth at the

MARY FERRELL

62-107000-4373
RECORDED

TRUE COPY

British Embassy which by agreement is now looking after the affairs of independent Jamaican nationals in Cuba.

3. She and her family were under the surveillance of the Cuban Communists and Police who are violently anti-American.
4. She and her family were suspected as being pro-American and more in sympathy with the anti-Castroite Cubans.
5. She was ailing and confused.

A quick thinking person could probably have a secret message sent to warn Washington of the threat to the President's life by at least two ways (1) through the British Embassy and (2) hasten back to Guantanamo and send words "underground" to relatives working at the naval Base intended for American officials there. My sister had relatives working at the Base in 1963. Some of them are still working there. But as it can be seen, a cruel and an evil fate was working against the President.

Now Mr. Attorney General this letter is very confidential. Like my sister, I was born in [redacted] I have been a resident of the United States since [redacted] 1920. I became a Naturalized American citizen on [redacted] 1941 in U. S. District Court, Southern N. Y. I deem it my duty to write this letter as a loyal U. S. citizen. Please for God's sake (and we know you will not) do not divulge our names and addresses (my sisters and mine) to the general public, newspapers, radio and television. We do not want our pictures to appear anywhere at all. When I told my sister at our second meeting that I was going to write you she became disturbed and fearful. Her son and I had to calm her down. We and our relatives here and in Cuba might be the objects of Communist vengeance and reprisals. My sister has three sons with their families still in Cuba. We also have a sister with her husband overthere.

My sister is not living here with me. If you should desire to send any of your aides to interview my sister secretly I could arrange to have my sister here on any Tuesday when I am off work. But please give notice in advance. Everything should be done quietly. No one else should come but your aides. Direction: [redacted] Walk one block south along [redacted] to [redacted]

P. S.
If aides are coming, please instruct them to have proper credentials

Sincerely yours

/s/ [redacted]

TRANSLATION FROM SPANISH

An article that appears in the November 15, 1966, No. 153 issue of "Politica." The first half of this article appeared in the No. 157 issue of this magazine.

Pages 40-43

"Who Killed John F. Kennedy?" by ~~Ernest~~ Trevor-Roper

II "The Established Order Lends a Deaf Ear"

ON ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

These three writers have expressed their opinion at the present time. They arrived at the same conclusions by way of three different routes. As we will see, they reduced the Report to nothingness.

MARK NY D.C. TEXAS

Let's begin with Lane. He is a lawyer. His task consisted, not in discovering exactly what had happened, but rather in showing that the facts, as presented by his adversaries, the lawyers who wrote the Report, do not express the truth. To accomplish this, he took each argument separately, re-examined it by comparing it with the evidence, and showed that it is unfounded. That is to say, the plausibility of the Report is not an honest reflection of the testimonies that were collected. Similarly, facts and witnesses disappeared; difficulties were avoided or covered up. Favorable testimonies were overworked; and unfavorable ones were ignored. Lane, on the other hand, called upon witnesses who made definite revelations. He showed that abusive methods were used to prevent the testimonies of certain witnesses who might have placed the Commission in an embarrassing position. Just as the Warren Report can be considered as an accusation against Oswald, presenting him as the President's only assassin, Lane's book is, in turn, the allegation for the defense. In my opinion, no jury could find Oswald guilty after having heard both the charges and the defense.

10 - M.H. Jones
10 - Karpach
10 - Sh...
10 - R-33
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 10 1967

TRANSLATED BY: *[Signature]*
RCSALIE A. GIACCHINO:jab
December 22, 1966

REC 52

S. ER
S-JA
(info)
Eng
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ORIGINAL FILED IN 64-47255-97

Deleted Copy Sent Richard H. Hoffman
by letter 1/16/76 pgs
Per FOIA Request

Although Lane's allegation has just recently been published in its entirety, it is not an innovation. This lawyer has held many conferences during the past two years. Why didn't anyone pay any attention to him? The answer is obvious. In the first place, Lane is a controversial personality. Since he is politically affiliated with the extreme left, his intentions are suspect. Like Cassandra, some people are never taken seriously by the influential members of the society, even when they tell the truth. I am afraid that Lane is one of these people. Secondly, as a lawyer, Lane had to limit himself to showing that the facts as presented by his adversaries, were false. For this reason, he could not explain his motives.

Therefore, a jury would be confronted with the following dilemma: If Lane is right, his opponents are dishonest. I have already stated that this is an incorrect dilemma; but it is a dilemma that can be fatal for those who insist upon it too strongly. When a lawyer with progressive ideas states that an institution is dishonest as well as mistaken, the institution lends a deaf ear.

Edward Jay NY
Epstein then comes into the picture. Epstein, unlike Lane, is not a lawyer; rather, he is a university student who approaches the problem with complete objectivity. He wanted to study the Commission's activities. He, therefore, examined the official documents and interviewed the members of the Commission and many lawyers. Bit by bit, he became acquainted with the internal workings of the Commission, in this way. After discovering them, the problem was transformed. Due to his analysis, the dilemma with which Lane struggled has disappeared; and all of the arguments are accepted. Epstein showed that the Commission had a double structure and a double objective right from the start. The double structure was the Commission itself, on one hand -- the seven eminent personalities who endorsed it in the face of public opinion -- and the team of lawyers who helped them, on the other hand.

The members of the Commission only formed a facade. The lawyers themselves state that, "they did not have the slightest idea of what was happening." Their contribution was, "in one word, nothing." Neither did the experienced and well-known lawyers make any important contributions. They were simply well-paid accessories; and "did not actually contribute to the final wording of the Report." The principal work was done by a group of young lawyers who obeyed orders. In turn, these young lawyers were on the basis of the Commission's objectives.

First of all, it was to dissipate the doubts expressed in foreign countries and to re-establish Americans' confidence in their own institutions. Secondly, it was to discover the truth. These two objectives could be harmoniously coordinated only by deforming the truth so that Americans would see the truth as they wanted it to be. . .

The tension created by pursuing these two objectives was evident right from the start. In January of 1934, the Commission accidentally learned that Oswald was an agent working for the FBI. It was alarming. What to do? The source of this information would have been verified if the truth had been the only objective. But if the information were to be true. . . wouldn't a discovery of this sort undermine rather than restore Americans' confidence in their institutions? Therefore, the Commission decided to continue its work in the light of higher interests. This "sinister rumor" had to be "buried." They contacted the FBI who solemnly belied the rumor. This deception could not have sufficed. Nevertheless, the subject was dropped. The published testimonies did not refer to this in any way. This precedent started a snow-ball reaction. Time after time, the Commission's higher interests -- political peace -- unconsciously prevailed over the secondary interests -- the search for truth.

As an example of this, let's consider the importance given to the testimonies. Since it accepted the basic postulate -- Oswald was guilty and his motives had to be explained -- the Commission made Oswald's widow the star witness. She was of Soviet origin and had received eloquent ratings from the FBI. After four days of questioning, the Commission's lawyers decided it was absolutely impossible to give the slightest credence to her statements. Some of them threatened to resign if she was not dismissed. However, the rumor had already been spread that the Commission had confidence in Mrs. Oswald's testimony. Thus, she continued to be the principal witness, 12% of the time that the Commission was in session was spent listening to Mrs. Oswald. Several impertinent young lawyers called her and the Commission "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs." She completely changed her story when one of the members of the Commission finally proceeded to cross-examine her. By this time, the Report had already been written. Lane made some important revelations about "Snow White's" honesty and her real motives. It was decided that her repatriation to Russia was to be avoided at any cost. Naturally, this was incited by the desire to please the FBI.

"I Work for the Commission"

In relationship to the orthodoxy of the witnesses, the value of the other testimonies is also exaggerated. I have already stated that the most dispiriting chapter of the Report is the one that deals with the identity of the assassin. Epstein told me the story of this chapter. In the beginning, it seems as though it was written very differently by the lawyers in charge. It was not entirely satisfactory. It was said that the chapter was "absolutely insufficient" since it did not adequately identify Oswald as the assassin. After this, one of the men in charge rewrote it entirely, basing it only on the statements of three carefully selected witnesses.

The first of these was Howard L. Brennan. It was said that his description had enabled Officer Tippit to identify Oswald as the assassin. I have already shown that this was impossible. I have now learned that the lawyers also considered it to be impossible; but they overlooked it.

The second witness was Miss Helen Markham, who pretended to have witnessed Tippit's death. The lawyers who questioned her thought her testimony was "contradictory," "full of errors," and "without value." Nevertheless, those in charge stated that the "Commission wanted to place confidence in Miss Markham's testimony, period, paragraph." Therefore, it was trusted.

The third witness was "Snow White," whom the lawyers decided was "inconsistent, among other things." The Commission has also decided to believe her. Thus, due to the pressure of "higher interests," the chapter was rewritten, and three objectionable witnesses were chosen and declared to be trustworthy simply because they served these interests. One of the lawyers presented a 23-page preface in which he stated that some parts of the chapter were definitely dishonest. It did not accomplish anything. This is how the Commission wants it, explained the person in charge of the wording, and I work for the Commission. The Commission wanted to prove that Oswald had assassinated the President. If it did not do this, all of the other chapters, that explained the motives behind the assassination, would have become worthless.

One of the strangest revelations in Epstein's book deals with the autopsy performed on the body of the President. It was signed by Dr. Humes of the Bethesda (Maryland) Naval Hospital, where the cadaver was brought after it was flown in from Dallas. There are various reasons why this autopsy has always been suspect. Why was Dr. Humes angry -- as he stated he was in his "preliminary notes?" Why wasn't he authorized to see the X rays of the President's body, in spite of the fact that they were directly related to the autopsy?

It now seems as though these suspicions were very well founded. Epstein showed that the original autopsy, as it appears in the FBI Report, was substantially different. For that reason, the document that the Commission requested to be stamped as the "original autopsy" was a late substitution. It has been shown that the real original autopsy was the object of a report prepared by the FBI. In effect, the Commission introduced two documents: One was a photograph of the President's clothing; and the other was the "preliminary notes" of Dr. Humes. In one way or another, both of them were rejects. These documents cannot be reconciled with the version of the "original autopsy" that the Commission presented.

Epstein's study on the Commission's procedures and Lane's criticism of the Report completely destroy the Warren Commission's thesis. Perhaps the Report is not as deficient as Lane claims. The proposed arguments may be valid up to a certain point. However, in light of the known facts, it is impossible to believe in it down to the smallest detail. You have to start from the beginning if you want to find out what really happened on November 22, 1963. Leaving the Warren Report completely aside, it is necessary to examine all of the evidence that was collected but incorrectly used by the Commission, as well as other evidence that has not yet been made known. On these bases, a new theory must be formulated, one that is not influenced by the distortions that preceded it.

There is a difficulty. Hardly any of the evidence collected by the Commission is well-founded. We know that the President was assassinated with firearms; we know that Oswald's gun and three cartridge shells were found on the sixth floor of the student library. However, we have no proof of the fact that this gun was used that day. We don't know how or why it was left at that place. We have no idea if the shots were all fired from the same spot. We know nothing about the circumstances surrounding Tippitt's death; neither do we know if Oswald killed him. We do not know why Ruby killed Oswald, or how he was able to do so. In this atmosphere of general ignorance, it is difficult to know where to start.

Nevertheless, something seems to be unquestionable. A movie of the Presidential parade, taken by an amateur photographer, clearly indicates that Governor Connally was wounded a second and one half after the President was shot for the first time. It is impossible that Oswald's rifle could have shot twice in less than two and one half seconds. Consequently, if there were two shots, there had to be two rifles. One of the lawyers on the Commission acknowledged this: If there were two shots, there had to be two assassins. This is an indisputable fact.

To avoid getting in this dilemma, the Commission persisted in the theory of a single shot that wounded both men. (This was first suggested by Dr. Humes.) All of the evidence collected -- the testimony of Governor and Mrs. Connally, the testimony of the other doctors, and a projection of this film -- show the ineptitude of this theory. After having adhered to it at a critical moment, the Commission calmly rejected it when it became no longer necessary. Therefore, the theory that not all of the shots were fired from Oswald's gun seems to be sufficiently proven. This is prima-facie evidence for the existence of a conspiracy.

Did Oswald's gun fire any of the bullets? It seems unbelievable that that old and inaccurate gun could have produced such results. In any case, no one could equal them in past demonstrations. The only really positive evidence that establishes a relationship between Oswald's gun and the assassination is the almost intact bullet that was later found on Kennedy's small bed in Parkland Hospital. Where was this bullet exactly? No one remembers. . . Is it absolutely certain that it was fired? Judging from its almost intact appearance, perhaps it was not. In other words, it is very possible that it was placed in the hospital after the attack. The gun could also have been placed in the library. There is nothing to prove that Oswald brought the gun there, or that he used it that day, or that he was on the sixth floor that morning.

From where, then, were the shots fired that killed the President? According to the testimonies given by most of the eye witnesses, at least one of the shots came from the "grassy incline" in front of the Presidential car. It also seems as though at least one bullet was fired from the rear. There is evidence (deliberately ignored by the Commission) that indicates that two men were in the student library ^{side} and were firing a rifle (that was not Oswald's rifle).

Then there is the testimony of an experienced policeman, Deputy Sheriff Craig, who reports having seen a man who looked very much like Oswald who ran out of the student library^(sic) immediately after the shots were fired, and jumped into a stopped car. This testimony given by a trustworthy person was rejected by the police under the pretext that it "did not jibe with the known truth." The Commission overlooked it and preferred Brennan's worthless testimony.

After having analyzed the available testimonies and evidence, it is a natural deduction to say that the assassination was planned by a group of people and that the President was wounded by at least two men, one posted on the knoll, and the other in the student library. (sic)

Was he an angry spy or a passive accomplice? Even if he did not shoot the rifle, even if he was not on the sixth floor of that building, Oswald, after all, could have been an accomplice to the conspirators. At this point, we have to examine Poplin's investigation.

Pickard *coliff*
After having studied the 26 volumes, he felt obliged to reject the Commission's conclusions. This is what any other serious reader would have done. In addition to this, he discovered a new approach. On various occasions, he encountered "a second Oswald." A man who looked very much like Oswald and who used the same name had attracted attention during the weeks preceding the assassination. He distributed bulletins in Oswald's name, visited gun shops, appeared on firing ranges, cashed checks, and led people to believe that he would soon receive a considerable sum of money.

The Commission ignored all these episodes. They considered them as isolated cases of mistaken identity. Poplin points out that they were numerous, very evident, and too authentic to ignore so easily. It suggests a deliberate attempt to call attention to Oswald so that he would be introduced as a suspect. It also suggests that Oswald was in on the conspiracy and that on November 22, he was in charge of distracting attention, with the assurance that he would be able to prove his innocence at the opportune moment. By that time, the real assassins would be in the clear.

Poplin does not insist on his theory. He admits that it is the product of speculations. He only maintains that it resolves a great many of the problems that the Commission ignored and that it submits a

more plausible explanation of the evidence that was collected. However, this theory introduces other problems. It is particularly impossible to disassociate this from Tippit's death and the equally difficult problem (that Popkin did not go into) of Oswald's assassination by Ruby.

Tippit's assassination is a complete mystery. It certainly may be the result of an unexplainable confusion. If it is explainable, the natural explanation is that the Police, or Tippit personally, had unknown reasons to suspect Oswald, and that Oswald, (if it was he) killed Tippit to avoid arrest. In any case, it is proof that Oswald took part in the conspiracy. It also shows that a conflict, too difficult to be divulged, had developed between those who had an interest in calling attention to Oswald, and the Dallas police.

Oswald's death also casts a shadow on the Dallas police. Oswald was killed while he was surrounded by policemen, in a police station. No one could have gotten near him without police authorization or negligence. The assassin, Jack Ruby, was a great friend of the Dallas police. The Commission made light of this friendship. It says that Ruby was only casually known by a group of policemen. However, the lawyer, Lane, showed that this intimate, extensive, and corrupted friendship was a fact. It was known that Ruby acted as a connection between the police and the Dallas underground. His occupations were varied and sinister. He relied on police protection. Even though he had been inconvenienced many times and had often been arrested, sometimes on charges of violence, he had never been found guilty.

The manner in which Ruby could have gotten to Oswald is a problem that the Commission also ignored. After investigating, the police stated that the riddle could not be solved. The Commission went along with this. With the principal question dismissed in this way, it was concluded that Ruby had been overcome with emotion. It stated that he happened to enter (in some way or other) the basement of the police station at the opportune moment, and that he had killed Oswald to satisfy his own ego.

Unfortunately, this is completely impossible. There is evidence that Ruby had planned the assassination at least a day in advance. If that crime was premeditated and not impulsive, how did Ruby know exactly when he would be able to shoot Oswald (as was proven, Oswald's appearance was an hour later than had been announced)? How could he know that, if

he arrived precisely at this time, he would be able to enter that basement that was so carefully guarded? The Commission did not examine these questions correctly. As Epstein emphasized, it had resolved to, in no way, discredit U. S. institutions, among which is obviously the police. From the start, it also refused to use judicial methods of investigation: "cross examinations, tricky questions, and pressures."

Thus, once again, we must go back to natural explanations. The available evidence clearly indicates that Ruby, for an unrevealed reason, intended to kill Oswald, and that his intimacy with the Dallas police in some way permitted him to achieve his objective. Perhaps his motives were entirely personal; but the very nature of this person would lead one to believe that he was directed by certain forces. If this is the case, one can guess which forces these were. If Potkin (sic) is right, Oswald may have submitted, with the assurance that, after acting as bait, he would be able to prove his innocence to the court. It could also be that the real assassin decided it would be better to kill him for security reasons. If he were alive, Oswald could have proven his innocence; but he also could have proven the guilt of the others.

We can go no further. All that we can say is that if there was a conspiracy to assassinate the President (and I think it is impossible not to propose this hypothesis), then, the assassination of Tippit and Oswald cannot be dissociated from the case. As such, it is most unfortunate, as the lawyer, Lane, revealed, that threats and, at times, violence were used to silence witnesses who could have spoken out on these two points. It is also terrible that the Dallas police let this happen, especially since it was the source of these threats and this violence. Another noteworthy fact is that Ruby, who often asked to be transferred to Washington before testifying, is still, at the present time, being carefully guarded by his good old friends in the Dallas police force.

How does one answer the question of who killed Kennedy when he is faced with all of these unresolved problems? The opportunity to discover the truth is gone. The courses of action that could have been taken are now closed. All we can say is that the Warren Commission's answer, to which America paid immediate and absolute homage two years ago, can no longer convince a rational mind. From an examination of only the evidence collected by the Commission, one must arrive at the conclusion that the President was the victim of a thoroughly prepared plot, whose origin can be suspected but not proven. Its ramifications may extend as far as the inner core of the institutions whose reputations must be protected by any means.

Perhaps some day, a confession, a new document, or a controversy will offer new evidence. It is equally possible that we will never know more than we do today. Maybe history will record the Warren Commission as the organization that efficiently and perhaps for now, conveniently buried the truth.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale *WJG*

DATE: January 8, 1967

FROM : A. B. Eddy *WJG*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Mr. Thomas Furlong, 3210 North 30th Street, Tacoma, Washington, called at 9:50 a.m., 1/8/67, and talked with Extra-Duty Supervisor W. J. Goodwin.

Mr. Furlong, who from his speech was obviously intoxicated, admitted that he had been drinking. He stated he knew the identity of the persons offering Lee Harvey Oswald \$10,000 to assassinate President Kennedy. He refused to divulge any names over the phone, but stated they were businessmen in Dallas, Texas. He claimed that Oswald had received only \$500 of the \$10,000 offered and that his information was obtained from an individual in Seattle, Washington, who he refused to name. Furlong said that he worked for a boat yard but he did not want to be contacted at any place except his home.

Special Agent W. J. Williamson, United States Secret Service, was immediately telephonically furnished the above information.

This matter was coordinated with Special Agent Kenneth M. Raupach, General Investigative Division, who will handle communication to the field with appropriate instructions to the Seattle Office.

Based upon the information available, Furlong is not identifiable in Bureau files. *62-10100-4375*

ACTION: This memorandum *EX-115* be routed to General Investigative Division for appropriate instructions to the field to interview Furlong.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Eddy
1 - Mr. Goodwin

WJG:djg
(9)

See Addendum: General Investigative Division, Page 2

70 JAN 18 1967

ADDENDUM: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION KAR:erg 1-9-67

Attached for approval is an airtel to SAC, Seattle to promptly interview complainant Thomas Furlong and submit letterhead memorandum. Upon receipt of the letterhead memorandum from Seattle, appropriate dissemination will be made to U. S. Secret Service and the Department.

Sept 11/11/67

Sept 11/11/67

AN

KAL

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

C Letter contained in envelope addressed to the Bureau, from [REDACTED] Mexico, 1, D. F.

Writer requests the Bureau to render him "official secret aid in finding out who is trying to drive me insane through the use of telepathy, suggestion and thought transmission."

Writer states that "the Mexican authorities are unable to help me so I have appealed to the World Tribunal in The Hague."

Writer states also that "you should assist me in this matter because I am convinced that it has something to do with the death of President Kennedy. I am now in the Mexican Neurological Hospital because I hear voices in different parts of my body, although there is nothing abnormal about me."

64-
JAN 9 1967

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 9 1967

62 JAN 12 1967

SUMMARIZED BY:
THOMAS MC LAUGHLIN, Jr.:drv
December 29, 1966

ENCLOSURE

CORRESPONDENCE

FBI

Date: 1/6/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

On 1/6/67 SAC, JAMES L. McGOVERN, Birmingham, telephonically advised Supervisor ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that a long distance telephone call had been received at the Birmingham Office from ABRAHAM ZAPRUDER, Dallas, Texas, for SA ROBERT M. BARRETT, formerly assigned Dallas and now assigned Birmingham. SAC McGOVERN inquired as to what Mr. ZAPRUDER might want to discuss with SA BARRETT.

Mr. ZAPRUDER was telephonically contacted at his office in Dallas, Riverside 8-6071, at which time he advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING that he had seen an article in the New York Times of 12/8/66 by PETER KIHSS, which referred to a book recently published called "Whitewash No. 2" by HAROLD WEISBERG. Mr. ZAPRUDER stated this article indicated that WEISBERG's book contained a reproduction of the results of interview of ZAPRUDER by SA BARRETT on 12/4/63 in which it was reflected that ZAPRUDER had stated his movie camera was set to take pictures at 24 frames per second. Mr. ZAPRUDER stated that he did not recall being interviewed by SA BARRETT on 12/4/63 and did not recall stating that the camera was set to take pictures at 24 frames per second but that apparently WEISBERG's book was using this point in endeavoring to establish that there were two assassins rather than one.

Mr. ZAPRUDER was immediately read verbatim the first paragraph of the FD-302 reflecting results of his interview on 12/4/63 by SA BARRETT, which is set forth on pages 12 and 13 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING dated 12/10/63, Dallas,

Bureau

1 - Birmingham (enc-1) (info)

1 - Dallas

RPG:jeg

Approved:

(5) Special Agent in Charge

15 JAN 30 1967

Sent

M

Per

UNRECORDED

DL 89-43

captioned "LEE HARVEY OSWALD aka, IS - R - CUBA", Bufile 105-82555, Dallas file 100-10461. After reading the sentence contained in the first paragraph of Mr. ZAPRUDER's FD-302, which reads as follows, "The camera was set to take normal speed movie film or 24 frames per second", Mr. ZAPRUDER commented that he did not recall exactly at what speed his camera was set and that this sentence had been taken by HAROLD WEISBERG out of context in that ZAPRUDER meant by these words that he did not know at what speed the camera was set but that it was set at either normal speed, which would be 16 frames per second or 24 frames per second. Mr. ZAPRUDER advised that in order to further clarify the matter, SA BARRETT would telephonically contact him to insure that this sentence in his FD-302 was accurate.

Thereafter, SA BARRETT did telephonically contact ZAPRUDER who in a later conversation advised SA GEMBERLING that he was completely satisfied that this statement was correct but had been taken out of context by Mr. WEISBERG. He stated that he (ZAPRUDER) had not considered the conversation with SA BARRETT as an actual interview but after conversations with SAS BARRETT and GEMBERLING realized that his comments concerning his camera and the taking of the photographs was considered by the FBI as an interview.

Mr. ZAPRUDER was most courteous and stated that he was considering telephonically contacting PETER KIHSS of the New York Times to point out to him how HAROLD WEISBERG had taken a sentence out of his interview with the FBI out of context and used it as a basis for his book.

The above is being furnished the Bureau for its information in the event inquiries are received with respect to the book "Whitewash No. 2" by HAROLD WEISBERG.

A copy of this communication, together with a Xerox copy of SA BARRETT's FD-302, is being furnished the Birmingham Office for its information in view of the current assignment of SA BARRETT at Birmingham.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 1-8-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Mrs. [REDACTED] telephoned the Bureau on 1-5-67, stating she saw an article in "last evening's Star" which reported a Jeane Dixon of Washington, D. C., as saying there was a "Russian woman" involved with Oswald in the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy. According to [REDACTED], this woman's identity is probably known to members of the Warren Commission. Thereafter, [REDACTED] excitedly expressed her misgivings over the Warren Commission Report into the assassination and her belief that the Dallas Police Department was responsible for botching the whole investigation. [REDACTED] referred to a book whose title and author she could recall only as about "Oswald" by a "former Marine," that supported her and Jeane Dixon's views that the full facts into the assassination were disclosed by the Warren Commission.

Bufiles disclose [REDACTED] to be a former night club "stripper" and chronic complainant to Government agencies, who has been described as mentally unstable. [REDACTED]

There is attached a copy of the article apparently referred to by [REDACTED] which appeared in the 1-4-67 issue of "The Washington Evening Star." This article, it will be noted, identified Jeane Dixon as a "Washington seeress," who made her predictions of important events during this new year to Star Staff Writer, Barbara Kober.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information and inclusion of [REDACTED] in the Chronic Complainant File.

- Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach - enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - enclosure

JAN 11 1967

Prediction: A Year of Trial and Intrigue

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DATE

By BARBARA KOBER
of the Staff Writer

President Lyndon B. Johnson will shortly face the "most momentous decision of his life," according to Washington seeress Jeane Dixon.

This decision will bring temporary peace and stability in the Middle East, but the President must be alert to avoid being double crossed by State Department efforts to neutralize his decision," said Mrs. Dixon who has long been known for her warnings to American Presidents.

In the last year of President Franklin Roosevelt's life she told him he had but six months to live. She predicted John F. Kennedy to cancel his trip to Texas, but was ignored.

Interviewed in the real estate office of her husband, James L. Dixon, where she spends each day working as conscientiously with deeds and leases as she does with crystal balls, Jeane Dixon looked beyond tomorrow into the coming year.

Scandal Percolates

Among her predictions for 1967 is another Cuban-type missile crisis in the Mediterranean and a major scandal in Washington.

Though interrupted frequently by phones, visitors and employees, she switched easily from such mundane problems as how to prevent to mental telepathic impulses.

The decision LBJ faces "will be terribly important to the world, to America, to everybody," Mrs. Dixon said. "But if the State Department neutralizes it, there will be great trouble and the decision will become a war."

Also in her meditations, Mrs. Dixon has seen cargo ships loaded with missiles sailing from Russia to the sea around Algeria.

"Russia is building up another missile base like Cuba," she declared.

And in the sea in another part of the world she sees other Russian ships—these bringing increased supplies to the coast of Viet Nam.

"The United States could have the strength and the wherewithal to stop them and thereby end the war within a few weeks," she said. "But I don't see them doing it."

The threatening scandal in the nation's capital involves wire tapping, according to the prophetess. But neither Sen. Robert Kennedy nor FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, the principals in the current fracas over bugging, will be involved.

Nixon to Profit

But former Vice President Richard Nixon will be.

"The scandal will affect him for the good and put a star in his cap," Mrs. Dixon said.

Then, closing her eyes as if to be closer to the psychic pictures passing beneath her eyelids, Mrs. Dixon described a new figure deeply involved in the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

A woman.

She is the key figure in the plot—and Mrs. Dixon insists it was a plot—against the life of the 35th president of the United States. She described the woman thus:

"She does not look Russian though she was born in Russia and has deep roots there. She is in the United States at this time. I have a feeling the powers that be know who she is. But she is being protected and I don't know why. Someone on the Warren Commission knows who she is."

That Lee Harvey Oswald operated alone is highly doubtful to Mrs. Dixon who long before Nov. 22, 1963 foretold the death of President Kennedy.

"Oswald had accomplices," she declared. "And the conspiracy originated in the Soviet Union."

Upholding those who expound the "two-bullet theory," Mrs. Dixon claims that the bullet which struck Texas Gov. John Connally was not the one that passed through the neck of the President.

Another Gun

Mrs. Dixon's mystery woman did not fire any shots but has handled Oswald's gun.

In her psychic pictures, the seeress sees another gun which the woman also handled. It is "rather shiny and very clean looking," high-powered and did fire a shot.

"The Russian woman could reveal much about this weapon," Mrs. Dixon said.

She urges investigation of her role and a more thorough examination of Oswald's foreign travels. Mrs. Dixon believes also that Jack Ruby was part of the plot but was not at the murder scene.

Recalling other revelations from her crystal ball—given to her as a child by a gypsy—Jeane Dixon predicts that 1967 will see a cure for cancer.

And she flashes some light on the causes of the terrifying diseases:

"Cancer can be brought on by confinement, shock, disappointment in life. It can be caused by a virus, by an accident, by many, many things."

62-104-60-4371

ENCLOSURE

The Washington Post and Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Washington Evening Star **C-3** _____
New York Daily News _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
New York World Journal Tribune **Plains** _____
The Baltimore Sun _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

JAN 4 1967

Jack Ruby, the murderer of President John F. Kennedy, may have contracted his fatal disease as a result of his confinement in jail, Mrs. Dixon believes. It may have "come on him because of the shock of his being in prison so long."

Killer Given a Name

And, as though talking about the assassination reminded her, Mrs. Dixon discussed another crime involving a national political figure.

The name of the killer of Valerie Percy, daughter of the Republican Sen.-elect of Illinois, Charles Percy, has passed through the prophetess' mind.

It is Stribling, Stevens or Stephens, she believes. But she is unclear whether this is his first, last or middle name.

Deiving into politics, Jesse Dixon foresees both 1967 and 1968 as good years for Republicans and especially for California's Gov. Ronald Reagan, "a man of destiny."

The going will be rough, but the creator "is in harmony with the law of the universe and is destined for greatness."

Reagan will have to guard against members of the eastern establishment who will deliberately give him bad advice leading to seriously wrong decisions, she continued.

The advice will come from employees of one Democrat and one Republican politician on the east coast whose names Mrs. Dixon knows but prefers not to make public.

Though the names Percy, Hatfield, Reagan and Lindsay convey strong psychic impulses to the seeress, she declined to name a possible GOP presidential nominee for 1968.

Romney Out

More definite is her prophecy about who will not bear the Republican standard two years hence.

"Romney will not be the candidate," she said. But she went on to predict that New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller "will work behind the scenes for himself" but will be unsuccessful.

And former Vice President Richard Nixon "will become more important to his country and party," Mrs. Dixon said.

The Michigan governor has an outside chance of capturing the nomination through "a near miracle." But, to achieve it, he will have to overcome a tough squabble developing later this year between opposing factions of the party.

South Carolina's Democrat-turned-Republican Sen. Strom Thurmond appears in Mrs. Dixon's crystal ball as a strong figure determining the 1968 GOP presidential choice.

The other side of partisan politics, however, has a less than rosy look for 1967, according to Mrs. Dixon.

The Johnson administration faces two less successful years than the previous three.

Warning for LBJ

"Johnson should guard against bad advice given to him by aides who do not take into consideration all the facts," she said. "LBJ seems to be reaching in a different direction and not facing up to the real threat."

He is being coaxed off the right track by three persons

whose initials are "K," "L," and "H." Mrs. Dixon has to add that Kennedy and Humphrey are not the names behind two of the initials.

The next session of Congress will bring about the beginnings of a new cycle of "undreamed of legislation" which will be finished in the following session, Mrs. Dixon said.

She described a strange new horizon as totally "socialistic."

The Vietnam situation will get worse and Mrs. Dixon doubts that successful negotiations can be held until Russia is ready to negotiate—on her own terms. Within three to five years, the U.S.S.R. will blackmail us into signing a Vietnam peace treaty.

"I see where Russia has separated two satellites over the United States and leaved their satellite war heads . . . and I see a threat to U.S. cities," Mrs. Dixon said.

Specifically she mentioned Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, Detroit.

Sixth Column

"But I do not see them destroyed as I did years ago," she said. "We will sign on Russia's terms."

Actually Mrs. Dixon considers Vietnam a small "bonfire" compared to battles yet to come. And our "real enemy" is not North Vietnam but the Soviet Union.

But if another of Mrs. Dixon's prognostications materializes, neither the Republicans nor the Democrats—nor any politician—will have a happy 1967.

She predicts that a mysterious "sixth column" is working to take over the U.S. government.

In no way related to communism, this mysterious conspiracy is made up of extremely wealthy men whose money endows them with enough influence to lure some of the most valuable government brains into their ranks.

Some have already left the government and more will follow, according to the seeress who adds to this prediction a warning:

"Beware the big tax free foundations."

In her crystal ball, Mrs. Dixon sees tenacles reaching from the mysterious sixth column to Paris and London. Some of the people involved—whose names she prefers not to mention publicly—were unaware that the purpose of the power group is to try to form a shadow government to run America.

In foreign affairs, Mrs. Dixon sees a "stranger" relationship between France and Russia but she does not believe General de Gaulle will be "fooled by Soviet designs."

Shift of Power

She predicts that Mao Tse-tung and Ho Chi Minh will disappear from the arena of world power, that the U.S. will "virtually lose" the Middle East through default, and that Africa faces "serious trouble."

And until America, France, England and Germany become "true allies," Mrs. Dixon predicts, world peace cannot become a reality.

Other random thoughts from the Dixon crystal ball:

Francis Bacon did write Shakespeare's plays—with the help of two others whose names are not clear.

Unidentified flying objects are not from other planets but are our own testing devices and un-manned objects belonging to our enemies.

Around the controversial William Manchester book on the assassination "The Death of a President," Mrs. Dixon sees "a big black cloud" which indicates to her that the book will "bring trouble to some of the people involved."

Russia will not live up to the terms of the nuclear test ban treaty.

American-owned industry abroad, particularly oil installations, will be sabotaged, thus affecting our economy.

The white government of Rhodesia will survive but Britain will suffer as a result.

General de Gaulle will lay down stiffer terms for British entry into the common market which will be eventually accepted—after 1967.

Soviet missiles are poised in central Europe ready to be used by Moscow as blackmail to bring about the surrender of free Europe.



-Women's News Service
JEANE DIXON

CAPITOL



Airways, inc.

BUREAU GEORGE V
48, RUE PIERRE CHARRON
PARIS 8^e, FRANCE

GENERAL OFFICE: NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

ALMA 04-61
CABLES: FLYCAPITOL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

USA

Assassination of President January 3rd, 1967 CCC/sr
John F. Kennedy 524579

Gentlemen,

The enclosed was delivered and opened in error, to CAPITOL AIRWAYS - Paris, France .

Having read the contents I considered it to be improper to forward to addressee .

Forwarded for your disposition .

Sincerely yours,
CAPITOL AIRWAYS, Inc.

Charles C. Carr
Charles C. CARR
European Director

Encl:

REC-62 104000-4378
12
JAN 5 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

FAN JET CHARTERS
WORLDWIDE

OUR 80TH YEAR OF RELIABLE AIR TRANSPORTATION



2
RECEIVED
FBI
JAN 13 1967

Ad 1-A-6
21/2/67

Recorded
1-13-67
NOB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE

Re: ANONYMOUS LETTER ADDRESSED TO
"PRESIDENT OF FRANCE,
CAPITOL BUILDING,
PARES FRANCE, EUROPE,"
POSTMARKED 12/16/66

File #
Lab. #

62-109066-4375
D-524579 KY

L 1-3-67

Examination requested by: Capitol Airways, Inc.

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 1-10-67

Result of Examination:

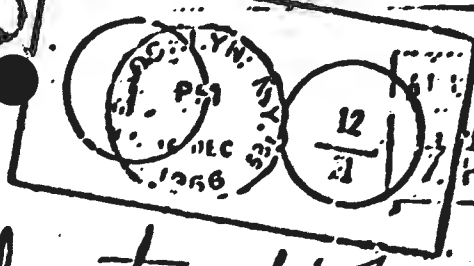
Examination by: Ray

Specimens submitted for examination

Qc1 Photocopy of envelope postmarked "BROOKLYN, N.Y. PM 16 DEC 1966," bearing handwritten address "President of France Capitol Building Pares France Europe"

Qc2 ~~Photocopies of~~ Photocopies of a two-page handwritten letter first-page beginning "President of France Dear Sir..."

Qc3 Second-page beginning "----- So Born..."



President of France
Capitol Building
Paris France Europe

62-10906

4378

President at 7 P.M.

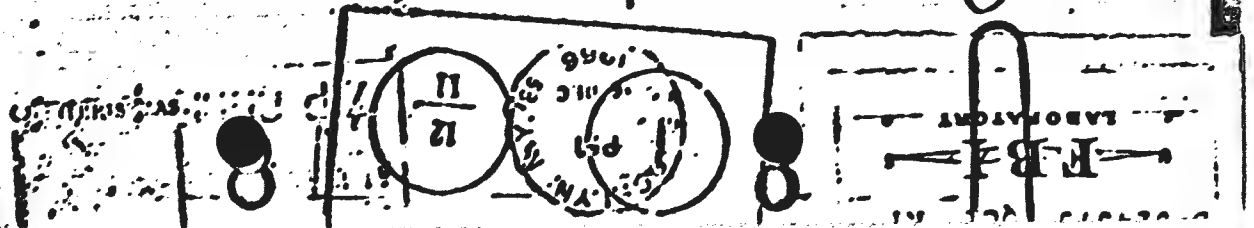
Dear Sir DOVER

It was Ben Johnson
+ F. B. I. Police that
Killed John Kennedy
because when he ran a
Again for President he did
not want Ben Johnson
as a Vice President. He
did not like F. B. I. Brutality
Police that violates every
body rights + invade
the privacy of all
white people in the us except
Jew investment to kill prof &
24 hours a day to plague
the + Kelly Kennedy Control

original returned
1-9-67

Constance to Ben
Johnson. Holdwater the
stock joints Romney
& F.B.I. Police hired 2
F.B.I. Police stool Pigeons
& Killers ① Oswald ② Jack
Ruby & others to shoot
down John Kennedy &
then to make sure the
job was good. Bain
Johnson entered the place
where John Kennedy was
saw it was a good job
took the plane that Kennedy
would ^{land} later & rode away
much to surprise of all, a
President as President of
the U.S. & 4 Negroes loved
him

Proctor & French
Credit Building
New France Building



TRUE COPY

President of France

Dear Sir 1. Over

It was Born Johnson & F. B I. Police that Killed John Kennedy because when he run again for President he did not want Born Johnson as a Vice President & He did not like F. B I Brutality Police that violates every body rights & envade the Privacys of all white people in the use of the Jew invention to kill people 24 hours a day to plague spy & kill by remote control (illegible). So Born Johnson Goldwater Abe Stork Javits Romney & F. B. I. Police Hired 2 F. B I Police stool Pigeons & Killers 1. Oswald 2. Jack Ruby & others to shoot down John Kennedy & than to make sure the Job was good. Born Johnson entered the place where John Kennedy was saw it was a good job took the plane that Kennedy would have taken & rode away much to surprize of all. A Presdent as President of the U. S. & a Nigger lover no good bum

mail
sub 1-9-67
Chesner

1tc
1-6-67
re

62 109060-4318

ENCLOSURE

January 9, 1967

AIRMAIL

715
REC-23
ST-1152 109160-4378
Mr. Charles Carr
European Director
Capitol Airways, Inc.
Bureaux George V
45, Rue Pierre Charron
Paris 8^E, France

Qc1-3
Dear Mr. Carr:

Your letter dated January 3rd, with enclosures,
has been received.

I want to thank you for bringing the communication
you forwarded to our attention, and I have made a copy of it
available to the Director, Secret Service Division, United States
Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

I am returning the anonymous letter, and it is
suggested that you make it available to French postal authorities.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures (2)
anonymous letter and envelope

1 - New York - Enclosures (3)
1 - Paris - Enclosures (3)

NOTE: It is noted that this communication is anonymous and was postmarked
12-16-66 at Brooklyn, New York. A copy forwarded to Secret Service by
form referral. Mr. Carr is not identifiable in Bufiles.

1 - Foreign Liaison Unit - Enclosures (3)
RWE:ncr (5)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

D524579
Anonymous letter
addressed to
"President of
France, Capital
Building, Paris
France Europe"
Postmarked 12/16/66

TO: _____
Mr. Loebe _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

20 (Rev. 6-24-66)
DIVISION SEVEN LABORATORY FILES

1966

Mr. Conrad 7621
Mr. White 7621
Mr. Jevons 7133
Mr. Griffith 7601
Mr. Downing Annex
Mr. Baker 7114

✓ Lab Files 7147

M

No Record in
Lab. Index

10/1

W. D. Griffith
Room 7601 - Ext. 711

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

- 1 - Foreign Liaison Unit
- 1 - Mr. Raupach Room 5726
- 1 - Mr. Ray

To: FBI, New York

Date: January 18, 1967

Re: ANONYMOUS LETTER ADDRESSED TO
PRESIDENT OF FRANCE,
CAPITOL BUILDING,
PARIS FRANCE, EUROPE,
POSTMARKED 12/16/66

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC 53

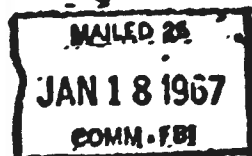
FBI File No. 62-109060-4378
D-524579 KY

Examination requested by: Bureau

Reference: Bulet to Capitol Airways, Inc., Paris, France,
dated 1-9-67

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:



Enclosures (2) (2 Lab rpt)
1 - Legat, Paris - Enclosure (Lab rpt)

DR: NOB (7)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

19 JAN 19 1967

0 Raupach 5726

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

61 JAN 25 1967

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, New York

Date: January 18, 1967

FBI File No. 62-109060-4378

Re: ANONYMOUS LETTER ADDRESSED TO
"PRESIDENT OF FRANCE,
CAPITOL BUILDING,
PARES FRANCE, EUROPE,"
POSTMARKED 12/16/66

Lab. No. D-524579 KY

Available in Bureau

Qc1 Photocopy of envelope postmarked "BROOKLYN, N.Y. PM 16 DEC 1966." bearing handwritten address "President of France Capitol Building Pares France Europe"

Qc2 Photocopies of a two-page handwritten letter first-page beginning "President of France Dear Sir..."

Qc3 Second-page beginning "----- So Born..."

Result of examination:

The questioned writing on Qc1 through Qc3 was searched through the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification.

The specimens are retained.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Cooper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DNR:NOB (7)
MD

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Recorded
1-13-67
NOB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE

Re: ANONYMOUS LETTER ADDRESSED TO -
"PRESIDENT OF FRANCE,"
CAPITOL BUILDING,
PARES FRANCE, EUROPE,"
POSTMARKED 12/16/66

File # 62-107060-4378
Lab. # D-524579 KY

9
L 1-3-67

Examination requested by: *Bureau*
~~Capitol Airways, Inc.~~

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 1-10-67

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Ray *1/17/67*

1. The g w on Qc1 - Qc2 was searched through the appropriate sections of the RCH without effecting an identification
2. Evid retained. Photos.

negative search of aef & V.P. file
Specimens submitted for examination

- Qc1 Photocopy of envelope postmarked "BROOKLYN, N.Y. PM 16 DEC 1966." bearing handwritten address "President of France Capitol Building Pares France Europe"
- Qc2 ~~Photocopies~~ Photocopies of a two-page handwritten letter first-page beginning "President of France Dear Sir..."
- Qc3 Second-page beginning "----- So Born..."

del 1/17/67
1-1-67
66
2 - New York
1 - Legat Paris
1 - Foreign Liaison
1 - Rampach Rm 5726

FBI

Date: 1/9/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

ANONYMOUS LETTER TO FBI
DALLAS, TEXAS, POSTMARKED
GAINESVILLE, TEXAS, 1/6/67

OO - DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM which is self-explanatory. Two copies of the LHM have been furnished U.S. Secret Service, Dallas, inasmuch as the anonymous writer of the letter referred to in the LHM indicates that President JOHNSON is next to be assassinated.

No investigation concerning the anonymous letter is being conducted, UACB.

3 - Bureau (encls-10)
1 - Dallas
RPG:jeg
(4)

REC-69 62 109060

EX 113

4379
1-22 LHM + 1-22
2 USSS + LEFT
1/11/67
6 JAN 12 1967

55 JAN 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
January 9, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

ANONYMOUS LETTER TO FBI
DALLAS, TEXAS, POSTMARKED
GAINESVILLE, TEXAS
JANUARY 6, 1967

There is attached hereto a Xerox copy of an anonymous note received by the FBI at Dallas, Texas, on January 7, 1967, together with the envelope in which it was received, which envelope is postmarked at Gainesville, Texas, January 6, 1967.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

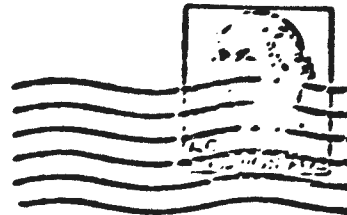
This document contains neither recommendations nor
conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its
contents are not to be distributed outside your
agency.

62-187060-4379
RECEIVED

I can give you
 the documents and
 the letters I received
 from the Kennedy
 family. I also know
 the man who was
 in the car with
 the Kennedy's
 and I can show
 you the pictures
 of the Kennedy's
 and the man who
 was in the car
 with them.

AFTER 5 DAYS RETURN TO

ZIP CODE



Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Dallas, Texas

Important: Information of the Kennedy Assassination

FBI

Date: 1/9/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

SUB: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC-22

Handwritten signature/initials

OO - DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau is one Xerox copy of a publication dealing with the book "The Kennedy Murder Fraud", by JOACHIM JOESTEN. NY 62-109060-43

On 1/6/67, Captain J. W. FRITZ, Homicide and Robbery Bureau, Dallas PD, furnished SA JAMES W. BOOKMOUT the above described publication.

It is noted that paragraph five of page two of the enclosed publication, reads as follows:

"J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, was not an original participant in the conspiracy but he became an immediate accessory after the fact. Fully informed of everything that had happened, he became the chief architect of the coverup at a price. He has been blackmailing Johnson every since."

REC-32 62-109060-43

The above is being furnished to the Bureau in view of the nature of the remarks concerning the Director, it being pointed out that JOACHIM JOESTEN has been responsible for considerable articles on the assassination published in Europe.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - Dallas

RPG:jeg

(4)

Approved: *[Signature]*

Sent _____

M

Per _____

53 JAN 19 1967 In Charge.

A shocking eye-opener for thoughtful people

THE KENNEDY MURDER FRAUD

An Historical Indictment Before the High Court of Public Opinion

by JOACHIM JOESTEN

Author of three published books about the Kennedy assassination

Limited, Multigraphed Pro-Edition

Subscription Price: U.S. \$ 250. - (ten volumes)

Structural Organization of the Work

Total length:
About 400,000 words

Volume I	<u>The "Law Enforcers" on Trial</u>		
Part 1	The Case Against the Dallas Police	March 1967	\$ 30.00
Part 2	The Case Against the District Attorney	May 1967	\$ 30.00
Volume II	<u>The Intelligence Agencies on Trial</u>		
Part 3	The Case Against the FBI	September 1967	\$ 30.00
Part 4	The Case Against the CIA	November 1967	\$ 30.00
Part 5	The Case Against the Secret Service	January 1968	\$ 30.00
Volume III	<u>The Masters of the Cover-up on Trial</u>		
Part 6	The Case Against the Warren Commission	March 1968	\$ 30.00
Part 7	The Case Against President Johnson	May 1968	\$ 50.00
Volume IV	<u>The Establishment on Trial</u>		
Part 8	The Case Against the American Press	September 1968	\$ 30.00
Part 9	The Case Against the Kennedy Clan	November 1968	\$ 30.00
Part 10	The Case Against the Establishment	January 1969	\$ 30.00

All publication data subject to change without notice

All orders, except those originating from public or college libraries, must be accompanied by a minimum payment of thirty U.S. dollars (or the equivalent in other currencies) to cover the cost of at least one part of the work. Bank checks or money orders payable to Joachim Joesten. The reduced subscription rate of 250.00 dollars for ten volumes is payable in advance.

Trade Discount: 15 percent

Library Discount: 20 percent

THE YERFZDY KODJEP FRAUD

An Historical Indictment Before the High Court of Public Opinion

by JOACHIM JOESTY

The assassination of President John F. Kennedy was the perfect crime because of a built-in guarantee of impunity for all those involved: instigators, perpetrators, accomplices before and after the fact. It could not conceivably fail for two solid reasons: One, because the mastermind of the plot, Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson, would automatically become Chief Executive the moment the President was dead. And two, because every one of America's so-called law-enforcement agencies was implicated in the conspiracy at a high level.

Thus, the officially sponsored myth of Lee Harvey Oswald, lone assassin of President Kennedy, will go down in history as the most outstandingly successful example of how to fool all the people all the time. But not for ever. Already wide breaches have been opened in the wall of official deception. The end of the corrupting regime - which will certainly come in 1963, if not earlier - will also spell the end of the Kennedy Murder Fraud. Two years from now, the whole world will know the unvarnished truth about what really happened at Dallas on November 22, 1963, and in subsequent related events. Readers of the present work will have learned the truth, in every important detail, long before.

The present work was the known and accepted the responsibilities of all those in high and low places who planned the conspiracy, who carried it out, or who contributed to the elaborate covering that followed. Key men in the conspiracy were Lyndon B. Johnson and his closest protégé, Robert F. Kennedy, Sr.; Billings- oil negotiator; Robert F. Kennedy, Chief of the CIA; James Earl Ray, Chief of the Secret Service; James E. O'Connell, Dallas Police Chief; Henry Kissinger, Attorney General; Earl Warren, former Mayor of Dallas, and his brother, General Charles E. Warren, deputy director of the CIA until he was dropped by Kennedy after the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

These men set up the Dallas Plaza as such and recruited the gunmen who killed the President in a military-style operation. They also organized the conspiracy of Oswald, chosen by the CIA leaders as the mark of the "respectable" to serve as presidential assassin, and the gigantic cover-up operation that followed.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, was not an original participant in the conspiracy, but he became an important accessory after the fact, fully informed of everything that had happened, he became the chief obstacle of the covering - at a price. He has been blackmailing Johnson every day.

Another pertinent anecdote after the war was Kenneth O'Donnell, a former Kennedy aide who was arrested and charged with having constructed the extrajurisdictional kidnapping of Kennedy's body from the jurisdiction of the lawful Cuban authorities, thus laying the groundwork for the autopsy find that was staged in Washington.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and the other members of the Court were practically bulldozed by Johnson into the thankless job of covering up for the biggest and most criminal fraud in modern history. They were forced to sacrifice their good name on the altar of the Powers of State.

Johnson took it upon himself personally to lead Kennedy into the death trap his Texan friends and the Dallas police had set up for the President. Kennedy didn't want to make that trip (moreover he had been forewarned by Connally), but Johnson virtually dragged him along under false pretenses. Johnson not only acted out of ambition, he was in desperate straits at the time. He just had to become President in order to prevent the Bobby Baker scandal from exploding in his face. For Kennedy knew all about LBJ's involvement in that affair, not only on the financial but also on the so-called "moral" side of it. And he wasn't going to have a man so tainted as his running-mate again in 1964.

Thus the decisive element in the assassination was that fatal automation of the American political system which not only elevates the Vice-President to the top post the moment the Chief Executive dies, but also virtually assures him of reelection. Johnson knew only too well that he could never have been elected President, even before the Bobby Baker affair threatened to eliminate him completely from the American political scene. But he also knew that once installed in the White House, by fair means or foul, he could easily get himself reelected. This part of the plot also worked to perfection, in November 1964. It won't work again in 1968, that's for sure.

The topflight workmen recruited by the conspirators to kill the President (with dynamite bullets at that) were Charles Whitman (later to be known as the so-called "mad killer" of Austin); the Dallas Policeman and Bishop J.D. Tippit; and Larry Gurfand, Jack Ruby's henchman who also performed as Oswald's double (The Paley Oswald). They are all dead, or will be soon, liquidated by their own masters as is the inexorable rule of political conspiracies.

Ruby was both a tool and a victim of the plotters. He was really "double-crossed" by them in gangland style. Ruby in mid-September 1963 had hired Larry Gurfand to kill Governor Connally on behalf of "the boys in Chicago," against the Governor who successfully resisting mafia attempts to take over Dallas. This assassination plan, which did not involve Kennedy, seems known to the Dallas police since the fact that instant on were able to blackmail Ruby at all. As it happened, the plot against the President was taking shape at that precise moment. So, with the help of the Dallas police, Johnson and his gang took the pain out of Ruby's hand and forced his gunmen to shift their aim from Connally to the President. That's why Ruby was so astonished, and so terrified, when he found out what had happened to his plot, and then the police forced him to kill Oswald as a pain of reversing his own initiative in the matter.

The Kennedy assassination highlights the grave constitutional and moral crisis which has plagued the United States ever since the FBI, the CIA and the military establishment virtually took over our democratic institutions. As the words of John J. McLeary, this country has truly become a "banana republic, where a government can be changed by conspiracy." Some will, some will not, in the United States, an acquiescence of public opinion in the crime of the Secretary that would not have been possible in a true republic.

That a book exposing all this vile treason business could not readily be brought out at this stage by a commercial publisher seems to reduce the matter. "The Kennedy Farther Friend" will be published by the author himself in unillustrated form. This can be done only in a small edition which will necessarily carry a comparatively high price.

To Whom It May Concern: Several copies of the manuscript, as well as of the supporting evidence, have been deposited in safe places in various countries. It is to have been made for publication by all who should the author be unable to

Published Trade Books by JOACHIM JOESTER
About the assassination of President John F. Kennedy

1 - Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? cloth. \$ 3.95

First published on June 14, 1964 by Marzani & Hanson, Inc., New York, this was the first book in America to attack the official version of the assassination.

A revised and enlarged version, including the first detailed critique of the Warren Report, was published in January 1965. At the same time, a British edition was brought out by The Merlin Press, London.

A Polish edition was published in Warsaw in March 1965.

2 - Die Wahrheit über das Kennedy-Mord (Testimony About the Kennedy Murder) published in September 1965 by Schweizer Verlagshaus of Zurich, one of the large Swiss publishing houses. The book was serialized in the big German illustrated weekly Quick of Munich. It figures on the best-seller list of the leading Swiss magazine Die Weltwoche for October and November 1966.

It is also reported that it is the subject of a new book of a German publishing house (see below) and is to be translated for the first time into the Chinese language at the address below at 4.75 a copy.

3 - Le Meurtre de John F. Kennedy (The Murder of Kennedy) (Swiss translation of the Testimony title). Published in December 1965 by A. G. Dr. & Zehn, Zurich, a leading Swiss publisher. The book became an instant and long best-seller.

4 - La Vérité sur Ruby (The Truth About Ruby)

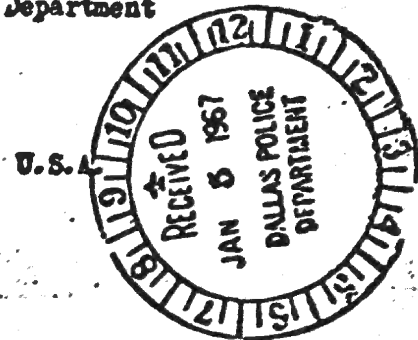
To be published in February 1967 by Editions Sarrasin, Paris.

Orders and quantities concerning the above-mentioned books should be sent to either one of the following addresses:

Joachim Joester, 57-71, 17th Street, New York 11, N.Y.

Joachim Joester, Munich 23, Germany, 5, Gernhardstr.

Captain J. Will Frits
Chief, Homicide Bureau
Dallas Police Department
Dallas, Texas



FBI

Date: 1/6/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (: : : FBI LABORATORY)

FROM: SAC, MOBILE (62-New)(P)

SUBJECT: ANONYMOUS NOTES DEPOSITED
IN MAIL BOXES, DOTHAN, ALABAMA,
JANUARY 1967 CONCERNING THE
GRAVES OF "JFK" AND "OSWALD"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

521369

01-43

For the information of the FBI Lab the
enclosed notes have been deposited in mail boxes in
Dothan, Alabama, during January 1967.

It is requested these notes be searched
through the anonymous handwriting file for possible
identification.

It is requested that these notes be returned
to the Mobile Division upon completion of the examination.

- ③ - Bureau (Encs. 3)
- 2 - Mobile
- FAG:ljr
- (5)

- 62-154-1-4-21

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 12 1967

airtel to SAC MO
BHC:emf
1/14/67

JAN 8 1967
12

SEVEN

ENCLOSURE

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

1/11/67

EX-104

REC 32

Airtel

62-107260-4381

1 - Mr. B. Cooke

To: SAC, Mobile

From: Director, FBI

ANONYMOUS NOTES DEPOSITED
IN LAIL BONES, DOTHAN, ALABAMA,
JANUARY 1967 CONCERNING THE
GRAVES OF "JFK" AND "OSWALD"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurairtel 1/6/67.

Conduct investigation to determine author of
captioned notes and present to appropriate U. S. Attorney.

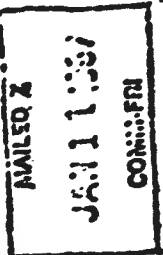
Prepare LHM for Bureau dissemination to Secret
Service and Department of Justice setting forth results
of inquiries conducted, results of FBI Laboratory examina-
tions, and opinion of U. S. Attorney. Provide Dallas with
a copy of this LHM for information purposes.

BHC:cmf
(5) *cmf*

NOTE: Mobile Office is in receipt of three anonymous
notes mailed from Dothan, Alabama, during January, 1967.
The contents of these notes is as follows: "The graves
of JFK and Oswald are empty ... and we can and will
prove it - sweat - FBI - sweat"; "We are using 'Smoke'
our 'own smoke' to communicate. Wanna smoke? or
sweat"; "Come April we may show how empty these graves
of JFK and Oswald are! Sweat - FBI - Sweat."

135031 -

ORIGINAL FILED IN



53 JAN 24 1967

TYPE UNIT ☐



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FBI, Mobile (62-New)

Date: January 24, 1967

62-109060-4381

ANONYMOUS NOTES DEPOSITED IN
MAIL BOXES, DOTHAN, ALABAMA,
JANUARY 1967
CONCERNING THE GRAVES OF
"JFK" AND "OSWALD"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No.
Lab. No. 95-135031
D-524369 LC

Examination requested by:

Mobile

Reference:

Airtel 1/6/67

Examination requested:

Document

Remarks:

ORIGINAL FILED IN

DUPLICATE YELLOW

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Enclosures (5) (Q1 through Q3, 2 Lab report)
- Dallas Enclosure (Lab report)
- Bufile (62-109060)
JAN 28 1967
DES:GA (6)
ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REPORT
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Mobile (62-New)

Date: January 24, 1967
FBI File No. 95-135031
Lab. No. D-524369 LC

Re: ANONYMOUS NOTES DEPOSITED IN MAIL
BOXES, DOTHAN, ALABAMA, JANUARY 1967
CONCERNING THE GRAVES OF "JFK" AND
"OSWALD"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 1/9/67

- Q1 Slip of paper bearing hand printed message "WE ARE USING "SMOKE"
OUR "OWN SMOKE" TO COMMUNICATE. WANNA SMOKE OR SWEAT"
- Q2 Slip of paper bearing hand printed message "THE GRAVES OF JFK AND
OSWALD ARE EMPTY... AND WE CAN AND WILL PROVE IT. SWEAT -- FBI --
SWEAT"
- Q3 Slip of paper bearing hand printed message "COMES APRIL WE MAY
SHOW HOW EMPTY THOSE GRAVES OF JFK AND OSWALD ARE! SWEAT - FBI -
SWEAT"

Result of examination:

The submitted specimens were searched through the
appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting
an identification.

No watermark or indented writing of value was noted on
Q1 through Q3 which would indicate the source of this material.

Q1 through Q3 are returned herewith. Photographs are
retained..

DES:GA (6)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Cooper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7/3
Fama, January 6, 1967

Mr. Herbert Hoover
Federal Investigations Bureau
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The case of Jack Ruby's death is not a mere coincidence.
If the police in Dallas thinks they can get away with murder they are
wrong! I suggest that the whole Dallas police force SHOULD BE FIRED.

What's more, I believe that the FBI SHOULD AND MUST
DO SOMETHING. I am possitively sure the FBI have the clues of the real
people behind the ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

John F.

A FANAMANIAN

EX-113

REC-56

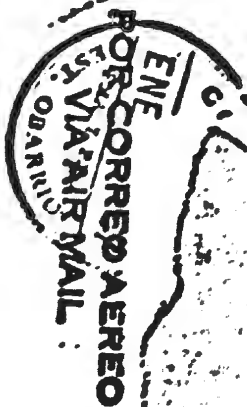
RECEIVED

62-107000-4383

JAN 12 1967

70 JAN 19 1967

Mr. Herbert Hoover
Federal Investigations Bureau
Washington, D.C.
U. S. A.



FBI

Date: 1/9/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) and
SAC, SEATTLE (89-47)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

At 8:17 AM., 1/8/67, [REDACTED] (protect identity), Supervisor, Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, telephone RI [REDACTED], Extension [REDACTED], telephonically advised SPC FORREST L. LUCY that she had received a long distance telephone call from a party who refused to furnish his name but who was calling from telephone number SK 9-3637, in Tacoma, Washington, and who did state he lived at 3210 North 30th Street, Tacoma, Washington.

Mrs. ALLEN stated the unknown caller sounded "drunk or doped" and requested to be connected with "the largest Catholic Church in Dallas." She stated the unknown caller further remarked that he "knew the people in Dallas who hired OSWALD and that OSWALD did not do it", but that he knew the real assassin who had killed him. She stated he also remarked "the people who hired OSWALD live in Dallas."

LEADS

SEATTLE

AT TACOMA, WASHINGTON: Will endeavor to identify individual making above referred to call and submit LHM including basis as information set forth above the source of which should be protected.

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Seattle (RM)

2 - Dallas
RPG:jeg

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

12 JAN 10 1967

EX-108
REC 30

62-109060-4384

Ats
2/17/70

Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Jones
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

- MR. TOLSON
- MR. DELOACH
- MR. MOHR
- MR. WICK
- MR. CASPER
- MR. CALLAHAN
- MR. CONRAD
- MR. Felt
- MR. GALT
- MR. ROSEN
- MR. SULLIVAN
- MR. TAVEL
- MR. TROTTER
- MR. JONES
- TELE. ROOM
- MISS HOLMES
- MISS METCALF
- MISS GANDY

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FBI

Date: 1/9/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-103060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans airtel, 12/9/66.

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas, and San Antonio
are 11, 1 and 1 copies respectively of an LHM which sets
forth the Identification Record of EUSTACE THADDIS CHATHAM
FBI No. 3 550 397.

It is to be noted that San Antonio has investigative
interest in this matter.

3-Bureau (Enc 11) (RM) **SURE**
1-Dallas (89-43) (RM) (Enc 1)
1-San Antonio (Info) (RM) (Enc 1)
3-New Orleans

EJC/dca
(8)

REC 7

EX-103

1 CC LHM to
USSS 2/9/67
1-true

62 FEB 13 1967

2 JAN 12 1967

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New Orleans, Louisiana
January 9, 1967

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Reference is made to the communication in this matter
under date of December 8, 1966. There is set forth below
a copy of an Identification Record in the name of EUSTACE
THADDIS CHATHAM, FBI No. 3 550 397:

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR
CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI
AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT
TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

62-109360-4385

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20537

J. Edgar Hoover
Director.

2

The following FBI record, NUMBER **3 550 397** is furnished FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

All descriptive factors (if any) furnished by you match those in our identification file unless herein quoted.

DESCRIPTION AND RELATED DATA:

Race:

Sex:

Height: 5 feet 5 inches

Weight: 148

Hair: Brown

Eyes:

Date and Place of Birth:

Scars & Marks: Tattoos right arm; "Rose and word Lother"; Horseshoe

Address: in 1955 - Corpus Christi, Texas

Occupation: Shrimper

34

Information shown on this Identification Record represents data furnished FBI by fingerprint contributors. Where final disposition is not shown or further explanation of charge is desired, communicate with agency contributing those fingerprints.

Notations indicated by * are NOT based on fingerprints in FBI files but are listed only as investigative leads as being possibly identical with subject of this record.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

3171 - 8. 83 Street
Milwaukee, Wis. 53219
January 9, 1967

Department of Justice
Constitution Avenue and 10 Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Att.: J. Edgar Hoover
Director of FBI

Mr. Hoover:

My letter of November 26, 1966 has not been answered.

Your oath of office makes it mandatory that legitimate questions by concerned citizens be answered.

Further, at the very least, common courtesy makes it obligatory that you answer.

I shall await your answers.

Yours truly,

Otto X. Dobnick
Otto X. Dobnick

EX-101

REC 30

12 JAN 12 1967

*4/12/66
Director wrote
"Ignore. H. on
Dobnick's letter
4/23/66. See
107-1047-4256."*

JAN 17 1967

RESIDENCE

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-89) (P)

DATE: 1/6/67

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

8/8/67
L. Bell

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau and Dallas are two copies each of an anonymous letter which was forwarded to the New Orleans Office by LOUIS C. LA COUR, United States Attorney, EDLA. This letter was contained in an envelope with a mailing date of 12/6/66, with New Orleans as the city of origin. The letter is poorly written in pencil and is difficult to decipher. It reads as follows:

"Justice Department &
US Attorney 400 Royal
Federal Bureau of Investigation

"the truth of the killing of President Kennedy not Oswald Johnson and Connely and ruby of Texas had him killed so he could be the president they called a meeting in Baton Rouge drew up the plan had President Kennedy to come back the second day for this had not finished their plan the first day he came to texas Johnson and Connely hired Ruby to do the killing ruby got Oswald to do the job when Oswald fired the first shot hit Mr. Kennedy the second hit connely when ruby saw Mr. Kennedy was still standing he took the riffel and fired the third shot then the President fell into wife lap then Oswald went to ruby for money ruby refused to pay him he said you did not kill him I had to kill him Oswald was arrested and put in prison Johnson told ruby to kill him because he is young and afraid he was going to talk and turn up everything Johnson took ruby Texas rich and came back and help him from being punished I think Johnson and connely and ruby should be made to pay and punished for the death of mr kennedy death connely of texas wallace of alabama jimie davis mac gob mckeithen faubus of Arkansas the governor of mississippi mr boggs and mr long schiro johnson had mr kennedy kill so he could be the president and his wife the first lady she had she to be the first lady."

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
- 2 - Dallas (Enc. 2)
- 1 - New Orleans
- 1 - 1967
- 1 - 1967
- (5)

REC-3
EX-104

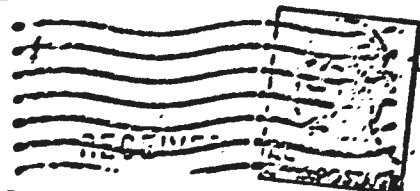
14 JAN 11 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NO 89-69
EDC - cst

In view of the obvious incoherence of the above,
no action is being recommended and the enclosures are being
furnished the Bureau and Dallas for the completion of their
files in this matter.

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO



ZIP CODE

DEC 7 8 46 AM '66

U.S.A. CITY
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Handwritten: *Wad. file*

Justice Department

U.S. Attorney, 400 Royal St

Federal Bureau of Investigation

New Orleans, La.

62-109060-4387

Frederick Lawrence Smith

[illegible]

Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(December 14, 1932)

Dear Mr. Hoover --

I am sending the complete story to W. W. proving the
 conspiracy between "L. B. J." & "Hoffa" in J. F. X's assassination.
 That is who they tried to get rid of you throw Martin L. King &
 why they are now keeping "Ruby" incarcerated. He was told by
 "Hoffa" to kill "Coward" to keep him from talking. L. B. J.
 appointed "Warren" to report to whitewash the "Grand Conspiracy."
 I have written to Ted & Bobby Kennedy & Sen. Doak.

Best wishes

Ed Caplan

Do not give this info to your "priest"
 "The 7th Day of May" Picture.

CCF:am

NOT RECORDED
 199 JAN 12 1957

61 JAN 23 1951

...HOTEL in Downtown Reno

Don't know.

I am writing the song City of Dreadful Night
the conspiracy between the "L. B. J." &
the "D. B. J." administration. That is why
the "D. B. J." will / agree to the "L. B. J."
which they are now doing. "L. B. J." is now
the way of the "L. B. J." to the "D. B. J." of
the "D. B. J." from talking. L. B. J.
convinced "L. B. J." its report to the "D. B. J." of
the "L. B. J." - I have written to the
D. B. J. & the "L. B. J."
B. J. J.

Best regards,

J. A. Gifford

I have just the info to your friend

The 7th day of July 1864

12-11-11

00350000 - 00000000

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 8 1967

WESTERN UNION

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

BIA002 1152P EST JAN 7 67 (49)CTA011

CT CLA785 NL PD CLEVELAND OHIO 7

J EDGER HOOVER

CARE FBI WASHDC

PLEASE DO ALL YOU CAN TO STOP THE PRESENT NEWS REGARDING PRESIDENT
KENNEDY'S DEATH AND ABOUT THE BOOK I DON'T LIKE IT

ELIZABETH KNUCKLES BOX 5742 CLEVELAND OHIO.

EX 101 DEC 19 67

2 JAN 13 1967

January 12, 1967

REC-19

62 109060-4388

EX 101

Miss Elizabeth Knuckles
Post Office Box 5742
Cleveland, Ohio 44101

Dear Miss Knuckles:

I have received your communication of January 7th,
but I am unable to be of assistance in the matter you mentioned.

I trust you will understand my position.

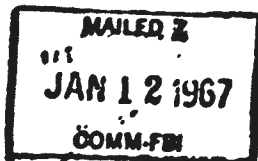
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no derogatory information re correspondent.
Last outgoing to her was dated 3-19-63 and she has been thanked for
her support of the Bureau. (62-12188-6601, 6555.)

EFT:sep (3)P'4

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____



62 JAN 20 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

J
w/a
Eft

FBI

Date: 1/5/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS.
11/22/63.
MISCELLANEOUS -- INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

ReBuairtel to San Antonio dated 1/4/67, and New Orleans airtels to the Bureau dated 11/29; 12/6/66.

Complainant EUSTACE CHATHAM and individual referred to in referenced New Orleans airtels as MOODY unidentified at Brownsville, Texas. Individual referred to as CLIFFORD JOHNSTON probably identical with CLIFFORD JOHNSTON, who operated his father's boat, JANE R., 2/27/59, until shortly before boat sold by U. S. Marshal at auction on court order on 3/3/62. JOHNSTON described white, male, 43, born 8/22/23, Paris, Texas, 6', 128 pounds, brown hair, hazel eyes, wife COPA, 3 children.

Last known address is Route 2, Box 124, Hereford, Texas. There is no Marine hospital located Brownsville or nearby cities.

LEAD:

EX-108

DALLAS

AT HERFORD, TEXAS. REC 74-2-16 - 428

Locate and interview JOHNSTON as to allegations of CHATHAM, noting JOHNSTON left the boat, JANE R., early in 1962.

LHM follows.

- 3 - Bureau
- 2 - Dallas (89-43)
- 1 - New Orleans (89-69)
- 2 - San Antonio

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M
Special Agent in Charge.

67 JAN 15 1967

FBI

Date: 1/6/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR; FBI
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (62-New)(P)
SUBJECT: ANONYMOUS NOTES DEPOSITED
IN MAIL BOXES, DOTHAN, ALABAMA,
JANUARY 1967 CONCERNING THE
GRAVES OF "JFK" AND "OSWALD"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are 5 copies of a
letterhead memo concerning notes deposited in mail
boxes in Dothan, Ala.

Two copies of this letterhead memo have been
disseminated to the US Secret Service, Birmingham,
Ala., the office covering the Dothan area.

③ - Bureau (Encs. 5)
2 - Mobile
FAG:ljr
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC 22

NOT RECORDED
193 JAN 16 1967

2 JAN 9 1967

62 JAN 25 1967

original to [illegible]
[illegible]

CR [illegible]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Mobile, Alabama 36601
January 6, 1967

**ANONYMOUS NOTES DEPOSITED
IN MAIL BOXES, DOTHAN, ALABAMA,
JANUARY 1967 CONCERNING THE
GRAVES OF "JFK" AND "OSWALD"**

Attached hereto is a Xerox copy of three notes containing information regarding the graves of "JFK" and "OSWALD."

These notes were found in the Post Office Box belonging to the FBI at Dothan, Alabama.

These notes have been picked up by postal pickup men from local mail boxes in Dothan.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is conducting no further investigation regarding these notes.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060 - 4390
ENCLOSURE

The GRAVES OF - JFK - THE
JEWELL ARE EMPTY... BUT WE
CAN AND WILL PROVE IT -

SWEET - FBI - SWEET

COMES APRIL WE MAY
SHOW HOW EMPTY THOSE
GRAVES OF JFK AND
JEWELL ARE! SWEET - FBI - SWEET

WE ARE USING "SMOKE" OUR
OWN "SMOKE" TO COMMUNICATE,

WANT A SMOKE?
OR "SWEET"

January 13, 1967

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Mrs. Dwight E. Bailey on 1/3/67 advised our San Diego Office that her now separated parents William and Loreta Ringer had observed Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald in frequent association prior to the assassination of President Kennedy 11/22/63. We conducted an extensive and exhaustive investigation of the assassination, Oswald and Ruby and no positive evidence was ever developed that Ruby or Oswald knew each other before the assassination. Ruby in statements to the Bureau, the President's Commission and others until the time of his death denied having known Oswald. Bureau files disclose no pertinent information regarding Bailey or her parents. The field is being instructed to interview Mr. and Mrs. Ringer and run out this allegation. Results will be furnished to Department.

JWH:pwl

Kpm

FBI

Date: 1/9/67

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

(Priority)

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, SAN DIEGO (62-1529) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven copies of LHM
suitable for dissemination.

Information copies of LHM are being provided
Baltimore, Dallas and Seattle in view of possible previous
investigation conducted in this matter in their divisions.

San Diego files contain no information identifiable
with Mrs. DWIGHT BAILEY, WILLIAM RINGER or LORETA VIOLET
RINGER.

- ENCLOSURE
- 1 - Bureau (Enc. 11)
 - 1 - Baltimore (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (89-43)
 - 1 - Seattle (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - San Diego (62-1529)

SI-118

HES:gdb
(7)

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 6-4 G. J. H. / CO

1-13-67 15 JAN 12 1967

JAN 13 1967

REC'D DE LOACH

JAN 18 5 35 PM '67

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Diego, California

January 9, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 3, 1967, Mrs. DWIGHT F. BAILEY, 506 Shepard Street, San Pedro, California, temporary residence with sister at Apartment Number 4, 439 "D" Street, Chula Vista, California, furnished the following information:

Mrs. BAILEY advised her mother, LORETA VIOLET RINGER, formerly worked as a waitress in the Coffee Shop of the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas, Texas. This employment was through the period of November, 1963. Her husband, WILLIAM RINGER, would pick her up after work and while waiting for her to get off work he would wait in JACK RUBY's tavern, located just across the street from the Adolphus Hotel.

Mrs. BAILEY contends she had heard both her parents remark that they had observed LEE OSWALD in frequent association with JACK RUBY, that her father told her he had observed the two together in RUBY's club and had further observed them go into the back office of the tavern together. The father related when he had made this observation, just prior to the assassination, that OSWALD had come out of the office with a package and that soon thereafter he had observed OSWALD flashing large sums of money and making comments that he would soon get more money.

Mrs. BAILEY states her mother claimed she had often waited on RUBY and OSWALD, when the two were together in the hotel Coffee Shop.

Mrs. BAILEY contends, having been told by her parents, that numerous employees of the Adolphus Hotel knew of this association, but that like her parents they were afraid to say anything because of RUBY and his "rough" reputation.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

62-119001-4371
ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

The parents are presently separated. WILLIAM RINGER presently resides at the Hotel Brook, Room Number 10, 134 Main Street, Auburn, Washington.

Her mother, Mrs. LORETA VIOLET RINGER is presently employed by the Chesapeake Furniture Store, 7400 Holabird Avenue, Dundalk, Maryland. Her residence address is not known to Mrs. BAILEY at this time.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1/13/67

Airtel ST-118

1 - Mr. Hines

REC 1 62-107060-4391

To: SACs, Baltimore
Dallas,
Seattle

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

ReSDairtel to Bureau with copies to Seattle,
Dallas and Baltimore dated 1/9/67.

In view of the allegation made by Mrs. Dwight E. Bailey that her parents William and Loreta Violet Ringer had observed Lee Harvey Oswald frequently associate with Jack Ruby prior to the assassination, it is necessary to interview her parents and conduct any additional logical investigation to thoroughly pin down the allegation.

For information of Seattle and Baltimore, an extensive investigation was conducted by Bureau in this matter and also into the shooting of Oswald by Jack Ruby and no positive evidence was developed to indicate that Ruby or Oswald ever associated or even knew each other prior to the assassination.

Seattle locate and interview William Ringer and pin him down to specific facts within his knowledge regarding the allegation of Mrs. Bailey. Any logical leads developed in the interview to fully resolve the matter must be set out promptly by airtel. Baltimore locate and interview Mrs. Loreta Violet Ringer in the same manner. Both offices submit results by LHM suitable for dissemination furnishing appropriate copies to the office of origin - Dallas.

JWH:cs
(8)

51 JAN 23 1967

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SUMMARY FROM SPANISH

The December 1, 1966, Number 159 issue of the biweekly publication, "Politica," that is printed by the "Talleres Graficos de Mexico" (The Graphic Offices of Mexico) at South 69-A, 402 Col. Banjidal, Mexico 13. The commercial address is Bucareli 59, second floor, Mexico 1. Its general director is Manuel Marcue Pardinaz; Boris Rosen is its chief editor.

Pages 5-7

"The Devil's Friendship"

President and Mrs. Johnson's recent trip to Mexico is severely criticized in this article. The U.S. Chief of State is said to have invited himself, after which he and Diaz Ordaz indulged in the banal civilities of a state visit.

"A clever political commentator summed up the general opinion on this meeting when he said: 'It is pure fantasy to believe that Johnson called on Gustavo Diaz Ordaz to obtain his support for the U.S. war policy in Viet Nam. Johnson is very content with the Mexican government's ambiguous statements about peace and negotiations which do not indicate that the real aggressor is U.S. imperialism. What Johnson wanted and what he again obtained was Gustavo Ordaz Dias' agreement to attend the meeting of Latin American presidents and guerrillas with the chief of Yankee imperialism.'"

Pages 10, 12, 14

"Foreign Relations"

"If You Raise Worms... EX-101

....they will get slime all over you. This is the case with the Cuban 'worms' who have betrayed their country and who, for the most part, are unquestioning servants of Yankee imperialism..." Although living in the lap of luxury as the guests of the Mexican people, they form groups of spies and saboteurs who work against the best interests of Mexico.

REC-6 2-109060-4392

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 17 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN

53 JAN 24 1967

Controlled by the C.I.A., this group of exiles sides with Johnson's policy of war in Vietnam in an attempt to get U.S. backing for its undertakings. In fact, the Cubans living in Mexico, the Mexican government and the Yankees are all working together against Communism. Even Mexican soil is being used as a base of operations against a free nation. Trouyet, one of Diaz' own officials, actually confirms the fact that "the Mexican government has succeeded in converting the airport into F.B.I. and C.I.A. territory..." The only air route connecting Cuba to the continent is one that goes from Havana to Mexico City. In Mexico City, all Communist agents are photographed and then followed as soon as they arrive at Central Airport. Mexico is practically under the control of the U.S. State Department.

Pages 29, 30, 31

~~"The United States"~~
~~"Who Killed President Kennedy?"~~

American public opinion and the U.S. press are asking for a reopening of the Kennedy assassination case, but Johnson's authority has kept Congress from asking for this revision.

A public debate was held in San Diego between Joseph A. Ball and J. Wesley Liebeler, members of the Warren Commission, and Mark Lane and Edward Jay Epstein, researchers and novelists. "Epstein showed the serious contradictions between the autopsy certificate and the report issued by the FBI (The Federal Bureau of Investigation). The certificate states that the bullet which killed Kennedy entered through the back of his neck and exited from his throat; and the FBI affirmed that the bullet wounded Kennedy below his shoulder, that it penetrated his body for about the length of a finger and then exited to the front of the point of entry. Epstein believes that this discrepancy should be precisely clarified by a group of doctors."

Lane showed that the testimonies of many important witnesses were not accepted by the Commission. Among these were: Charles Brehm, Mary Woodward, and Warren Reynolds. It was also revealed that 16 of the persons who had a direct or indirect connection with Kennedy's death "died in a suspicious and even mysterious manner." "The FBI hastily declared that these deaths were investigated and that there was nothing mysterious about them."

Responsible authorities and public opinion are demanding that another investigation be opened since there are so many indications that Kennedy was the victim of a vast plot.

2 copies missed
8:12pm 1.14.67
Names (Mackey & Crisafi)
Bent searched & returned
called for evidence
etc

TELETYPE UNIT
JAN 14 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

SHIR

Rosen

334 PM PST DEFERRED 1-14-67 CAN
TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) "PLAINTEXT"
FROM SAN FRANCISCO (88-58) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

NOVEMBER TWO TWO ONE NINE SIX THREE DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO: DALLAS

RE SAN FRANCISCO AIRTEL TO BUREAU, DECEMBER TWO, SIXTY SIX.

ASSOCIATE WARDEN RAYMOND WHAN, SAN QUENTIN PRISON, CALIFORNIA
ADVISED ON EVENING OF JANUARY THIRTEEN LAST, INFORMATION DEVELOPED
WITHIN PRISON INDICATES INMATE JAMES BOYD MACKEY, FBI NO. ONE FIVE
ZERO FIVE FOUR SEVEN C, IS NOW AWARE THAT INFORMATION AS GIVEN TO
CELL PARTNER JOSEPH CRISAFI, CSP NO. A FOUR FIVE EIGHT ONE ONE REGARDING
HIS ALLEGED ASSOCIATION WITH OSWALD AND THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY, HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE FBI AT SAN FRANCISCO BY
PRISON AUTHORITIES. WHAN DOES NOT KNOW HOW MACKEY BECAME AWARE OF
THIS FACT.

END PAGE ONE

EX-113 REC-43
KNOGMI
KMO:per
1/16/67
SAC SF

62-109060 - 4393

11 JAN 18 1967

6-1

PAGE TWO

WHAN ADVISED MACKEY HAS REQUESTED HE BE INTERVIEWED BY FBI AGENTS AND WILL GIVE "FACTS AND FIGURES" CONCERNING HIS ASSOCIATION WITH OSWALD AND KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS CONCERNING THE ASSASSINATION. MACKEY INDICATED REASON FOR INTERVIEW IS BECAUSE OF HIS CONCERN FOR THE SAFETY OF HIS PARENTS IN TEXAS IF HIS INFORMATION EVER BECOMES PUBLIC.

WHAN SAID HE IS UNABLE TO DETERMINE FROM HIS OWN QUESTIONING OF MACKEY IN CONNECTION WITH THIS MATTER AS WELL AS THE MURDER OF AN INMATE (NOT A FREE MAN) AT SAN QUENTIN ON AUGUST NINETEEN, ONE NINE SIX SIX IN WHICH MACKEY IS A PRIME SUSPECT IF MACKEY IS SANE, TELLING THE TRUTH, OR IF FABRICATING A STORY. WHAN SAID HE IS ALSO CONCERNED THAT MACKEY OR OTHER INMATES WILL FIND A WAY TO SMUGGLE "MACKEY'S STORY" OUTSIDE THE PRISON.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO ADVISE IF MACKEY SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED.

AIRMAIL COPY TO DALLAS FOR INFORMATION.

END

~~CORRECTION~~ OUR FILE NO SHOULD BE 89-58

QCC 3 M

FBI WA EFN

1/17/67

1 - Mr. Raupach

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

EX-113

REC-4

62-109060-4393

TO: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY-THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS,
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING.**

RESFTEL ONE FOURTEEN LAST.

AUTHORITY IS GRANTED FOR SAN FRANCISCO TO INTERVIEW JAMES BOYD MACKEY AT SAN QUENTIN PRISON REGARDING MACKEY'S ALLEGED ASSOCIATION WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD. THIS INTERVIEW IS TO BE CONDUCTED BY TWO SPECIAL AGENTS AND IF AVAILABLE, THIS MATTER IS TO BE ASSIGNED TO AGENTS WHO HAVE HAD PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE IN CONNECTION WITH THE INVESTIGATION RELATING TO THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. MACKEY SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED AS TO DATES AND PLACES OF HIS ALLEGED ASSOCIATION WITH OSWALD WITH SPECIFIC EMPHASIS BEING PLACED ON OBTAINING INFORMATION WHICH WOULD EITHER CORROBORATE OR DISCREDIT HIS STATEMENTS. IN VIEW OF MACKEY'S PSYCHIATRIC BACKGROUND, THE CRIME FOR WHICH HE IS INCARCERATED, AND THE FACT HE MAY BE TRYING TO ENHANCE HIS OWN POSITION IN SAN , .

✓-Dallas (Air Mail)

KMR : ce

(4)

JAN 19 1968

TELETYPE UNIT

ENCODED MESSAGE

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

RADIOGRAM TO SAC, SAN FRANCISCO
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

QUESTIN, DEALINGS WITH HIM SHOULD BE MOST CIRCUMSPECT.

RESULTS OF MACKEY'S INTERVIEW ARE TO BE INCORPORATED INTO
A LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION, COPY
OF WHICH SHOULD BE DISSEMINATED TO U. S. SECRET SERVICE AT
SAN FRANCISCO. YOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM SHOULD ALSO
REFERENCE YOUR LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM DATED DECEMBER TWO,
NINETEEN SIXTY-SIX, WHICH HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN DISSEMINATED
TO U. S. SECRET SERVICE AND THE DEPARTMENT. AIR MAIL COPY
SENT TO DALLAS.

NOTE: Mackey is currently serving an indeterminate sentence
of 5 months to 10 years after the conviction of manslaughter
in Los Angeles County, California during January, 1955. This
conviction resulted from his association with a masochistic
homosexual who he beat with a belt and later stabbed 189
times. While in prison he has become the chief suspect in
another killing within the prison where the victim was stabbed
at least 72 times. San Francisco furnished a letterhead
memorandum including letters written by Mackey to a prison
associate which were intercepted and never mailed. The
letters were to be mailed to the "Los Angeles Examiner"
newspaper. In substance they revealed Mackey's disjointed
thinking regarding sexual perversion and his alleged association
with Lee Harvey Oswald in Mexico and Mackey's complicity as
the second man in the assassination of President Kennedy.
Mackey has been examined by 4 psychiatrists, all of whom have
furnished varying opinions as to his sanity. He should be
interviewed to clarify this matter.

TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 17 1967

1:52 PM PM
ENCODED MESSAGE

TH 13 - 15 11 14 21

CODE 0411-

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 1-6-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(62-111333)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

The above was the subject of a memorandum dated 12-30-66, based on a letter he wrote to the Director on 12-27-66, in which he stated Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara was part of the plot to kill John F. Kennedy. He requested an appointment to see the Director immediately after January 2, 1967, so that he could present his material to Mr. Hoover. A review of Bufiles reflected that on 12-6-66, [REDACTED] of the Washington office of "Newsweek" magazine, advised that [REDACTED] had visited him in his office that afternoon and launched into a diatribe against Secretary of Defense McNamara. He made the same allegation concerning McNamara's participation in the Kennedy assassination and claimed that McNamara was one of "The 79 Fallen Angels." [REDACTED] indicated to [REDACTED] that he desired to confront McNamara and while he made no definite threat, he gave the impression he might take some violent action against McNamara.

The information furnished by [REDACTED] was given to the Director of Security Division, Office of the Secretary of Defense on 12-6-66 and confirmed in writing to McNamara by letter 12-7-66.

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS:

On January 3, 1967, [REDACTED] appeared in the Director's Office and, upon referral, spoke to SA John W. O'Beirne, Crime Research Section.

[REDACTED] described to O'Beirne a complicated religious theory he has concerning the reincarnation of "The 79 Fallen Angels" referred to in the Bible. He said McNamara is one of 79 Fallen Angels who as a group are directed in their activities by "Satan." He claimed

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Miss Holmes

JWO'B:bern (8)

4394

↓ OVER ↓

ORIGINAL FILED IN

[REDACTED]

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick Memo, dated 1-5-67, captioned [REDACTED] (62-111333).

REC 19

-4291

January 9, 1967

NY: LITTON

62-111335-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who wrote to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on January 7, 1967, claiming that he could prove that Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara was part of the plot to kill John F. Kennedy, visited FBI New York office on January 8, 1967.

[REDACTED] presented a religious theory he has concerning the "JFK assassination" referred to in the Bible. He said that the "JFK assassination" is in charge of the activities of 72 persons who are the reincarnation of the "JFK assassination".

[REDACTED] presented a religious theory he has concerning the "JFK assassination" referred to in the Bible. He said that the "JFK assassination" is in charge of the activities of 72 persons who are the reincarnation of the "JFK assassination".

[REDACTED] visited in Chicago to make an appointment to meet with the Bureau regarding his claim to the office of Secretary of Defense where he would work. He said that he would be found in the office of the "JFK assassination". He said that he would be found in the office of the "JFK assassination". He said that he would be found in the office of the "JFK assassination".

[REDACTED] has advised that Director Hoover could be reached in his office at 1000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20535. He said that he would be found in the office of the "JFK assassination".

55 JAN 23 1967

JWO'B:jdm (10)

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. DeLoach
See NOTE next page.

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Miss Holmes

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo

RE: [REDACTED]

that as such, McNamara is a very great danger to the welfare of our country and he desired to prove his belief by having the Director accompany him to Robert McNamara's office in the Pentagon where he would arrange to obtain a sample of McNamara's blood. [REDACTED] said it will be found that McNamara has no blood and that in fact his veins are filled with saline solution. He also alleged that another test of the diabolical character of McNamara is that, unlike normal people, McNamara's eyes glow in the dark and could also employ this test in the Director's presence to prove his contention.

It was carefully explained to [REDACTED] that Mr. Hoover would not have the authority to conduct such an experiment on a Cabinet member and that the only executive capable to order it is the President of the United States. He agreed and asked the directions to the Office of the Secret Service where he might be able to arrange an appointment with the President.

After he departed, O'Beirne telephonically advised Secret Service Special Agent Kenneth Giannoules at 11:45 a.m. of [REDACTED] impending visit and furnished complete details. In addition, SA O'Beirne telephonically furnished the above information to the Bureau's Liaison Section for appropriate dissemination to the Office of the Secretary of Defense. *1/10/67 O'Beirne to Giannoules, 1/10/67 O'Beirne to [REDACTED]*

On January 4, 1967, Special Agent Orrin H. Bartlett, Liaison Section, advised that [REDACTED] had appeared at the Secret Service Office on January 3, 1967, and after an interview, he was confined for observation to Saint Elizabeths Hospital.

Prior to the above, Secret Service furnished the Bureau by letter dated 12-28-66, a copy of [REDACTED] letter of 12-27-66, which he had also had directed to James J. Rowley, Director of the United States Secret Service.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. A letterhead memorandum regarding [REDACTED] contact on 1-3-67, is attached for appropriate dissemination by liaison to Secret Service and to the Department of Defense.

*1-10-67
ICC 41119 70135
CWH*

*1cc DDB
1/11/67 [REDACTED]*

V.2 - [REDACTED]

[Handwritten initials and marks]

P U B L I C
D E C L A I R A T I O N.

- An Open Letter To Edgar J. Hoover. -

7/5
MR. EDGAR J. HOOVER.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.
WASHINGTON D.C.

Assassination of President

Dear Mr. Hoover:

John F. Kennedy

Persuant to the investigation made by the F.B.I. Concerning the assination of president JOHN F. KENNEDY. And the recent events that supposingly close this murder case... Millions of Americans are not fooled.

Why the powerful FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION allowed itself to be muzzled by political influences over their department. - Federal agents who have sworn under a solemn oath, "TO PROTECT THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT" Consider their monthly pay checks more important, than concern themselves in the murders of the United States president, or his assassins.

"FOR SHAME" - Besides the murder of our president, The F.B.I. is guilty of negligence in Two other important matters... The protection of Oswald, As a possible source that would have revealed names, And the truthful reasons why president Kennedy had to be silenced..... Although the majority of intelligent people already know why.

It is not coincidental, - That Ruby should be waiting armed, and at an atvantagous point, At the exact time and place when Oswald was to appear... More to the fact, that strangers entering the building, at this specific time, Were not searched for weapons, Against this very possibility... ANOTHER MURDER, AND ANOTHER MOUTH SILENCED.

The detention of Ruby, Was also carelessly handled. - THE F.B.I. Should have taken immediate juristication over both cases... Please don't excuse yourselves, By telling the people, "THAT YOUR AGENTS WERE OBLIGED TO GO TO THE BATHROOM." - While all these events were occurring. 62-10906-11 - 4395

REC-51 SINCERELY YOURS:

EX-107 - " JUST DUMB CITIZENS" -

Lt. Governor / SHAPIRO
YACOB ARVEY
SEYMOUR SIMON.
ISADORE GOLDSTEIN

DO-4

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 11, 1967

The attached letter was sent
to the Director from an anonymous
source. The envelope bears
postmark, Chicago, Illinois,
9 January, 1967.

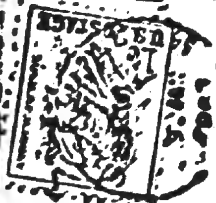
MR. TOLSON ☒
MR. DELOACH ☒
MR. MOHR ☒
MR. WICK ☒
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. FELT _____
MR. GALE ☒
MR. ROSEN ☒
MR. SULLIVAN ☒
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TROTTER _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MISS METCALF _____
MISS GANDY _____

*Shirley
Karpovich
Nov 1 1967*

hcv

*File in
Jan 11 1967
sk*

65 JAN 1 1967



MR. EDGAR J. HOOVER.
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION.
WASHINGTON D.C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 18 1967
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI DALLAS

905AM URGENT 1-18-67 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTY-
TWO, SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION CONCERNING.
REBUTEL TO DALLAS JAN. SEVENTEEN, LAST, AND DALLAS AIRTEL TO
BUREAU, JAN. SIXTEEN, LAST.

REFERENCED DALLAS AIRTEL ENCLOSED LHM REFLECTING RESULTS OF
INVESTIGATION AT HEREFORD, TEXAS, AND VICINITY TO LOCATE CLIFFORD
JOHNSTON. INVESTIGATION ESTABLISHED INDIVIDUAL IS ACTUALLY BELIEVED
TO BE CLIFTON JOHNSTON WHO REPORTEDLY WORKS FOR JOHNSON AND
JOHNSON FISH CO., ARANSAS PASS, TEXAS.

HOUSTON HAS BEEN REQUESTED TO EXPEDITE LOCATION AND INTERVIEW
OF CLIFTON JOHNSTON.

FOR INFO HOUSTON AND SAN ANTONIO, REBUTEL REQUESTED JOHNSTON
BE INTERVIEWED IMMEDIATELY.

HOUSTON AND SAN ANTONIO ADVISED AM.

END

SXC

FBI WASH DC

SI-114

REC-56

62-109060-4371

JAN 18 1967

65 JA

1967

L H I

JFK

WEC 1/8
504P

62-109060

SECTION 108

COPY 2

PLAINTEXT

1/17/67

1 - Mr. RAupach

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, DALLAS

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD
KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE,
DALLAS, TEXAS

RE SAN ANTONIO AIRTEL JANUARY FIVE SIXTY SEVEN.

THE MATTER OF THE ALLEGATION MADE BY EUSTACE
CHATHAM MUST BE RESOLVED AND CLIFFORD JOHNSTON, LAST KNOWN
TO BE IN MEREFORD, TEXAS, MUST BE LOCATED AND INTERVIEWED
IMMEDIATELY. DALLAS EXPEDITE THIS MATTER AND SUTEL SUMMARY
OF INTERVIEW WITH JOHNSTON.

KMR:ctj

(3)

NOTE: Eustace T. Chatham, alleged three men were involved in
the assassination of President Kennedy. One of these individuals
was named "Clifford Johnson" alleged by Chatham to be a cousin
of President Johnson. Our investigation to date determined
Chatham, who has "paranoid ideas" apparently has confused
"Clifford Johnson" with one Clifford Johnston, Jr., who was
the former employer of Chatham on a shrimp boat in Brownsville,
Texas. Efforts are being made to locate Johnston to fully
resolve this matter which was the subject of a memorandum
Mr. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach dated 12/2/66, (62-109060-4302).

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

REC 10

JAN 17 1967

EX-103

4397

JAN 18 1967

TELETYPE

61 JAN 20 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover: Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Penn. Ave. at 9th NW,
Washington DC.

Hello Glen, how are you? You probably don't recall
so I will get on with what I want to tell you.

How would you feel if you knew that Kennedy was shot
accidentally and it wasn't intentional, wasn't planned
or premeditated?

Did you ever back track and find out the time element.
I would bet that you would find that Lee Harvey Oswald
was on the ship that was sunk and Kennedy saved all of
his crew. Then Kennedy was set to take off something
happened and Oswald and some of the others had to save
save him and while they were in the hospital Oswald
said that he would like to get into Russia and find out
just what the Russians were up to. Kennedy volunteered
to help Oswald get into Russia.

Now you are probably thinking that it was quite awhile
ago that all this happened. Let's take into consideration
a lot of things. First Oswald could not go direct to
Russia without learning something about what they were
doing, by that, I mean how they worked in factories and
what other kind of work they done. See, the dishonorable
discharge would put him in a position to take quite a
few jobs. Of course he would work long enough to get on
to it, the work, I mean.

From the time that Oswald got out of the Mariens till the
time he went to Russia doesn't mean any thing only that
it shows that time was used up. Don't it seem rather strange
to you that the Russians don't attack this country they
have thousands more than this Country has.

How long was Oswald in Russia? He was there quite awhile
before he met a girl that he married. Then they had one
child and it came out in the papers that they were expecting
another when he was brought back here and as soon as he
got to this country he went direct to Washington. That
in it's self shows that Oswald was a secret agent.

REC 10

439

JAN 18 1967

JAN 20 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

EXP. PROC.

So now you can take things as they happened. When Kennedy was shot it was an accident. There was no one hiding behind a fence with a gun a kid probably threw a fire cracker there and it went off letting every one around the world know that it shot Kennedy.

Do you think that the ~~Russians~~ Russians would do any thing to Kennedy after what he don for them. Didn't he let them have wheat. He wouldn't have had too.

I would like to see you and have a talk. I could tell you a lot of things you probably don't think of.

Will you get some northerns on that case and clear it up. Regardless of what the warren commission done or said-Oswald was shot accidentally and they would never guess why. Wouldn't I like to show them up on the library they put out. Every word is a bunch of lies except where Kennedy was shot.

I wrote a letter to the Chief of police, the F.B.I. , the District attorneys office and the Dallas Daily News and not a one of them done any thing about it. They elected Kennedy didn't they. Then why shouldnt they, the Federal government have something to do about it?

If I was in a confition to go about it I would have it straightened out. The man who shot Kennedy didn't know what he was shooting at. If Oswald had wrapped the gun Kennedy wouldn't have been shot.

The other letters, sent to the places I mentioned above, will tell you who shot who and why. When Oswald was in the city jail and just about two minuts before Ruby shot him he stated - "If the President was shot I am unaware of it", he was telling the truth and I would like for you to prove it.

Yours very Truly

W.H. Anderson
Box 5042
Stanford, Calif. 94305

Memorandum

Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: January 16, 1967

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: W. H. ANDERSON
STANFORD, CALIFORNIA

By letter postmarked January 9th, Anderson addressed the Director as Glen. He inquires if the Director knew former President Kennedy was accidentally shot. He then expounded on his own theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was a member of the crew of Kennedy's boat that was sunk during World War II and that Kennedy, during hospitalization following the sinking of the boat, agreed to help Oswald enter Russia. He wrote that when Oswald returned from Russia he came to Washington, D. C., which in itself showed that Oswald was a secret agent.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Correspondent cannot be identified in Bufiles.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the nonsensical nature of this letter, it should not be acknowledged.

- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

BGH:moo
(4)

JAN 18 1967

61 JAN 20 1967

F B I

Date: 1/16/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago phone call to Bureau 1/13/67.

On 1/12/67 Miss LEE MINETZ, Office Manager at Carl Sandburg Village, 1555 North Sandburg Terrace, Chicago, Illinois, advised that one HENRY (HANK) STARK who has been a friend of hers for approximately 28 years had related to her a story which she thought should be related to the FBI.

Miss MINETZ stated that STARK, who has worked at different positions, asked her to help him get started in a bus catering service for retarded children in July, 1963. She stated that she and her older sister helped lay out and make up brochures and that she even went to Indiana with STARK to look at a bus. She advised that she took out a personal loan and gave him the money to buy a bus and that, in fact, he did start this catering business. She stated that he sent her a couple of checks in payment for the bus and then in late 1963, date which she cannot remember, STARK disappeared. She stated that no one, not even his mother, whom he presently resides with, knew of his whereabouts at that time or had any knowledge of his whereabouts.

In October, 1966, STARK appeared at Carl Sandburg Village and paid her the remainder of the money owed her for the bus.

- (3) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (Info) (89-43)
1 - Chicago

DWS:gas

(5)

Approved: _____

53 JAN 24 1967 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M. Per _____

4400
10 JAN 18 1967

On Christmas Day he was at her sister's home and told her in private that he was in Dallas, Texas, when JOHN F. KENNEDY was assassinated and that it was a planned thing, that he had knowledge of it but did not take part in it. He went on to state that the government had some paid people in it and that, in fact, a power behind the government really runs the government. During this conversation, STARK stated that RUBY would be dead within a week.

Miss MINETZ further advised that approximately one week later an editorial appeared in the Chicago American (1/4/67) and almost stated verbatim what he (STARK) had related to her on Christmas Day. She stated that this frightened her but that she did not do anything at that time about it.

Miss MINETZ stated that on 1/11/67 STARK took her to lunch at the Beef & Bourbon Restaurant on Wells Street in Old Town between the hours of 1:30 and 3:00 p.m. She stated that during this period he again discussed the government and the fact that he was in danger in Chicago and was leaving on Saturday or Sunday night for the West Coast. Miss MINETZ stated that she has tried to get facts from him but only gets generalities. She stated that when he has confronted her in the past with these types of stories they have always turned out to be true through other sources. Miss MINETZ stated also that she could not see any change in this individual during the three years or so that he had been away.

Miss MINETZ did say that during the Christmas conversation STARK stated that he got involved while in Dallas, Texas, but again she could not get any facts from him on how he got involved or what the involvement was.

Miss MINETZ stated that STARK works nights and drives a Studebaker and described him as follows: 6' tall, slender, dark hair, brown eyes, approximately 36 years old and he dresses conservatively.

On 1/12/67 Miss MINETZ advised SA COURTNEY B. GERRISH STARK was going to attend a birthday party at her sister's residence on Sunday afternoon and then would be leaving for the West Coast. She advised that her sister told her that STARK is working at the following telephone number 622-2131 and is known as STEWART GRAY.

A check with [REDACTED] lists this telephone to Triumph Tool Corporation at 1950 North LaTrobe in Chicago.

The reason for the different name is unknown.

On 1/13/67 HENRY STARK was interviewed at his residence by SAs CHARLES W. BROWN, JR. and DENNIS W. SHANAHAN at which time he furnished the following information:

STARK advised that he has read many articles and books concerning the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and frequently quotes or discusses the theories set forth in these books. He said that he had no knowledge whatsoever concerning the assassination or any events surrounding this event. STARK believes that several questions remain unanswered by the Warren Commission Report which lead him to believe that the possibility exists that the entire story of the assassination has not been disclosed.

STARK advised that he was in Dallas, Texas, in the early 1950s at which time he accompanied his father who was doing construction work there. He said that he has never been back to Dallas and was definitely not there during November, 1963. He said that he had been working part time at a Chicago gas station and living with a young lady during the entire fall of 1963.

STARK repeated that he had no personal knowledge nor has anyone told him of any evidence or information concerning this matter other than that which he has read in various papers and books.

STARK furnished the following description:

Name	HENRY STARK
Alias	STEWART GRAY
Date of birth	5/27/30
	Chicago, Illinois
Height	6'
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Military	USMC, 1953

Marital Status	Single
Occupation	Factory worker, Triumph Tool Corporation 1950 North LaTrobe Chicago, Illinois
Residence	4807 West Potomac, Chicago, Illinois Third floor
Remarks	STARK advised that he has been in minor difficulty with various local law enforcement agencies at various times and presently has traffic warrants outstanding in Chicago which caused him to seek his employment under the name of GRAY.

The following description applied to STARK in 1952
at which time he [REDACTED]

Name	HENRY STARK, Jr.
Address	913 North Paulina (father) 4832 West Bloomingdale Avenue (mother)
Born	May 27, 1930, Chicago, Illinois
Sex	Male
Race	White
Height	5'11"
Weight	140 pounds
Hair	Brown
Eyes	Brown
Build	Slender
Characteristics	Wears mustache
Marital Status	Single
U.S. Marine Corps #	1295944
Relatives	
Father	HENRY STARK, Sr., 918 North Paulina Street, Chicago
Mother	ANNE NURKIEWICZ, 4832 West Blooming- dale Avenue, Chicago
Uncles	LOUIS STARK, 221 South 59th Street, Cicero

CG 62-6115

JAMES STARK, Skokie Highway
STANLEY STARK, 2611 Rice Street,
Chicago
THOMAS MILLER, 4822 North Drake,
Chicago, Illinois
STANLEY RICH, 4832 West Bloomingdale
Avenue, Chicago
JEAN KOWALEWSKI, Wheatfield, Indiana

Aunt

The Secret Service at Chicago has been advised and will be furnished a copy of a letterhead memorandum to be submitted to the Bureau. Chicago is attempting to verify STARK's whereabouts in November, 1963.

FBI

Date: 1/ 9/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (89-67)
 RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD
 KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 OO: Dallas

Rack
5726

Remyairtel to the Bureau dated 1/5/67.

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM reflecting investigation conducted in the San Antonio Division at Brownsville, Texas, by SA JAMES R. WILSON. Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of this LHM.

One copy of this LHM is being sent to New Orleans for information in view of the origin of the allegations by LUSTACE CHATHAM there.

Dissemination has been made locally to Secret Service, San Antonio and Austin.

- ③ - Bureau (Encs. 8)
 2 - Dallas (89-43)(Encs. 2)
 1 - New Orleans (89-69)(Enc. 1)(Info)
 3 - San Antonio
 (2 - 89-67)
 (1 - 66-1620)

EX 101

JRW:fes
 (9)

REC-43

JAN 12 1967

G. C. Wick

1 C.C. LHM
USSS 2/9/67

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4401

PAGE NO. 1,2-1 (LHM)

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

108

U.S. CUSTOMS SERVICE

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 1/11/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, MOBILE (89-25)(P)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of LHM setting forth information furnished by WILLIAM BLANTON ACKER, 302 W. Magnolia, Auburn, Alabama, student, Auburn University on 1/10/67 to SA DEXTER A. MADDOX.

Four copies of above LHM are enclosed for Dallas Office and two copies each for Birmingham, Memphis and Miami Offices.

Birmingham at Birmingham, Ala. Will furnish background information concerning ACKER from files and from logical sources.

Memphis at Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Will contact VA Hospital and obtain information concerning his background and mental condition.

Miami at Miami, Fla. Will conduct investigation to verify information furnished by ACKER.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 11) ENCLOSURE
 2 - Dallas (89-43)(Enc. 4)
 2 - Birmingham (Enc. 2)
 2 - Memphis (Enc. 2)
 2 - Miami (Enc. 2)
 4 - Mobile (2-89-25)(1-62-1241)(1-105-601)
 DAM-agf
 (15)

REC-74

SI-118

JAN 16 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

53 JAN 24 1967

Special Agent in Charge

JAN 15 12 00 PM '67

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SENSTUDY 78

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

NOTE: FORM 16 WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT
THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC 62-116395-1376 HSC
ACC. _____ DATE _____ ACC. _____ DATE _____
DLL _____ DATE 1/24/76 DEL. _____ DATE _____

NOTE: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SEN. R. MANTON WITH R. M. C. JR. WERE ALSO FURNISHED
TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT, AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE
DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-104670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Mobile, Alabama 36601
January 11, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 10, 1967, William Blanton Acker, 302 W. Magnolia, Auburn, Alabama, student, Auburn University, advised he had just finished reading article regarding assassination of President Kennedy in January 14 issue of Saturday Evening Post and wished to furnish the following information.

In 1963 he was in Miami, Florida, employed at the Royal Castle, Number two, Flagler and Second, and met one Art Silva. Silva at that time was living with one Phyllis (Last Name Unknown) at a small hotel across the street from Royal Castle Number Two. They later moved to an apartment in a court near LaJune Road and Eighth Street which was behind a fruit stand. One of their neighbors in the court (consisting of about ten units) was one Roy (Last Name Unknown) who was living with some woman, name unrecalled, in the court next door to Art. Roy, according to Art, had several telescopic sight rifles, grenades, mortars, dynamite, etc., in his room. Also Roy had made a trip to Dallas, Texas, in late 1963 and was reported by Art to have Secret Service credentials. Roy was also associated with various Cuban resistance movements and was an ex-Marine. Acker notes that instant article he read says a policeman stopped a man in Dallas who showed Secret Service credentials. Acker says at a Christmas party in 1963 he was arguing with Roy and almost came to blows as Roy blamed former President Kennedy personally for the death of one of his close friends who was in the invasion at the Bay of Pigs.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

44-111-1000

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

Acker says that late in 1963 he met Art in an open air sandwich shop in Miami to have a beer and Art talked of his next door neighbor Roy and said Roy was working with the Cubans and would help Acker get in with the Movement if he wanted to help out in winning Cuba back from Castro. Art also said, "Somebody is going to die. Somebody who hasn't hurt anybody. He doesn't know it but he is going to die." Acker says he asked Art, "Who?" and Art said he couldn't say. Art also said "Roy is in something big, the biggest thing this country has very seen." Acker says that he thought Art was talking about a robbery or something of that nature as he suspected Art as being mixed up with various underworld characters. At this time, Acker believes it was the assassination of President Kennedy after reading the article in the Post of January 14.

Acker advised as follows:

Art Silva, age 25, 5'10" or 11", about 175 pounds, dark complexion, brown eyes, black hair, white male, a former Marine, tattoos on both forearms, one "Penny" and one "Mother" and one maybe a heart with "Art and Penny," also Social Security or Serial Number on upper right arm, build muscular, possibly Portugese descent and probably a transvestite, employed as Assistant Manager of Royal Castle Number Eight in 1963 and was fired.

Phyllis (Last Name Unknown), possibly Gige, Gide or Giste, 5'10½ or 11½", 130-135 pounds, blond hair, blue eyes, white female, probably transvestite, pregnant at the time, former residence, New Haven, Connecticut, had been adopted as a child by a couple in New Haven from an orphanage, worked as a barmaid or possibly call girl in New York, not married to Art. She claimed to have a husband in prison and a "Sugar Daddy" who was a pawn or money broker in Miami. She had scars on her throat and wrists. She reads and writes poetry.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

Roy (Last Name Unknown), age 25, 6'1", 170-175 pounds, brown-blond hair, short, parted on side, blue or gray eyes, fair complexion, white male, strong build, college type, was stopped by Coast Guard in late 1963 beyond three mile limit in a boat headed for Cuba and was turned back.

William Blanton Acker, age 45, admitted he was in Veterans Administration Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, for mental condition, is a veteran of World War II, having served in North Africa, Italy, France, Germany and Austria. Reliability of Acker's statements are unknown by Mobile. Acker claims to have [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He states he resided at 522 Charlestown Drive, Bessemer, Alabama 1949-50 and later was contacted by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Acker states that he is separated from his wife, who resides in Bessemer, Alabama and was advised by his doctor after separation, to leave the area and go to Miami and get a new start in life.

FBI

Date: 1/16/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO - DALLAS

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 11/29/66;
Bureau airtel to New Orleans dated 12/2/66; New Orleans airtel
to Bureau dated 12/5/66; New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated
12/6/66; New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 12/9/66; Jackson
airtel to Bureau dated 12/19/66; Bureau airtel to San Antonio
dated 1/4/67; San Antonio airtel to Bureau dated 1/5/67; and
San Antonio airtel to Bureau dated 1/9/67.

Enclosed to the Bureau are ten copies of LHM captioned
as above.

Enclosed for Houston and San Antonio are two copies of
the same LHM. One copy is enclosed for New Orleans for infor-
mation which office received original allegation in this matter.

Investigation in enclosed LHM was by SA LARRY J.
STEGING.

Also enclosed for the investigative assistance of
Houston is one Xerox copy of an LHM dated 12/3/66 at New
Orleans, Louisiana; one Xerox copy of New Orleans airtel to
Bureau dated 12/9/66; one copy of San Antonio airtel to Bureau
dated 1/9/67; and one copy of San Antonio LHM dated 1/9/67, all
captioned as above.

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Houston (Enc. 6)
2 - San Antonio (Enc. 2)
1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1) (39-69) (Info)

REC-74 2 - Dallas
RPG/gcs (10)

10 JAN 19 1967

62 FEB 13 1967

Special Agent in Charge

The Bureau has advised that all leads should be covered expeditiously and dissemination to local Secret Service should be held in abeyance pending advice by the Bureau. Results of investigation are to be incorporated in LHM for dissemination with copies furnished New Orleans and Dallas.

LEADS

SAN ANTONIO

AT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS. 1. Locate and interview WENDELL JOHNSTON, son of CLIFTON JOHNSTON, allegedly in the real estate business concerning how to contact CLIFTON JOHNSTON. Determine the present address of CLIFTON's ex-wife, CORA LEE (LNU).

2. Locate and interview JO ELLEN (Mrs. THOMAS) HENO, daughter of CLIFTON JOHNSTON, concerning how to contact CLIFTON JOHNSTON. Determine the present address of CLIFTON's ex-wife, CORA LEE (LNU).

3. Set out leads to locate and interview JOHNSTON as to allegations of EUSTACE CHATHAM.

HOUSTON

AT ARANSAS PASS, TEXAS. Will at the Johnson and Johnson Fish Company and other logical contacts attempt to determine the present location of CLIFTON JOHNSTON, if located, conduct interview concerning allegations of EUSTACE CHATHAM.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 16, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

The following information supplements that contained in memoranda dated December 8, 1966 at New Orleans, Louisiana; December 19, 1966 at Jackson, Mississippi; and January 9, 1967 at San Antonio, Texas concerning allegations made by Eustace Thaddeus Canthan.

On January 10, 1967, no record could be located in the records of the Deaf Smith County Sheriff's Office, Hereford, Texas; the Hereford Police Department; or the Hereford Credit Bureau, Hereford, Texas, concerning Clifford Johnston, white male, date of birth August 22, 1923 at Paris, Texas.

On January 10, 1967, no record could be located in the files of the Castro County Sheriff's Office, Dimmitt, Texas, concerning Clifford Johnston.

On January 10, 1967, Bob Johnston, Manager, Five Point Gir Company, six miles southeast of Dimmitt, Texas, advised that he is the brother of Clifton Johnston. He stated his brother's name is Clifton and not Clifford. Johnston advised Clifton works on a shrimp boat out of Aransas Pass, Texas. He advised he last heard from Clifton about one month after Easter vacation of 1966. Johnston advised his brother was born August 22, 1923 at Paris, Texas. Johnston believes Clifton recently purchased a car, possibly at Aransas Pass. He lives in a room in Aransas Pass, address unknown, when he is not at sea on the shrimp boat. Clifton Johnston was divorced in September of 1965. His ex-wife, Cora Lee, has remarried and her present name and address are unknown other than she lives in a suburb of Houston, Texas. He was in the U.S. Army Air Corps during World War II. To Johnston's knowledge, Clifton has not been in any trouble other than for drinking. He is a great talker and braggart when drinking. Clifton has a daughter, Jo Ellen Hippo, living in Brownsville, Texas; her husband Thomas Hippo, works on a boat as a mechanic. Clifton has a son, Wendell Johnston, in the real estate business in Brownsville, Texas. Johnston advised the only way he knows to contact Clifton is possibly at the Johnson and Johnson Fish Company in Aransas Pass, Texas, as he sells a lot of shrimp to this company. 443

COPIES DESTROYED This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and
its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

21 JAN 1967

Memorandum

Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 1/12/67

FROM : *NW* SAC, BUFFALO (62-1827)SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for possible dissemination by the Bureau are five copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) concerning above captioned matter as furnished by JOSEPH S. DEMO of Rochester, N.Y.

The interview with DEMO at Rochester, N.Y., on 12/12/66, was conducted by SA(A) MAURICE G. ANTHONY. During this contact, DEMO mentioned that he previously had written the FBI Office at Buffalo, N.Y., and had received a reply indicating he should contact the Rochester Office should he wish to discuss his problem further.

Indices reflect a letter from DEMO dated 11/29/66 wherein he set forth information concerning what he believed to be fraudulent usage of his name in many telephone directories in different states. He also made mention of what he believed was the illegal and fraudulent usage of obtaining securities and stocks by Agents of the Communist Party in the U.S. for the Soviet Union. He also pointed out that he had information concerning the assassination of President KENNEDY and indicated he would like to discuss this matter with the FBI in Buffalo, N.Y.

A letter was forwarded to DEMO acknowledging receipt of his communication and pointing out he might find it more convenient to discuss his problem with the Resident Agency located in Rochester, N.Y.

A second letter from DEMO dated 12/13/66 referred to in LHM was not acknowledged due to the fact that

2 - Bureau (Encls. 5)
2 - Buffalo
(1 - 62-0-11723)

WJC:cgp
(4)

ENCLOSURE

JAN 13 1967

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

BU 62-1827

DEMO's mental stability is certainly questionable.

A copy of the LHM is being disseminated locally
to Secret Service.

No further action is being taken.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Buffalo, New York
January 12, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On December 12, 1966, JOSEPH S. DEMO, 402 Pearl Street, Rochester, New York, contacted the Rochester, New York, Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He advised that he was currently employed as a French and Spanish teacher at West Public High School in Rochester. For the past several years he said he had become interested in tracing his family tree and in this regard, while in other cities, contacted persons listed in the telephone and city directories of these particular cities having the name of DEMO or TOTH, which is his mother's maiden name. He stated that on several occasions he had determined that persons with these names listed in the directories did not actually exist. As an example, while in Seattle, Washington, he checked on a listing for a JOSEPH S. DEMO and determined that this address was actually that of the United States Court House or some other Government building and that the person named DEMO could not have lived at that address.

He also had a similar instance in New York City involving a girl named DEMO who had made a date with him and then later, for no apparent reason, called him back and canceled the date. He mentioned he had contacted persons in many states regarding this and in most instances the persons acted in an unusual manner which led him to believe that something was wrong.

ENCLOSURE

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

Mr. DEMO continued by saying that he was guided spiritually in his quest for information and his visions in this regard lead him to believe there was a conspiracy afloat of a Communist nature to use the name DEMO for undercover Communist activity in the United States.

Later on during this conversation, DEMO advised he had conducted some investigation with regard to the assassination of President KENNEDY in November of 1963, and had uncovered a cipher message from LEE HARVEY OSWALD to the Russian Embassy a few weeks prior to the assassination. He then began to speak of the manner by which he uncovered the cipher message and, at times, his conversation was unable to be understood. He advised something to the effect that he had purchased a pocket book on the Warren Commission Report, and in this he found a letter from OSWALD to the Russian Embassy. He then noticed that certain words were misspelled and this led him immediately to the cipher message. He then took the letters missing from the misspelled words and came up with a Capitol Building telephone number, which he believed was the contact for the Russian Embassy at the Capitol. Then by rearranging the letters, Mr. DEMO said he came up with the name of a restaurant in Dallas, Texas, where OSWALD's double was supposed to be located.

Because the information furnished by DEMO during this contact was unclear, he was asked to furnish any pertinent documents which might help to express his position.

In conclusion, he stated that he wished all information transmitted to the United States Government authorities to clear his conscience of any responsibility of withholding evidence relating to such an important matter.

On December 16, 1966, a letter dated December 13, 1966, was received at the Rochester, New York, Office of the FBI from JOSEPH S. DEMO. Enclosed in this letter was page 165 of a printed letter to the USSR Embassy, Washington, D.C., dated November 9, 1963, from LEE H. OSWALD, and one additional

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

handwritten page containing what appeared to be an explanation
of DEMO's cipher message based on the material contained on
page 165.

Attached hereto is a copy of DEMO's letter referred
to above and its enclosures.

December 13, 1966
Rochester, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Anthony,

Enclosed please find the copy of the copies of the Oswald letter as per our conversation of December 12, 1966 in your office.

As far as the directory listings of Deimos and Toths there are too many to list them all here. In the Seattle directory I mentioned Paul Deimos of 500 James St. where no such address existed except the County Civil House; also, in Manhattan, a Hus James on W. 23rd, a Michael Deimos on 77th St. where either there never resided such a person by that name or there is no such number.

As we have both concluded, there is little you can do to get the information given here. But if curiosity leads you to follow up what I have related to you, then you may be able to discover some "mystery" surrounding the assassination and the part of the American Communist Party in the activities and foreign operations.

FO

Whatever Christian outcome is desired,
I shall hope for the best. May Divine
Providence have mercy if this is not
heeded, for I have seen in a vision what
fate has in store for this nation in 1988.
By then it will be too late!!

Yours truly,

Joseph E. Reno

FROM: LEE H. OSWALD, P.O. BOX 6225, DALLAS, TEXAS
MARINA NICHILAYEVA OSWALD, SOVIET CITIZEN

TO: CONSULAR DIVISION
EMBASSY U.S.S.R.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
NOV. 9, 1963

Dear sirs:

This is to inform you of recent events since my meetings with comrade Kostin in the Embassy Of the Soviet Union, Mexico City, Mexico.

I was unable to remain in Mexico indefinitely because of my Mexican visa restrictions which was for 15 days only. I could not take a chance on requesting a new visa unless I used my real name, so I returned to the United States.

I had not planned to contact the Soviet embassy in Mexico so they were unprepared, had I been able to reach the Soviet Embassy in Havana as planned, the embassy there would have had time to complete our business.

Of course the Soviet embassy was not at fault, they were, as I say unprepared, the Cuban consulate was guilty of a gross breach of regulations, I am glad he has since been replaced.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not now interested in my activities in the progressive organization "Fair Play For Cuba Committee", of which I was secretary in New Orleans (state Louisiana) since I no longer reside in that state. However, the F.B.I. has visited us here in Dallas, Texas, on November 1st. Agent James P. Hasty warned me that if I engaged in F.P.C.C. activities in Texas the F.B.I. will again take an "interest" in me.

This agent also "suggested" to Marina Nichilayeva that she could remain in the United States under F.B.I. "protection", that is, she could defect from the Soviet Union, of course, I and my wife strongly protested these tactics by the notorious F.B.I.

Please inform us of the arrival of our Soviet entrance visa as soon as they come.

Also, this is to inform you of the birth, on October 20, 1963 of a DAUGHTER, AUDREY MARINA OSWALD in DALLAS, TEXAS, to my wife.

(1) (5) (6) Respectfully,

(XVI:33)

to USSR Embassy

Exhibit III: 23

I. No. of words in sentences	II. Word Misspelled	III. Letters added or left-out
4th word	1. indistinctly	t, e
8th "	2. receiving	n
2nd "	3. horse	n
8th "	4. replaced	a
3rd "	5. Bureau	a
21st "	6. interest	r, r
27th "	7. Miss	n
11th "	8. visa?	e
1st "	9. Respectfully	t

I. In write of three, the misspelled word indicates the number of the Federal Security involved:

882-8321-2711

II. The nine misspelled words... were they just carelessness or by design?? If you accept the first answer then one should not look for a cipher and pass by any conspiracy, if one accepted the latter, as I was led to believe, each of the 11 letters fall into place and spell (without premeditation) the following:

12245-6789-10
U RESTAURANT

This clearly was a directive to indicate to the assassin of President Kennedy that his double was located at 1221 North Beckley, Dallas, Texas.

message to the Russian a. a. at the Embassy to
inform Moscow of the illegal securities transaction
that was taking place:

Cipher Message Text

(1)	(2)	(3)
Indefinitely	requesting	course (of action?)
(4)	(5)	(6)
Replaced	business (office)	interest (on limit)
(7)		
Union	(gained).	
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FBI

Date: 1/17/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO-DALLAS

On 1/17/67, CHARLES HARVEY CORNWELL, 3521 Haynie, telephone LA 2-1787, member of Army Reserve and employed by City of Dallas Planning Commission, advised on 1/15/67, TOM BAUGH backed into CORNWELL's automobile at Snyder Plaza. BAUGH had no driver's license and did not show any identification. BAUGH accused CORNWELL of being "one of the gang to get BAUGH". BAUGH stated that the KENNEDYs had BAUGH put in an institution in Florida and that BAUGH's father had authorized an operation on BAUGH's brain. BAUGH further told CORNWELL that he was a former FHA appraiser in Miami, and was in Dallas collecting information to write a book to compare the assassination of KENNEDY to the assassination of LINCOLN.

On 1/16/67, BAUGH appeared at the City Planning Office, stating that he wanted CORNWELL's job.

BAUGH was described as white male, 50 to 55 years of age, 5'11", medium build, gray hair, thinning, worn long and combed back, neat dresser, wears glasses and spoke as if he were well educated. BAUGH was driving a Volkswagen panel truck, color gray, bearing 1966 Florida license 1G97.

LEADS:

MIAMI

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA Will check registration on 1966 Florida license 1G97, and furnish information regarding TOM BAUGH to Bureau and Dallas.

3-Bureau

2-Miami (89-35)

2-Dallas

WHG:nc (7)

Approved: 53 JAN 24 1967 Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 1/11/67

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) and
SAC, MIAMI (89-35)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

524792

6621

R. J. [Signature]
RM 5726

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of LHM which is self-explanatory.

Detective H. M. HART, Intelligence Section, Administrative Service Bureau, Dallas PD, Dallas, Texas, advised SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING on 1/10/67 that he had also made available a Xerox copy of the anonymous letter and newspaper clippings to U. S. Secret Service, Dallas.

It should be noted that the anonymous letter contains a threat against ROBERT F. KENNEDY and "brother" (possibly referring to TED KENNEDY).

The Bureau's attention is called to pages 823 through 825 of the report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, Dallas, dated 5/15/64 in captioned case relating to a postcard addressed to the "Palm Beach Times", postmarked at Riviera Beach, Florida, 11/23/63 which bore the following message "Mission fulfilled, rest of Kennedys next." The identity of the writer of this postcard was never established but this is the only reference to Riviera Beach, Florida, noted in captioned investigation. Miami is being furnished one Xerox copy of pages 823 through 825 of the above-described report.

- 3 - Bureau (encls-10)
- 2 - Miami (encls-4) (89-35)
- 2 - Dallas

RPG:jeg
(7)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

1 CC LHM
RM 5726 - KWR

REC-46

[Handwritten signatures and stamps]
JAN 20 1967

REQUEST OF BUREAU:

The FBI Laboratory is requested to search the letter set forth in LHM through the Anonymous Letter File.

LEADS

MIAMI

AT RIVIERA BEACH, FLORIDA: Will contact local authorities in effort to establish identity of writer of this letter.

No further action being taken by Dallas, UACB.

Miami is being furnished three copies of the enclosed LHM, one copy of which should be furnished to U. S. Secret Service, Miami. Two copies of the enclosed LHM is being furnished U. S. Secret Service, Dallas.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Dallas, Texas
January 11, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

On January 10, 1967, Detective H. M. Hart, Intelligence Section, Administrative Service Bureau, Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas, made available a Xerox copy of an anonymous letter signed "The Informer", addressed to the Chief of Police, Dallas, Texas, and postmarked at Riviera Beach, Florida, January 4, 1967, with which letter certain newspaper clippings were enclosed.

There is attached hereto a Xerox copy of the envelope, letter and newspaper clippings mentioned above.

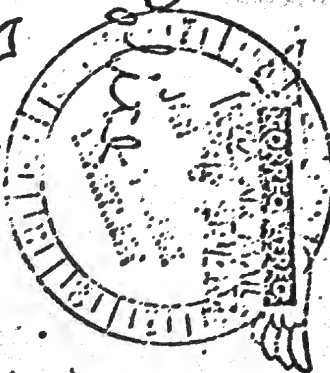
- COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 10 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency. It and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62 109060-4406

ENCLOSURE



Chief of Police

Dallas Texas

Received

givers you are a real bunch in
Dollars. Your chief witness is gone and
did you nothing. Jack died by the
code. Close mouthed. If he is to go
down as a hero he will have to
show for me me saw him, Jack as any
one else in the building. Only know
someone P. (more than one) shot and killed
a rat and hid the country of a priest.
just like the old pipes did. Someday
a monument will be erected for Lee and
Jack as heroes, and a big bomb dropped
on what is left of the bombs not sink
down at its base. Their plans are well
under way for the same audience for
R.F.K and LBJ and in due time they
both will get it. No more Kennedy in
White House. They both better quit
and live longer enjoying R.F.K for he is

Already he has for two years and he will be
just 20 yrs. The enclosed clippings speak for
themselves. We are a.s.o. down here
watching Kennedy actions and hope there
will come a revolution. They go and
watching our chance when I am expected
to be out. I hope of the rat president
the others shall be easy and will be
Hop on to this and my other letters so
as to show to many men and magazines
writers when time comes.

Call Warren and his pals to look for
the involvement in the killing of the
rat J. Edgar Hoover. He will find
any one. We are just to smart for
them.

The informers.

Lee Oswald Didn't Kill Pres. Kennedy

Attorney Mark Lane, a former East Harlem Assemblyman and a prominent member of the New York Bar, has been travelling throughout the United States and Europe, attacking the case against Lee Harvey Oswald, the slayer of President Kennedy and the actions of the Warren Commission which is investigating the slaying.

Lane, in addressing his various audiences, declines to speculate on who killed the President. Instead, Lane confines himself to poking holes in the case against

Oswald as outlined by the Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade and some FBI agents.

Lane points out that the persons conducting the investigation kept switching their statements about the murder weapon and the medical findings.

He also stresses the discrepancy between Oswald's actual physical appearance and the description given to the Dallas police by an actual eyewitness to the murder of patrolman J. T. Tripit, who described the cop-killer as a "short, somewhat stocky

man with bushy hair."

Lane claims that he has the depositions and sworn statements of fifteen witnesses who say they heard four or five shots in front of the Presidential limousine.

The FBI and the Dallas police stoutly maintain that Oswald fired three rifle shots from a window of the Texas Book Depository Building which the Presidential car had already passed at the time of the assassination. Lane firmly believes that more than one person was involved in

the killing.

While Lane believes that Oswald was innocent, he is honest enough to admit that he doubts he will be able to exonerate him beyond a shadow of doubt.

He contends that the FBI, the Secret Service and the Dallas police have intimidated a number of witnesses who contradict the "accepted" version of the killing. Lane points out that a young man who gave him valuable information, later "jumped" from a window of the Dallas jail and

is now in a prison hospital cannot have any visitors.

Another witness who gave him an affidavit is recovering from a mysterious wound in the back and a girl who worked for J. Ruby, the convicted killer Oswald, committed suicide hanging herself.

Lane has completely abandoned his legal practice and is devoting all of his time to the wild case. He firmly believes that Ruby killed an innocent man.

Famous Lawyer Sez So and Raises Some Doubt

Members of Ruby's family were with him when he died on the seventh floor of the sprawling Dallas hospital.

His sister, Mrs. Eva Grant, came out of the room and told a reporter "Jack is dead."

Justice of the Peace W. E. Richburg was summoned to the hospital to pronounce Ruby dead.

Ruby died on a chill, windy, winter morning. It was a hot, muggy day in Dallas when Oswald was killed with a single shot from Ruby's .38-caliber revolver—two days after Oswald killed the President with a high-powered rifle from the sixth floor of the Texas Schoolbook Depository Building.

Ruby was reported conscious and still alert Monday. "He just went to sleep" today, a hospital source said.



JACK RUBY

Ruby Dies Of Cancer

DALLAS (UPI) —Jack Ruby, the killer of presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald, died of cancer today in the same hospital where both President Kennedy and Oswald died three years ago.

Parkland Hospital announced that Ruby sank into a coma and died at 10:30 a.m. CST (11:30 a.m. EST) of the widespread cancer discovered in his body last month.

Hospital Assistant Administrator Peter Grilich said he had no further details. He scheduled a news conference for 2 p.m. CST (3 p.m. EST).

Ruby was the last vital link with the assassination of President Kennedy, and he went to his death with controversy still swirling over the presidential murder.

One of his last acts was to deny, in a secretly made tape recording from his hospital bed, that there was any conspiracy involved in the killing of Oswald.

Author Claims Evidence Of Second JFK Assassin

NEW YORK (AP) — The Saturday Evening Post published today a copyright article by author Richard J. Whalen concluding that there is circumstantial evidence to support the theory of a second assassin in the shooting of President John F. Kennedy.

The article, in the Jan. 14 issue of The Post distributed today, reviews the assassination, the Warren report and the report's critics.

Whalen is the author of "The Founding Father: the story of

Joseph P. Kennedy."

In a companion editorial, The Post called for what it termed a "meticulous reexamination of the disputed findings" of the Warren Commission report.

Whalen proposes that President Johnson appoint a special joint committee of Congress or a citizen's panel of independent investigators to "weigh every shred of evidence, old and new."

Life Magazine called for a

new official inquiry on Nov. 21.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: January 18, 1967

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover, Director

REC-4
FBI 12-12-62-109060
Lab. No. D-524792 AX

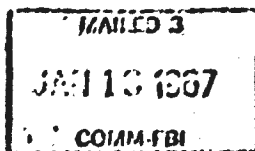
Examination requested by: Dallas

Reference: Airtel 1/11/67

Examination requested: Document

Remarks:

The post card referred in the last paragraph of page 1 of your airtel of 1/11/67 was originally designated in the Laboratory as Exhibit D-48. This post card is hand printed and is not comparable with the handwriting on Qc624.



Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
1 - Miami (89-35) Enclosure (Lab report)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

53 JAN 25 1967

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-4

JAN 19 3 30 PM '67

Raupach 5726



**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.**

To: FBI, Dallas (89-43)

Date: January 18, 1967

FBI File No. 62-109060

Lab. No. D-524792 AX

**Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING**

Specimens received 1/13/67

Qc624 Photocopy of envelope postmarked "RIVIERA BEACH, FLA. JAN 4 1967 PM" bearing handwritten address "Chief of Police Dallas Texas," and accompanying photocopy of handwritten letter beginning "Guess you are a..." and ending "...to smart for them The informer." and photocopies of three newspaper clippings

Result of examination:

The handwriting on Qc624 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photocopy of this handwriting will be added to this file.

The submitted evidence is retained.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

JCC:GA (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Dec 8 11/12/67

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
ATTORNEY GENERAL - 3500 TEXAS CAPITAL

File # 62-109060-
Lab. # D-524792, 52

Examination requested by: Dallas (95-46) A. 1/11/67

Examination requested: Document

Date received: 1/13/67

Result of Examination:

Examination by: *C. J. J.*
1/16

D-48 (last of 91 of retel) is lgs not comp ind.

Qc621 no ident ALF - add

Specimens submitted for examination

6c64 Photocopy of envelope postmarked "DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/24/67" bearing handwritten address "Chief of Police William J. Davis," and accompanying photocopy of handwritten letter beginning "Guess you are a..." and ending "...to wait for them. The Informer." and photocopies of 3 newspaper clippings.

C. Raupach 5726

*Hate
1/1/7 1967*

FBI

Date: 1/17/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) (P)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re New Orleans airtel, 1/4/67.

For the information of the Bureau, JACK S. MARTIN telephonically contacted SA REGIS L. KENNEDY 1/13/67. He initiated the call by advising that his wife is currently employed at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Parish of Orleans, and offered to be of help to Bureau Agents in obtaining birth records when needed.

MARTIN then launched into a discussion indicating that he is a confidant of District Attorney JIM GARRISON, Parish of Orleans, who is currently working on the "OSWALD case." He advised that GARRISON had interviewed him five or six times. MARTIN also indicated at another point in the conversation that GARRISON is paying him \$20.00 for each visit for "professional services." MARTIN further advised that GARRISON has admonished him not to tell the FBI. MARTIN advised that GARRISON has located a witness who is unknown to the FBI named THOMAS BECKHAM, also known as MARK EVANS. BECKHAM, according to MARTIN, was associated with OSWALD and assisted OSWALD in passing out leaflets.

Another witness allegedly located by GARRISON is named DONALD LEWIS, a former employee of W. GUY BANISTER, former Private Investigator at New Orleans and former SAC of the FBI. According to MARTIN, LEWIS indicated

3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New Orleans

REC 67

RLK:ias E.C. WET
(5)

12 JAN 18 1967

57 JAN 26 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

NO 89-69
RLK:jas

that he met LEE HARVEY OSWALD while working for BANISTER in the company of SERGIO ARACHA-SMITH and CARLOS QUEROGA. ARACHA-SMITH and CARLOS QUEROGA were allegedly active in the Cuban movement in the New Orleans area.

MARTIN further advised that GARRISON was interested in locating LOUISE DECKER currently residing in Slidell, Louisiana, and former secretary of W. GUY BANISTER.

For information of the Bureau, SERGIO ARACHA-SMITH was active in the Frente Revolucionario Democratico which apparently became inactive in the New Orleans area in approximately October, 1961. ARACHA-SMITH was also active in an organization known as Crusade to Free Cuba which apparently was formed in December, 1961.

On 12/20/62, ARACHA-SMITH gave a change of address to the U. S. Postal authorities from 4523 Duplessis Street to 5403 Siminole Street, Tampa, Florida. Files of the New Orleans Office do not indicate that ARACHA-SMITH has been active in the New Orleans area since approximately November, 1962.

CARLOS CRUSTO QUEROGA advised on 9/11/61 that he was a Louisiana State University (LSU) student with Cuban Passport 36935 who was admitted to the United States on 8/11/60. He was born on 1/27/36 at Havana, Cuba. He was interviewed in connection with the investigation of the assassination of President KENNEDY which interview is reflected in New Orleans teletype 11/28/63, in which he admitted visiting LEE HARVEY OSWALD at 4907 Magazine Street, requesting information regarding the Fair Play for Cuba Committee which contact he reported to Lieutenant FRANCIS MARTELLO of the New Orleans Police Department.

THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM has been the



NO 89-69

RLK:jas

New Orleans files reflect that one DAVID LEWIS, 2919 Carondelet Street, New Orleans, on 10/11/62, reported that THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM was seeking funds for a religious group seeking to help Cubans. LEWIS reported that BECKHAM [REDACTED]

On 10/19/62, BECKHAM's mother reported that he was on the third floor of Charity Hospital in the Mental Ward. His mother, Mrs. ANNA MAE BECKHAM, made available a card which reflected that BECKHAM was a "priest in charge of the Holy Chapel for Peace, 352 South Rampart Street."

Files of the New Orleans Office indicate that on 7/7/60, JACK S. MARTIN, advised that THOMAS EDWARD BECKHAM, age 17, a singer whom MARTIN was attempting to promote, was in California [REDACTED]

DAVID LEWIS, according to MARTIN, is employed as a clerk at the Trailways Bus Station, New Orleans, Louisiana, and was formerly employed as an "office boy" or errand boy by W. GUY BANISTER.

JACK MARTIN advised that he resides at 1836 1/2 Esplanade Avenue "up over the cleaning shop" and has telephone #943-6949.

JACK MARTIN is known to have been an employee of W. GUY BANISTER. MARTIN was asked what GARRISON was intending to prove by his investigation, and MARTIN advised that he did not know but as long as GARRISON was paying him \$20.00 a trip to his office, he would continue to go and answer his questions.

No additional inquiry is going to be conducted regarding the activities of GARRISON, but any developments called to the attention of the New Orleans Office will be reported to the Bureau.

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 1/16/67

FROM : LEGAT, PARIS (62-148) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an article which appeared in the publication "Special," a Belgian magazine, dated 1/12/67.

This was furnished by [REDACTED] on 1/13/67. The article, which appeared on pages 31-37, indicated that a Belgian seaman by the name of PEETERS had been advised of the possible assassination of KENNEDY prior to his death and had written to various United States officials, including the President and the Director of the FBI.

The article states that he had received information in a bar in Antwerp, Belgium, on the night of 9/4/63 from a Soviet national named IVAN KUTSCHARENKO, who was accompanied by four or five other persons, that President KENNEDY would not celebrate Christmas with his family and that he would be dead and buried by that time. The article contains a copy of a letter from the Director advising that his letter had never been received by the FBI and that his communication was being forwarded to the U. S. Secret Service. Paris file contains a copy of this letter addressed to Mr. Louis de Witt, Rue Breendonk 61, Willebroek, Belgium, dated October 30, 1964. "PEETERS" is apparently a fictitious name used by LOUIS DE WITT.

It is suggested that the Bureau may wish to translate this article and furnish copies of the translation to interested United States agencies. It is requested that a copy of the translation be furnished to this office for possible future reference.

3 - Bureau (Enc. - 1)
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
(WP:eim)

EX-104

ENCLOSURE

REC EX-103

JAN 19 1967

COPY AND SPECIMEN RETAINED IN LAB.
OR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SXX Legat, Paris (62-148)

January 26, 1967

Director, FBI (62-109060) - 4403

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter
dated 1/16/67.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported
under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative
attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in
this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

1 to Foreign Liaison Unit without enclosure, sent direct.

MLM:trs

(5)

62 FEB 3 1967

ENCLOSURE

TELETYPE UNIT

4 MAR 7 1967

FOUR ON

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

" SPECIAL "

Belgian Magazine

ISSUE OF JANUARY 12, 1967

Pages 31-37

TWO MONTHS BEFORE THE EVENT OF DALLAS,
A SAILOR FROM ANTWERP KNEW THAT KENNEDY
WAS GOING TO BE ASSASSINATED

A Mysterious "Soviet" Reveller Told Him:
"The American President Will Not Celebrate Christmas"

Peeters Warned the White House on November 19, 1963

Finally, he decided to talk.

The tension of the last days had become unbearable.

Now, the two of us were alone and we had been alone
for the last two hours. For several hours, I saw him in conflict
with his secret, his great secret, and especially with his fear.

For hours, I saw him shake his head. I heard him say
that he did not have the courage to speak and that he would not
say one word even to William Manchester, the author of "Death
of a President," the writer who became famous overnight.

He said:

"You should understand me. As I told you when you
visited me the first time, I have a wife, and I have children.
I fear that my life is in danger and that the lives of the
members of my family are in danger. Do you not think that it
is strange that William Manchester became ill all of a sudden,
and that he has been admitted to the hospital."

TRANSLATED BY:
MAX L. MIUSHKOVICH:trs
January 23, 1967

ENCLOSURE

I used all means of persuasion in order to induce this man to speak. He did not want to speak. He continued to refuse, and asked me to leave.

"I do not know anything," he yelled; he was angry. He said "should I call the police?"

"I Am Going to Tell You All"

He again took a cigarette. His fingers were trembling. Fever could be seen on his face. He was silent for a long time.

I too was silent. Both of us were tired. I did not have anything to do there any longer.

Unexpectedly, at that moment, he sighed and said:

"Well, I am going to tell you all."

He spoke in a very low voice. The sound of his voice was strange. His eyes were restless.

We were all by ourselves that afternoon in a perfectly calm place. And yet, that man seemed to fear each sound, each shadow.

I understood him. I very well understood his panic.

President John Fitzgerald Kennedy was murdered. The Agent (sic) Tippit, too. Lee Oswald was Jack Ruby's victim. Bill Hunter and Jim Koethe, the American newspapermen who attended a meeting at Ruby's home the day which preceded (sic) the assassination, have also disappeared from this world. Hunter was shot and Koethe was beaten to death. Dorothy Kilgallen, the last publicist who talked all alone with Jack Ruby, after Kennedy's death, died under mysterious conditions.

The fate of others was the same...

Since September, 1963, This Man Has Known...

✓ Since the night of September 4 to 5, 1963, this anguished man who was seated in front of me knew that all the persons who had participated in any manner whatsoever in the assassination of Kennedy, or who knew about the murder a bit too much, were condemned to disappear.

And, precisely, he too knew too much.

Why did he wish to speak?

Because he wished that finally all be cleared. Because neither the White House, nor the FBI, nor Robert Kennedy, to whom he sent pressing letters for three months, never gave him the least chance to speak.

And also because, heretofore, too many distortions have been written concerning the mysterious death of John Kennedy.

He told me:

"The world MUST learn... The truth is unusual and complicated. It throws a different light on the affair."

In the Antwerp Region

It may be easily understood why I am not revealing the identity of this man. I will only say that he is a Belgian deep-sea sailor; he is married, has children, and lives somewhere in the Province of Antwerp.

I met him by mere chance, through a friend. It happened when in New York people were speaking so much about the "Death of a President," when Jackie Kennedy conflicted with William Manchester, when "Look" bought for millions the right to publish Manchester's work, and when "Newsweek" hurried to publish another version, the version of L. B. Johnson.

The unknown man who was facing us had said something which aroused my curiosity. I asked for specifications. He shrugged his shoulders and replied.

"For me, it is dangerous to speak with a newspaperman. Words are newspapermen's weapons, and these weapons could be deadly."

He Interested Me

He interested me. First, I wanted to gain his confidence; during the following days, I did all I could to learn his secret.

He did not want to say anything.

I persevered; my patience was boundless.

When I ascertained that his internal conflict had become too tough, and that I had a chance to penetrate his intimate world, I fired all my batteries.

Page 32, Columns 2-3

DRAFT OF THE LETTER OF PEETERS, THE SAILOR OF ANTWERP, ADDRESSED TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY, AND REPRODUCED FROM THE DIARY OF THIS SAILOR (NOVEMBER 19, 1963):

"President Kennedy Will Not Celebrate Christmas with His Family; By Then He Will Be Dead and Buried"

Registered, Airmail

November 19, 1963

Mr. President,

I have the honor to forward this letter to you for the purpose of informing you about a possible attempt on your life.

During the night of September 4 to 5, I met in a bar in Antwerp, rue de la station (Railroad Street), one Ivan Kutscharenko, born in Kiev. This man said that he was an officer of the Russian Navy. He was in the company of four or five persons. They had drank a great deal. He told me:

"President Kennedy will not celebrate Christmas with his family; by then, he will be dead and buried."

Please answer me if you receive this letter.

Excuse me for my French errors; I am Fleming.

Respectful regards.

Your servant,

(signature illegible)

Finally, the moment came when the sailor spoke.

The things that I am telling here are quite different from the technically polished story of the famous American newspaperman Joachim Joesten, or from the book of three hundred thousand words of William Manchester which certainly is a book with a very interesting historic background; however, it is a book which does not strike at the heart of the matter.

The whole world knows how John Kennedy was assassinated. The whole world also knows who was the supposed murderer, or murderers. We learned that from the Warren report.

In this article, I am telling WHY Kennedy was assassinated, and what was the true cause of the plot.

"Het Koetsierke" (The Cabman" /?/)

During the night of September 4 to 5, 1963, many gay people were gathered at the cafe "Het Koetsierke," in the

Stationstraat (Railroad Street) in Antwerp, which is located in the immediate vicinity of the famous section of sailors, near the port.

"Het Koetsierke" had an international reputation. People from all over the world assembled there. Everybody knew everybody, and all the steady customers mutually treated each other.

Page 33, Columns 1-2

LETTER OF J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR OF THE FBI
ADDRESSED TO THE SAILOR OF ANTWERP PEETERS
ON OCTOBER 30, 1964

"The FBI Does Not Have Your Letter"

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

(EMBLEM OF THE FBI)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

October 30, 1964

Mr. L
Rue
Willebroek, Belgium

Dear Mr.

Your letter of October 21st has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I would like to point out that the letter to which you referred was not received by the FBI. I am, however, forwarding a copy of your communication to the Chief, United States Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington, D. C., for any information he can furnish you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

100-35-10000

On the evening of September 4, 1963, my sailor, whom I shall call "Peeters" from now on, also was in the "Het Koetsierke," where he used to come regularly for the purpose of taking a drink. Suddenly, five foreign sailors entered; without the slightest difficulty, they created the atmosphere which characterizes the milieu of sailors.

Obviously, they already had drunk too much and they seemed determined to drink more.

Then, the five sailors recognized a sailor from Hamburg whom Peeters also knew. Peeters said so to one of the five sailors who was leaning on the counter near him. This sailor said to Peeters in French:

"Sing with us."

The contact was established. The sailor took the arm of Peeters and all of them sang.

When the unknown sailor had sung and drunk, he began to talk.

A COMPLETELY DRUNK RUSSIAN

- A formidable night was in store for our friend Peeters.

When he found himself in a taxi at five in the morning, while the others had returned to their boats, the mind of Peeters was still not quite clear. He did not quite realize that a completely drunk Russian had told him a secret which could endanger the peace of the world.

Peeters was quite drunk. He had drunk a lot with the Russian and his four friends. However, Peeters was beginning to recover slowly his lucidity.

Through the fog of alcohol, Peeters remembered the sixth man of that memorable night. It was a blond athletic and handsome fellow of about forty years of age. He continuously was in the vicinity of the other five sailors and acted like an intent and congenial spectator; nevertheless, he kept a certain reserve and he drank with care.

This man had accompanied the group when the five sailors had intended to stagger toward another cafe, the "Stommeleire." He had not said anything. He stood leaning on the counter, he smiled, and drank calmly.

The Sixth Man

When Peeters and his new friends parted, the unknown, the sixth man disappeared suddenly.

However, he had not forgotten the Belgian sailor. The following morning, he was there again. During the two next months, he did not leave Peeters out of view.

That is when Peeters became afraid. His fear became even more intense when the mysterious individual told him:

"Shut up or your days are numbered."

A Russian Giant

Peter vividly remembered this Russian whom he had seen on that night at the "Koetsierke" and at the "Stommeleire." A giant of a man, about six feet, powerful, placid, with a red face, heavy eyebrows, curly blond hair, and actually nice and gay.

He could have been between 40 and 45 years of age. He was dressed in the uniform of an officer of the Russian merchant marine, and was obviously the chief of the group because the five sailors drank and sang in accordance with his orders. He also paid for all the drinks.

During one of his spontaneous moments, this "Ivan" had furthermore confessed to Peeters that he was a homosexual and that he wished to become a close friend of his new Belgian friend.

This officer spoke Russian with his companions and French with Peeters. He said that he could speak seven languages to perfection: Russian, French, German, Arab, Spanish, English and American.

Page 34, Columns 1-2

The photograph of the diary of Peeters is reproduced in this space (Translator's Note: The writings of the diary are illegible).

Peeters said:

"On the ship, I used to keep the logbook; that is why I also kept my own diary."

He used to say:

"English and American languages are greatly different. For a foreigner it is quite a performance to be able to speak English like a true American."

"Ivan" had five different passports with five different names. One of these passports was issued by a French Consulate.

He had shown to Peeters a Russian passport issued to Ivan Kutscharenko, born in Kiev.

However, when the Belgian sailor had attempted to take a closer look at the passports, "Ivan" suddenly took them back by saying:

"Do not do that."

His friends also spoke English, but not American. All of them allegedly belonged to the crew of a Russian ship anchored in Antwerp and scheduled to leave for the United States the following morning.

Ivan Kutscharenko, who seemed to be very proud of his rank of officer of the Russian merchant marine, had currencies of various countries: American dollars, German marks, British pounds, and French francs.

What Did Kutscharenko Say

What did Kutscharenko tell to sailor Peeters?

At a certain moment, when he was completely drunk, he decided that the Belgian sailor was his "No. 1 friend" and added that he was very sorry to leave for the United States the following day.

Peeters then made a remark concerning the Russo-American relations.

Thus, Ivan Kutscharenko evoked the dirty war in Vietnam. With a mysterious smile Kutscharenko added:

"We now are in 1963 and, my dear, do you think that the war in Vietnam is about to end. It is altogether stupid. Do you wish me to tell you something? The war in Vietnam is only a beginning, a prologue. It will become much dirtier and more atrocious, not only in Vietnam but also in China and in America."

"Why also in China and in America?"

"Russia Will Remain Neutral"

"The present-day world has three great powers: Russia, the United States, and People's China. We, the Russians, have decided to become the first world power, but we do not wish to go to war."

"We want to induce China and the United States to destroy mutually each other. In order to achieve our plan, it is necessary to widen the Vietnamese conflict into an open war between Peking and Washington."

"Kennedy Is a Pacifist"

While the Russian was talking in this manner, Peeters was agreeing, and thinking about something else. He had a certain sympathy for the big Russian, but he was not interested in politics in the least.

Actually, everyone has nowadays his own little ideas about Vietnam, China, and the United States. That is why, the Belgian sailor replied to his interlocutor:

"You bore me. You had enough to drink. Go back to your ship and sleep. In fact, Kennedy is a pacifist. He will never start a war against Red China."

Ivan remained silent for several minutes. Then, he looked straight at Peeters and whispered:

"Comrade, I am going to tell you something, and it is no farce. THERE WILL NOT BE ANY CHRISTMAS FOR JOHN KENNEDY... HE WILL BE BURIED LONG BEFORE CHRISTMAS..."

Ivan added in an even lower voice:

"And his successor will do exactly what John Kennedy did not want to do; he will widen the war in Vietnam... He will increase the number of Americans in Saigon.... He will bomb Hanoi.... He will provoke China more and more.... Johnson and his friends are looking for war, and that is what we wish.... Kennedy has to disappear from the stage...."

"Ivan, that is altogether stupid."

"However, you can believe me. All is already arranged; all the measures have been undertaken in order to silence the murderer...."

Ivan Kutscharenko's Button

Thus, Ivan Kutscharenko tore off a button from his uniform, gave it to Peeters, and said:

"A souvenir from me. A proof of my friendship...."

MARY FERRELL

FO

As I already mentioned, Peeters remained with his Russian friends until five in the morning. They went to another tavern, the "Stommeleire" to drink.

They parted while staggering and singing. The Russians went to their ship, and Peeters went home by taxi.

The following day, the Belgian sailor was again in the port and saw again the blond athlete whom he had met the night before at the "Koetsierke" and at the "Stommelaire," the man who had watched them.

The man approached Peeters in friendly manner and invited him to take a beer. He spoke French. He was very joyous. He ordered a second beer, and obviously attempted to intoxicate Peeters. He laughed and said:

"Tell me now what did this Russian drunkard say to you last night?"

Peeters replied:

"Oh, all of us were drunk. We spoke like drunkards that is all."

An Insisting Unknown Man

However, the unknown man wanted to know more. He insisted:

"Did the Russian speak about his boat? Why did he show to you his passport? Do you know his name? Did he speak politics with you? What kind of souvenir did he give you?"

Page 35, Columns 2-3

The photograph of a button appears in this space. The caption under the photograph reads:

BUTTON OF THE UNIFORM OF THE MYSTERIOUS IVAN

"What kind of a souvenir did he give you?"

"Why do you wish to know all that? I have nothing to do with that Russian. I do not know him. He was drunk and I was drunk."

"Tell me everything and I will give you a lot of money."

"Money? Why money?"

"Perhaps, you prefer to have difficulties?"

"I do not wish anything. Let me alone." (Translator's Note: The expression in the original is much stronger and obscene).

Peeters continued his story and said:

"I found that all these questions were singular and worrisome. The unknown man bothered me with his questions. I refused to accept his drinks. I told him that my family was waiting for me. I called a taxi. The unknown man followed me in another car to my home."

Peeters Wonders

Peeters was asking himself many questions. What did the blond athlete want from him? Where had he come from? Who was Ivan Kutscharenko? Was Ivan Kutscharenko his real name? Was he a secret agent? And who was the blond athlete?

Above all, the name of Kennedy obsessed Peeters.

What was true in this Kennedy story? Was the American President really a key figure in an international drama? Did the Russians want to eliminate Kennedy because he was a pacifist and because they wanted to see in his place a bellicose Johnson?

Peeters Could No Longer Sleep

It was a terrifying experience for Peeters who concentrated exclusively on Ivan's words. Peeters could no longer sleep.

MARY FERR

The following weeks were even more strange.

The blond athlete followed each move of Peeters. Now, Peeters had his shadow. He could see the athlete in the streets, in town, in the port, in the familiar taverns, at the football stadium, etc.

The man was where Peeters was.

From time to time, he addressed Peeters and tirelessly repeated the question what did the Russian tell him and why did Ivan speak so openly?

Tirelessly, Peeters replied the same thing:

"He did not tell me absolutely anything interesting. Do not insist. It does not make any sense."

Then, one day, in the beginning of November, the blond giant became impatient. He became abrupt. He threatened:

"If you know something, shut up. Do you understand?"

Peeters had pains to reply. When he was able to speak, he whispered:

"Actually, I do not know anything. Leave me alone."

The unknown man was gone.

I Kept the Logbook

Peeters said:

"On the ship, I kept the logbook, and that is why I also kept a diary at home. I had written all that Ivan told me and I had written also the fear of the perpetual presence of the unknown man.

"I was exhausted. My life had become a nightmare. I hid my diary because I was persuaded that the foreigner could do anything. I did not sleep any longer. I barely ate. I no longer went out. I did not dare report to the police. I could not ask for anybody's help.

"I was alone with my fears.

"Finally, when I was certain that the foreigner had disappeared, I decided to write a letter to President Kennedy. I wanted to tell him what the Russian had said and to warn him that his life was threatened."

The Letter to Kennedy

We have arrived here at the most important point of the affair.

On November 19, 1963, at 9:00 A.M., Peeters took his letter to the Post Office. He registered it and forwarded it by airmail. He marked that the letter was "strictly personal." The letter was addressed to President J. F. Kennedy, White House, Washington.

The letter was written in French. Peeters wrote that the life of the President was threatened and that a Russian, Ivan Kutscharenko, had told him that.

When the letter was sent, Peeters felt like another man. He had done his duty.

Then, came November 22, 1963; it was barely four days after the sending of the letter.

Peeters and his wife were in their living room looking at television when the shock occurred. The American President was killed in Dallas, Texas. Peeters said:

"I had the impression that I was falling. I was stupefied. The Russian had said the truth. The conspiracy against Kennedy was not invented. At that moment, I realized that I had sent my letter too late."

Certitude of Conspiracy

Since that time, Peeters has been asking himself various questions: Why did Kennedy ride in an open car? Why did he not take into consideration the letter from Belgium?

It is true that the chiefs of countries receive many letters. However, was not the letter from Belgium of a particular nature?

Maybe the letter arrived in Washington after November 22?

Peeters wanted to recover his letter.

He wrote to the Belgian Postal Service, and received no reply. He then wrote to the Washington Post Office on December 18, 1963.

On January 7, 1964, he received the following reply:

"The letter was delivered to the White House a few days after it had been forwarded." If Peeters wished to get it back, he should contact the Post Office with his receipt.

Peeters had hopes again. In the meanwhile, he had written to Robert Kennedy, the Attorney General of the United States.

On February 6, 1964, he received a letter from the international Postal Administration which astounded him. This letter read as follows:

"I have the honor to inform you that the registered letter No. 417 which was mailed on November 19, 1963, was delivered to the White House on November 21. A chief clerk of the President received it."

Peeters thought that the President had then read the letter, since it was registered and personal. However, the President did not read it.

On October 21, 1964, Peeters forwarded a registered letter to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, the Director of the FBI in Washington. He asked that his letter be returned. He was convinced that his message was now in the hands of the American Secret Service.

On October 30, he received a personal letter from Mr. J. Edgar Hoover who said that he had examined the case but that he had never seen the letter addressed to President Kennedy. He added that he had transmitted a copy of the letter of the Belgian sailor to the chief of the American Secret Service in Washington.

Peeters could never learn what had happened to his letter of warning addressed to the assassinated President.

The Certitudes of the Sailor Peeters

The sailor of Antwerp Peeters was certain of several things.

The conspiracy against John Fitzgerald Kennedy was communist.

The photograph of the receipt of the Post Office of Willebroek of the registered letter of Peeters addressed to President Kennedy appears in this space.

In the beginning of September, 1963, the murder of Dallas had already been prepared in its slightest details.

The truth could not be learned because anyone who was acquainted with the case was definitely neutralized.

The warning letter arrived on time, but the President never read it. Why?

Peeters was aware of the seriousness of his accusations. He told me:

"I risk a great deal.... I also know that my accusations can create difficulties to certain persons. However, the truth has to be told."

Hypotheses

Let us now analyze the declarations of the sailor of Antwerp. In fact, there are three possibilities:

(1) All this affair is merely a story of drunkards. This is not the first time that Ivan, in a state of intoxication, played the role of the secret agent and displayed his pseudo confidential information.

Sometimes, it occurred that incoherent utterings of Ivan become realities.

Page 37, Columns 1-3

Four receipts of registered letters sent by Peeters are reproduced in this space. These letters were sent to:

- the Director of the Central Post Office in Washington,
- Mr. Robert Kennedy, Attorney General, in Washington,
- Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, in Washington,
- Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, in Washington.

All these registered letters were sent from the Post Office of Willebroek.

Some of the predictions of various oracles do come true sometimes. All the rest, the shadowings, the threats, etc., could be the product of the imagination of Peeters.

Nevertheless, according to the receipt of the Post Office dated November 19, 1963, the sailor of Antwerp forwarded a registered letter to President Kennedy; this letter was delivered by the Post Office of Washington, and cannot be found today.

(2) The Russians have "mounted" the assassination of Dallas. Lee Oswald had lived in the USSR. He could have been in league with Soviet agents, and could have been compelled to act.

However, Oswald was pretty well known, precisely because the FBI knew him.

Nevertheless, this does not explain that President Kennedy did not know about the warnings of Peeters, and it does not explain the disappearance of the letter.

It is difficult to believe that the Russian secret services had accomplices in the White House.

(3) The people who are really responsible for the death of Kennedy are not Russians but Americans. Ivan had five passports. Which one of them was the real one, and was there actually a real passport?

Ivan spoke Russian. However, he also spoke American. He pretended that he had disembarked from a Russian ship, but Peeters did not see this ship. Consequently, it is possible that those responsible for the attentat wanted that the Soviets be made responsible for it.

"However, in this case, it would have been logical to publish widely the Red story of Peeters. No such thing happened. Why? There is no reply to this question.

- Therefore, no matter what hypothesis is envisaged, new questions arise. A sailor of Antwerp still meditates continuously about this today. He is convinced that he was mixed in the drama. The historians are still scrutinizing this drama with the hope of uncovering an impossible truth.

s/ Eob Dirix

1/18/67

AIRTEL

REGULAR MAIL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30) -RUC-
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

Re San Diego airtel, 1/9/67, and Bureau airtel
to Baltimore, Dallas and Seattle, 1/13/67.

RE: Allegation that LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Associated with JACK RUBY

Enclosed for Bureau are 10 copies and for other
offices 2 copies of LHM containing results of interview of
Mrs. LORETTA VIOLET RINGER.

No prior information has been received by Baltimore
which could be identified with Mrs. DWIGHT BAILEY, WILLIAM
JOHN RINGER, JR., or LORETTA VIOLET RINGER. No further action
will be taken by Baltimore UACB.

Dallas should endeavor to locate and interview the
Adolphus Coffee Shop hostess named EVELYN, whose last name
starts with the letters "SCH," and the busboy concerning the
incident involving the customer believed by Mrs. LORETTA RINGER
to have been OSWALD. Specific efforts should be made to
verify or refute comments of Mrs. RINGER through these and other
employees of the hotel.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 10)
2 - Dallas (69-43) (AIRMAIL) (Enc. 2)
2 - San Diego (62-1522) (AIRMAIL) (Enc. 2)
2 - Seattle (AIRMAIL) (Enc. 2)
3 - Baltimore (89-30) (1 - 105-7740) (1 - 44-410)

JSR:mon

(12)

Agency CRD & CRIM DIV
Date Forw. JAN 20 1967
How Forw. 6-94 (G)
By JWH - FHP
cc CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT

4409
1 JAN 19 1967



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 89-30

Baltimore, Maryland

January 18, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

RE: Allegation that LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Associated with JACK RUBY

On January 17, 1967, Mrs. LORETTA VIOLET RINGER, 363 Bigley Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21227, advised that about one year ago she was separated from her husband, WILLIAM JOHN RINGER, JR., and they both left their residence at 64 Schuyler Street, Paradise Hills, San Diego, California. She herself had come to Baltimore to live in her brother's house and she did not know the current whereabouts of her husband. She had separated from him because he was constantly moving around the country as a salesman and refused to stay in any one place.

Mrs. RINGER said that for a period of approximately two years-prior to November, 1963, she had been employed in the Coffee Shop of the Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Texas. After President KENNEDY had been assassinated on November 22, 1963, the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD appeared in a local Dallas newspaper. When she saw this photograph, she felt sure that OSWALD was the same person whom she had served in the Coffee Shop approximately two weeks previously. This was the only occasion on which she had seen this individual and at the time he was not accompanied by anyone and did not indicate that he was staying at the hotel. Mrs. RINGER overheard the individual talking to the Negro busboy at the restaurant and heard him make a reference to 'business associates.' When the individual noticed Mrs. RINGER had heard him say 'business associates', he pretended he was drunk. He also talked to the hostess whose first name was EVELYN and whose last name starts with the letters 'SCH.'

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21 JAN 11 1973

4401
ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS**

EVELYN had been employed at the Coffee Shop for over 10 years and Mrs. RINGER believes she is probably still so employed. She is a white female, approximately 50 years of age, having dark hair and wearing glasses.

Mrs. RINGER said that the customer she referred to had told EVELYN, the hostess, that he owned restaurants and that he wondered if he could engage this dining room for a monthly meeting of about 12 restaurant owners. EVELYN told him that he could but she did not really believe he owned a restaurant or was serious about renting the room.

Mrs. RINGER did not see whether this individual was traveling in an automobile and recalled only that he had left the Coffee Shop through the Adolphus Hotel. This individual was not contacted in the Coffee Shop by JACK RUBY on this occasion and was never noticed by Mrs. RINGER in the Coffee Shop on any other occasion. He had not mentioned JACK RUBY and had not given any indication while in the Coffee Shop he had any knowledge of or association with JACK RUBY.

After Mrs. RINGER saw the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD following the assassination, she mentioned the fact to EVELYN that she believed he had been the one who had spoken to her of engaging the dining room for monthly business meetings. EVELYN did not agree with her and did not believe that it was the same individual.

Mrs. RINGER had mentioned her belief to other employees and to several customers, some of whom commented that she better not talk about it since if there were a gang of them involved in the assassination, Mrs. RINGER could be killed. She said she did not tell the authorities about the incident because so many people at the time said they "saw this, saw that, saw the other," and the authorities would think she was silly and not believe her. She said that at the time she and the other employees of the Adolphus Hotel were talking about the assassination, there were police officers around and about 20 Government agents that she believed to be FBI agents staying at the Adolphus Hotel and that they likely would have heard of the matter and could have already checked it out.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS**

Mrs. RINGER conceded that the individual she had served could have been somebody who looked like OSWALD but she felt that if it was not OSWALD, it was his twin.

Mrs. RINGER said that she had heard at the time that one of the police officers who had come in the Adolphus Hotel had said that after JACK RUBY had shot OSWALD, OSWALD had indicated he had recognized RUBY by making a comment such as "JACK, you SOB," or something similar. She did not know the identity of this police officer or who could furnish his identity.

Mrs. RINGER said that after the assassination and photographs of JACK RUBY and LEE HARVEY OSWALD had appeared in the Dallas newspapers, and she had told her husband about the foregoing incident with a customer at the Adolphus Hotel Coffee Shop, he had replied that he had seen OSWALD talking to JACK RUBY at the end of RUBY's Bar prior to the assassination. Mrs. RINGER said that so far as she knew, this was the only time her husband thought he had seen OSWALD associate with RUBY. She knew nothing of any allegation that her husband had seen OSWALD in frequent association with RUBY or in the back office of RUBY's Tavern. She had not heard her husband say that he had seen OSWALD come out of RUBY's office with a package and that he had thereafter observed OSWALD with large sums of money.

Mrs. RINGER stated that after the photograph of RUBY appeared, she recognized him as a customer who had frequently come from his tavern across the street to the Adolphus Hotel Coffee Shop. She had not known him by name at that time and had definitely never seen him either there or elsewhere in association with OSWALD.

Mrs. RINGER said she had no other information or evidence of any sort to show any type of association between LEE HARVEY OSWALD and JACK RUBY.

Mrs. RINGER said she realizes that many people have come up with unusual and unbelievable ideas concerning the assassination. She said that she herself has not had any mental illness or any treatment for such condition.

TELETYPE UNIT

JAN 19 1967

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

FBI NEW YORK /10/

1110PM URGENT 1/19/67 WMS

TO DIRECTOR 62-109090 AND NEW ORLEANS
FROM NEW YORK 89-75 /2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

THIS DATE TOOTS SHOR, RESTAURATEUR, [REDACTED] ADVISED SA
JAMES L. THORNTON THAT [REDACTED]

[NEW ORLEANS LOUISIANA] ADVISED MR. SHOR OF THE FOLLOWING,

JAMES GARRISON, DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW ORLEANS, SINCE THE
ASSASSINATION OF THE LATE PRESIDENT JOHN F KENNEDY HAS HAD FOUR
DETECTIVES ASSIGNED TO THE CASE. GARRISON CONTEMPLATES CONDUCTING A
PRESS CONFERENCE IN WHICH HE WILL ANNOUNCE THAT THE BULLETS WHICH
KILLED THE LATE PRESIDENT, WERE NOT FIRED FROM OSWALD'S GUN.

HIS SOLUTION IS THAT IT WAS A CUBAN PLOT AND THAT CUBANS
FIRED THE SHOTS THAT KILLED THE LATE PRESIDENT.

END PAGE ONE

62 FEB 1 1967

REC-39

EX-103

JAN 24 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

[REDACTED] WHO HAS GREAT REGARD FOR THE DIRECTOR AND THE
FBI STATED THAT THE CONTEMPLATED PRESS CONFERENCE WILL BE
DAMAGING TO THE FBI. [REDACTED] WISHES THAT HIS IDENITY^{TY} BE PROTECTED AS
THE SOURCE.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS.

:94CORR PAGE TWO L3 WID SHLD BE IDENTITY

END

JRL

FBI WASH DC

cc: [unclear]

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Attached reveals that Attorney of New Orleans, James Garrison, contemplates conducting a press conference indicating the bullets that killed President Kennedy were not fired from Oswald's gun and that a Cuban plot was involved. Information previously received indicated Garrison has been interested in the investigation of the assassination and intends to expose errors in the Warren Report. New Orleans informants also reported investigators employed by Garrison have been attempting to develop facts to indicate a conspiracy originated in New Orleans involving Cuban Nationals and Oswald for the purpose of assassinating President Kennedy. Rumors circulating in New Orleans indicate Garrison may be a candidate for Lt. Governor in December, 1967, and this may be a method to bring him notoriety. New Orleans will be instructed to follow this matter closely and report all information to the Bureau.

KMR:pah

Kyle 1 D ON

Wed.

.....HOTEL in downtown Reno

Dear Mr. Forer -

Reno is of course, then I had imagined.
It is practically a satellite of Denver, Chicago, etc.
The cigarettes are adulterated to cause you to smoke
heart attacks. The food, liquor etc, are served in
two grades. One for me & one for "them". This method
in my opinion is the reason for a high rate of
"heart attacks" & "Cancer". The entire country, in my
opinion is close to an internal Communist take-over with
L.B.J. as undoubtedly a Red, Hubert Humphrey,
Kutzbach, Macomber, Wilson & many many others.
Without going into mentioned details, I will deal
with L.B.J. -

Extensive contact on his way back in 1940
with maybe 20,000,000 "honestly" in
link to Hoffa - Betty Baker
Betty Baker - many heads will roll if I can get to trial!
My theory - L.B.J. & Hoffa "agreed" to assassinate
J.F.K. - R.F.K. who was the Hoffa - could
have been the killer & Ruby was hired to kill him to keep
him from talking. Ruby now has "Cancer" because the
heart is hot. It will die, but I don't think it will help.

L.B.J. & trial of R.F.K. immediately. Kutzbach into R.F.K.'s
person a memo of June 1965 - Kutzbach put out for approval
if Kutzbach is Kutzbach then elevated to President of the
I will go on & on but this will suffice for now - Best wishes -

Wed.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Dear Mr. Hoover -

Reno is far worse than I had imagined. It is practically a satellite of Russia, China, Cuba etc. The cigarettes & cigars are adulterated to cause gas to induce heart attacks. The food, liquor etc. are served in two grades. One for us & one for "them." This method, in my opinion is the reason for our high rate of "Heart Attacks" & "Cancer." The entire country, in my opinion is close to an internal "Communist Takeover" without a war. L. B. J. is undoubtedly a Red. Hubert Humphrey, Katzenbach, Mac Namara, Warren & many many others. Without going into multitudinous details, I will deal with L. B. J. -

Restrictive covenant on his land way back in 1940

Worth maybe 20,000,000 "honestly"?

Link to Hoffa - "Bobby Baker"

Bobby Baker. - Many heads will roll if I go to trial!

My Theory - Probably includes LBJ. Reason never tried!!

L. B. J. & Hoffa "conspired to assassinate J. F. K because R. F. K was out for Hoffa. Oswald was hired to kill & Ruby was hired to kill him to keep him from talking. Ruby now has "Cancer" because the heat is hot. He will die, but I don't think it will help L. B. J. got rid of R. F. K. immediately. Katzenbach into R. F. K's position. Memo of June 1965 - Eugging subject to approval of "Katzenbach." Katzenbach then elevated to Presidential Advisor I could go on & on but this will suffice for now -

Best wishes

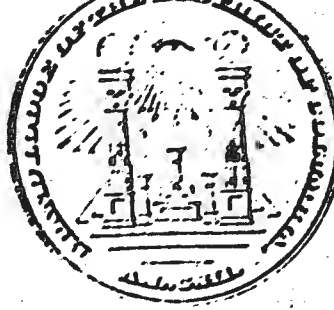
Sid Caplan

COPY: new

NOT RECORDED
196 JAN 12 1967

53 JAN 25 1967

FOUND



January 13, 1967

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

**Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C. 20535**

Dear Sirs:

The enclosed letter was delivered to this office and we felt that it should be sent to your office.

Very truly yours,

Paul R. Mattix, P.G.M.

Grand Secretary

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
193 JAN 24 1967

0 JAN 26 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

ENCLOSURE

nmf
ack
1-19-67
HRH:mjb

Donald Stevenson Johnson
3520 San Bernardo
Laredo, Texas 78040
% Laredo Courts

12 Jan 1966

The Masonic Brotherhood and Sisterhood

TO: The Masonic Temple
Washington, D. C.

Sirs and Mesdames:

Being of sound mind in full possession of all my faculties & in good health as confirmed twice in past year & half by PRIVATE medical EXAM I bring to your attention this accusation (of HIGH TREASON and SUBVERSION and presidential death involvement and conspiracy against the voting public of the Nation) against your Brother even though I have never taken the vows to become a Mason. I request this accusation be brought to the personal attention of MASON LYNDON B. JOHNSON through his home lodge in TEXAS.

I, Donald Stevenson Johnson, Lieut. Commander, USNR, 82881, do hereby herin accuse John Edgar Hoover, Birth Date 1 Jan. 1895 a native of the District of Columbia of undermining the Warren Harding administration with the old too consistent and persistent corruption theme so dear to the real communist and I accuse you Brother John of also of knowing involvement in the death of former President the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy (would it not appear weird for an avowed anti-communist Brother John not to maintain bugs or try to, not to wiretap or try to, not to maintain special watch or try to over the late citizenship renuncée who worked in the SOVIET Union and lived there - who married a SOVIET colonel's daughter - who returned to America at a citizen renuncée with a Soviet wife (the SOVIETS do not usually easily readily permit lady citizens to go to other lands in non-official capacity even when married to a non citizen of the USSR) not to maintain surveillances or try to have it done (over an ex-marine by the name of LEE HARVEY OSWALD?)

Treason accusation against you Brother John Edgar Hoover

Now my honorary Brother (this I state though I be not a MASON we do have an honorary relation as men of good will) I do hope you realize that a REAL anti-communist would see that citizenship renuncée back from the USSR with the sweet kisses of his SOVIET Colonel's wife would have been closely watched and also that the Secret Service could have been advised of OSWALD'S presence. Brother John is an EXPERT on the act of Deceit or he would certainly not have taken the trouble to author MASTERS OF DECEIT.

I request as your honorary Brother that you give this treason accusation also the widest possible dissemination including your Brother on all administrative levels in the membership & Directorate of the National Presby-

ITC 1-19-67 jfg

let to Mattix 1-19-67

HRH: mjb

ENCLOSURE

8/8

terian church, The W. District Bar Assn, the George Washington University, the District Security Council, the Employee Union associations of the government and the District and the Brotherhood in the Metropolitan Police Association with all sisterhoods of Brotherhood.

I assure you I am willing to meet your Brother personally before any of you assembled in good faith to continue this accusation, to discuss it to reply to any counterclaims or denials and I make these accusations in the name of the almighty god and for the good of the masonic Brother & sisters of this nation and throughout the world and I further accuse you Brother John of being an element of the Dreaded Undercover Communist apparatus and using an avowed anti-communist front to screen his true identity as an element in the apparatus in part at least with the following objectives:

1. To Detect the hard vigorous dangerous undercover foes of the Communist cause. To win the confidence of those foes and take appropriate action.

2. To detect difficult elements of the communist cause as elements not amendable to discipline and publicly discredit them thru sabotaging them and sabotaging the LIBERAL movement.

3. Using the corruption theme to undermine and destroy the symbol of the Presidency the Congress as per the Bobby Baker case which I think should be dropped since it undermines the symbolism of the Congress and the President-elected representatives of the voters of the 50 states of Rhode Island, Texas, Mass, and there are 47 states which are not being mentioned in this total such as N. Y., Conn., Cal., Virginia, Md. ---. Further I accuse John Edgar Hoover of intentionally undermining the republic and public confidence in Local Police Departments and Forces - in the Masonic movement itself (My father once a mason, the Descendent of untold generations of Masons since the days of SOLOMON has told me that the Masons today are not what they were when he was a young man) undermining MASONRY - - undermining public confidence in the church and using his associations memberships and Directorate posts as instruments of SOCIAL sabotage as an element of the Dreaded undercover communists apparatus and in cultivating an ATMOSPHERE of destruction & suspicion in our LAND.

In the name of the almighty - I am believe me

Very respectfully

Donald Stevenson Johnson

Lieut. Commander USNR 82881

January 19, 1967

Mr. Paul R. ^XMattix, P.G.M.
Grand Secretary
Masonic Temple
801 13th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

JAN 19 3 56 PM '67
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Dear Brother Mattix:

I have received your letter of January 13th,
with enclosure, and want to thank you for bringing this
information to my attention. You may be certain I appre-
ciate your thoughtfulness.

Fraternally,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Mattix.

Donald Stevenson Johnson has been

disclosed Johnson is possibly a
mental case and has indicated he wants to travel to communist China.

Information concerning him has been disseminated to the
United States Secret Service and other interested Govern-
ment agencies.

HRH:mjb
(3) myb

REC'D HICK
FBI

62 JAN 23 1967

W. J. 1967
REC'D DEPT. OF JUSTICE

JAN 18 11 20 AM '67

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 6
JAN 19 1967
COMM-FBI

ORIGINAL FILED IN 105-1-101

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: January 11, 1967

FROM : R. E. Wick

SUBJECT: EDWARD KERN
EDITOR, LIFE MAGAZINE;
REQUEST TO INTERVIEW BUREAU EMPLOYEE
RE FINDINGS OF WARREN COMMISSION

*Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy*

At 11:10 AM on 1/11/67, Bishop in my office received a telephone call from Edward Kern who stated he was an editor for "Life" magazine in New York City, but was calling locally from the National Airport. He advised he was conducting a "long range investigation of the findings of the Warren Commission," and wanted to interview the Bureau Laboratory examiner who had conducted a spectrographic examination of bullet fragments found in the assassination car. He stated he particularly wanted to know if such an examination was made by the examiner and also desired to ask him "technical" questions concerning the examination. He advised that the testimony of SA Robert A. Frazier of the FBI Laboratory as reported in the Warren Commission Report reflects that the spectrographic examination of these bullet fragments had been made, but he was unable to find the Laboratory results in the material available in Archives.

BACKGROUND

A spectrographic examination was made by SA John F. Gallagher of the FBI Laboratory of bullet fragments found in the assassination car, in the head of the President, and in the wrist of Governor Connally. The results of this examination were incorporated into a Laboratory report which was furnished to the Chief of Police at Dallas under date of 11/23/63, with copies designated for the SAC at Dallas. The results of the Laboratory report are incorporated into an investigative report of the assassination submitted by the Dallas Office. The Laboratory examination reflected that the lead metal in all the fragments are similar in composition.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Jones

NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 19 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

62 JAN 27 1967

TEB:mjm

(3) *[Signature]*

15 JAN 19 1967

Memo Wick to DeLoach
Re: Edward Kern, Editor, Life Magazine;
Request to Interview Bureau Employee
Re Findings of Warren Commission

ACTION TAKEN:

Kern was advised by Bishop that all investigation conducted by the FBI, as well as all examinations made by the FBI Laboratory, were completely reported to the Warren Commission by the FBI, and therefore it would not be possible for Kern to interview a Bureau Laboratory examiner concerning this. He was advised that the FBI could not be of assistance to "Life" magazine in connection with their investigation into the findings of the Warren Commission.

✓ *TLB* *N* *ris*
Right.
X

FBI

Date: 1/18/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (89-47) (RUC)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReSDairtel to Bu, 1/9/67; Buairtel to SE, 1/13/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eleven (11) copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination.

Also enclosed are two (2) copies each of the LHM for Baltimore and Dallas.

LEADS

DALLAS DIVISION
At Dallas, Texas

Will ascertain names of employees and hostess who were working at Adolphus Hotel Coffee Shop at time of assassination of President KENNEDY and interview them regarding facts set forth in enclosed LHM.

BALTIMORE DIVISION
At Dundalk, Maryland

Will ascertain from Mrs. LORETTA RINGER the names of other employees who observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the Adolphus Hotel Coffee Shop.

Bureau (Enc. 11)
D. J. (Enc. 2)
Baltimore (Enc. 2)
1 - Seattle
CJM/cjh (8)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Agency _____
Date Forw. JAN 20 1967
How Forw. 6-91 (G)
By JWH-FHP
1 cc CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT

Sent _____ M Per _____

62 JAN 27 1967

ENCLOSURE

JAN 20 1967

RAU



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Seattle, Washington
January 18, 1967

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 18, 1967, Mr. WILLIAM J. RINGER, Brooks Hotel, 134 East Main Street, Auburn, Washington, was interviewed at his place of employment, The Boeing Company, Auburn.

Mr. RINGER furnished the following information:

In 1963, he lived in Dallas, Texas, for about two months, then moved to Fort Worth, Texas. At that time, he was living with his wife, LORETTA VIOLET RINGER, who was working at the coffee shop in the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas. After they moved to Fort Worth, Mrs. RINGER continued working at the Adolphus Hotel and Mr. RINGER would drive her to Dallas to her employment each morning and pick her up each evening at about 10:00 PM.

Mr. RINGER stated that across from the Adolphus Hotel is located the bar, or club, owned by JACK RUBY and another bar, the name of which he does not recall. Occasionally, he would wait for his wife to get off from work in the bar not owned by RUBY, and a couple of times he waited in RUBY's bar. He, on occasion, observed RUBY in his own bar and at the other bar. However, he was not acquainted with him and knew him only by sight and reputation.

Mr. RINGER stated he never, at any time, observed LEE HARVEY OSWALD and, more particularly, never observed him in the company of JACK RUBY nor did he ever make any statements to the effect that he had ever seen JACK RUBY or LEE HARVEY OSWALD together.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

109060-4411
ENCLOSURE

He stated that his daughter, Mrs. DWIGHT BAILEY, is only sixteen years old and at the time of the assassination of President KENNEDY, she was thirteen years old and apparently has the facts mixed up as to the discussion of the assassination of President KENNEDY which took place in their home at that time.

In order to straighten out the facts, he related the following conversations which took place between him and his wife:

His wife told him that JACK RUBY frequently came into the Adolphus Hotel Coffee Shop where she was employed for approximately one year, and she knew him by sight and name. He does not recall that she ever mentioned the fact that she observed JACK RUBY in the coffee shop in the company of LEE HARVEY OSWALD, nor does he recall that she mentioned the fact she ever saw OSWALD in RUBY's bar.

His wife did tell him that approximately one week before President KENNEDY was assassinated, a man, whose name was unknown at that time and who appeared to have been drinking, came into the coffee shop and in the presence of Mrs. RINGER, the coffee shop hostess and another waitress, pulled out a large sum of money and stated he wanted to rent the coffee shop to have a party for some of his friends. The man stated he knew several big businessmen around town and that he had a big deal going. After showing the money, he made a remark that there was more where that came from, indicating the money. When the employees asked him about the money and his association with these businessmen, he suddenly stopped talking.

Mr. RINGER also stated she had observed this man around the same period of time in the coffee shop alone. Mr. RINGER does not recall on how many occasions he was observed alone, but his wife stated that she and another waitress had waited on this man.

After President KENNEDY was assassinated, the hostess, Mrs. RINGER and the other waitress recognized LEE HARVEY OSWALD as being the man who was in the coffee shop with the large amount of money and who was in the coffee shop on occasion by himself.

Mr. RINGER stated these facts were never reported to any authorities because his wife and the other employees of the coffee shop were afraid of RUBY because of his reputation as a rough man. He left this matter up to his wife and the other employees as to whether or not it would be reported.

Mr. RINGER stated he has forgotten some of the details of the conversation with his wife, but he was sure she would remember. He stated he does not know his wife's home address, that they are presently separated. However, his wife works at the Chesapeake Furniture Store in Dundalk, Maryland, and can be contacted there or she can be contacted through their daughter, Mrs. LORETTA MARTIN at 3439 Sollers Point Road, Dundalk, Maryland.

Mr. RINGER further advised that in order to pinpoint the location of the bar where he frequently waited for his wife, it was located next to a garage. He stated there are three bars across the street from the Adolphus Hotel: one, as previously mentioned, next to the garage; the second being JACK RUBY's bar, which is located on a second floor; and the third is a private club.

JFK

WFC 1/8
524P

62-109060

SECTION 109

COPY 2

FBI

Date: 1/19/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (62-6115) (RUC)
SUBJECT: Assassination of President
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63.
Dallas, Texas
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Chicago airtel to Director, 1/16/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and five copies of a letterhead memorandum pertaining to information on HENRY STARK.

One copy of this letterhead memorandum is furnished to the Dallas Office for information.

One copy of this same letterhead memorandum is being furnished to the Secret Service at Chicago. No further investigation will be conducted in this matter by the Chicago Division, UACB.

- ③ - Bureau (62-109060) (ENCLOSURE)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (INFO) (Enc. 1) EX-103
1 - Chicago

DWS:cms
(5)

1 CC LHM to
USSS + DEPT
(RAO-CRIM DIV)
1/24/67
6-PM
REC-39 62-109060-4412
JAN 28 1967
JAN 31 1967
JAN 31 1967

C. C. Lamm
E. C. Miller
159

62 JAN 27 1967

1-CC LHM
RM 5726
Kul

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge.

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 62-6115

Chicago, Illinois
January 19, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

65-27-1920

On September 2, 1967, Miss Lee Minetz, Office Manager, Carl Sandburg Village, 1555 North Sandburg Terrace, Chicago, Illinois, advised the Chicago Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that one Henry (Hank) Stark, who has been a friend of hers for approximately 28 years had related to her a story which she felt should be furnished to the FBI. *Stewart and [unclear]*

Miss Minetz stated that Stark, who has worked at different positions, asked her to help him get started in a bus catering service for retarded children in July, 1963. She stated that she and her older sister helped lay out and make up brochures and that she even went to Indiana with Stark to look at a bus. She advised that she took out a personal loan and gave him the money to buy a bus and that, in fact, he did start this catering business. She stated that he sent her a couple of checks in payment for the bus and then in late 1963, date which she cannot remember, Stark disappeared. She stated that no one, not even his mother, whom he presently resides with, knew of his whereabouts at that time or had any knowledge of his whereabouts.

In October, 1966, Stark appeared at Carl Sandburg Village and paid her the remainder of the money owed her for the bus.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-4772

COPIES DESTROYED

ENCLOSURE

91 JAN 11 1973

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On Christmas Day he was at her sister's home and told her in private that he was in Dallas, Texas, when John F. Kennedy was assassinated and that it was a planned thing, that he had knowledge of it but did not take part in it. He went on to state that the government had some paid people in it and that, in fact, a power behind the government really runs the government. During this conversation, Stark stated that Ruby would be dead within a week.

Miss Minetz further advised that approximately one week later an editorial appeared in the Chicago American (January 4, 1967) and almost stated verbatim what he (Stark) had related to her on Christmas Day. She stated that this frightened her but that she did not do anything at that time about it.

Miss Minetz stated that on January 11, 1967, Stark took her to lunch at the Beef and Bourbon Restaurant on Wells Street in Old Town between the hours of 1:30 and 3:00 p.m. She stated that during this period, he again discussed the government and the fact that he was in danger in Chicago and was leaving on Saturday or Sunday night for the West Coast. Miss Minetz stated that she has tried to get facts from him but only gets generalities. She stated that when he has confronted her in the past with these types of stories they have always turned out to be true through other sources. Miss Minetz stated also that she could not see any change in this individual during the three years or so that he had been away.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Miss Minetz did say that during the Christmas conversation Stark stated that he got involved while in Dallas, Texas, but again she could not get any facts from him on how he got involved or what the involvement was.

Miss Minetz stated that Stark works nights and drives a Studebaker and described him as follows: six feet tall, slender, dark hair, brown eyes, approximately 36 years old and he dresses conservatively.

On January 12, 1967, Miss Minetz advised Stark was going to attend a birthday party at her sister's residence on Sunday afternoon and then would be leaving for the West Coast. She advised that her sister told her that Stark is working at the following telephone number, 622-2131, and is known as Stewart Gray.

A check with [REDACTED] lists this telephone to Triumph Tool Corporation at 1950 North Latrobe in Chicago.

The reason for the different name is unknown.

On January 13, 1967, Henry Stark was interviewed at his residence by Agents of the FBI, at which time he furnished the following information:

Stark advised that he has read many articles and books concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and frequently quotes or discusses the theories set forth in these books. He said that he had no knowledge whatsoever concerning the assassination or any events surrounding this event. Stark believes that several questions remain unanswered by the Warren Commission Report which lead him to believe that the possibility exists that the entire story of the assassination has not been disclosed.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Stark advised that he was in Dallas, Texas, in the early 1950s at which time he accompanied his father who was doing construction work there. He said that he has never been back to Dallas and was definitely not there during November, 1963. He said that he had been working part time at a Chicago gas station and living with a young lady during the entire fall of 1963.

Stark repeated that he had no personal knowledge nor has anyone told him of any evidence or information concerning this matter other than that which he has read in various papers and books.

Stark advised that in the late summer of 1963, he began an association with Arline Kusek, who in 1963 was residing in the 1300 block, North Pulaski, Chicago, Illinois. He advised that in approximately September, 1963, he and Miss Kusek resided together as man and wife in an apartment in the 5000 block, West Addison. He stated that they resided at this address during the month of November, 1963, since he recalls being at the apartment at that address when he first heard of the assassination of President Kennedy. aka
DeFore

A short time after November, 1963, Stark stated that he and Arline Kusek moved to an apartment in the 3900 block, North Osceola, Chicago, Illinois, where they resided for a few weeks, after which they moved to an apartment at 5254 Newport, Chicago, Illinois. Stark stated that to the best of his recollection, he and Arline Kusek used the name of Mr. and Mrs. Warren De Fore at the above addresses.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Stark advised that during the fall of 1963, he was basically unemployed, although he did work at odd jobs for a few days at a time at unrecalled gas stations. He said that Arline Kusek was regularly employed as a waitress during this period.

Stark advised that neither he nor Arline Kusek owned an automobile during the fall of 1963 and spent most of their time at their residence apartments. He advised that in the winter of 1963 or early months of 1964, while residing at the Newport address, he purchased a 1954 Chrysler which he registered under the name of Warren De Fore.

Stark advised that from the time he began his association with Arline Kusek for approximately a year and a half, he severed all connection with his former friends as well as his family. He stated that he recontacted various family members, including his mother, late in 1965 at approximately the time that he broke off his relationship with Miss Kusek.

Stark advised that he entered the United States Marine Corps in 1952 and had been in an absent without leave status for a period of several months. He said that he had been picked up by local law enforcement officers in Chicago, Illinois, in the Spring of 1952, at which time he had been returned to the custody of the Marine Corps. He stated he received an honorable discharge from the Marine Corps in 1953.

Investigation in the 1300 block, North Pulaski, Chicago, Illinois, revealed that Bernice Kusek had resided at 1311 North Pulaski until approximately October, 1966, at which time she

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

moved leaving no forwarding address. Neighbors recall that Mrs. Bernice Kusek had a daughter Arline who had resided with Mrs. Kusek for several years at this address until the late summer of 1963, at which time Arline married an unknown individual and moved from this address. Neighbors recall that Arline Kusek reportedly broke up with her husband approximately one and a half years ago but these neighbors had no information concerning Arline Kusek's present whereabouts.

On January 18, 1967, Mr. Henry Stark telephonically advised the FBI that he had driven past his former places of residence in 1963 and furnished the exact addresses as 5028 West Addison and 3926 Osceola, both Chicago, Illinois.

On January 19, 1967, [REDACTED] advised that she has resided at this address for the past 11 years. She stated that this home is owned by [REDACTED] whom she assists in maintaining records of the tenants. [REDACTED] advised that rental records are maintained by the [REDACTED] for approximately two years and no records are presently extant for the period of November, 1963. [REDACTED] advised that there have been numerous young couples residing at this address for short periods of time in the past three or four years. She said that she could not recall the specific names of Stark, De Fore or Gray, but does recall that in November, 1963, a young couple in their 30's resided in the basement apartment at this address. She stated that this couple, who remained here for approximately five weeks, consisted of a husband who, to the best of her recollection, was unemployed.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

and a wife who worked as a waitress. She advised that to the best of her recollection the description of Stark generally fitted the man who had resided at this address in November, 1963.

[redacted] telephonically advised the FBI on January 19, 1966, that she had consulted with [redacted] who recalled a young couple living in their basement apartment in the fall of 1963, who generally answered the description of Stark and Arline Kusek. [redacted] advised that both [redacted] are extremely elderly and in ill health. She said that she did not believe that further contact with [redacted] would be of value, since their recollections of former tenants have always been extremely vague.

The following description was obtained from observation and interview:

Name	Henry Stark
Alias	Stewart Gray
Date of Birth	May 27, 1930, Chicago, Illinois
Height	Six feet
Weight	150 pounds
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Brown
Military	United States Marine, Corps, 1953
Marital Status	Single
Occupation	Factory worker, Triumph Tool Corporation 1950 North Latrobe Chicago, Illinois

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Residence

4807 West Potomac,
Chicago, Illinois
Third Floor

Remarks

Stark advised that he
has been in minor
difficulty with various
local law enforcement
agencies at various
times and presently has
traffic warrants
outstanding in Chicago
which caused him to
seek his employment
under the name of Gray.

The following description applied to Stark
in 1952

Name
Address

Henry Stark, Jr.
918 North Paulina (father)
4832 West Bloomingdale Avenue
(mother)

Born

May 27, 1930, Chicago, Illinois

Sex

Male

Race

White

Height

Five feet, eleven inches

Weight

140 pounds

Hair

Brown

Eyes

Brown

Build

Slender

Characteristics

Wears mustache

Marital Status

Single

United States

Marine Corps Number

1295944

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Relatives
Father

Henry Stark, Sr.
918 North Paulina Street,
Chicago

Mother

Anne Nurkiewicz,
4832 West Bloomingdale Avenue,
Chicago

Uncles

Louis Stark,
221 South 59th Street,
Cicero;

James Stark,
Skokie Highway;
Stanley Stark
2611 Rice Street,
Chicago;

Thomas Miller
4822 North Drake,
Chicago, Illinois;
Stanley Rich,
4832 West Bloomingdale Avenue,
Chicago

Aunt

Jean Kowalewski,
Wheatfield, Indiana

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 1/19/67

FROM : *JF* SAO, SEATTLE (89-47)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, Dallas, Texas
INFORMATION CONCERNING

REC 31

Enclosed for the Bureau are three sheets of paper containing certain writing and symbols.

This material was furnished to the Seattle Office by JOHN SPANIK, who has no permanent address but is presently staying at the Union Gospel Mission, Seattle.

4/1 He presented a handwritten document reading, "To Whom It May Concern. If the White House is going to have the truth on the assassination of President Kennedy, then they will have to get it from me. (signed) John Spanik from Canada."

Attached to this document was a picture of former President Kennedy. SPANIK took this item with him when he left the office.

When interviewed he first declined to discuss anything unless in the presence of a Catholic priest, a Rabbi and a Minister from the Salvation Army. He subsequently stated that perhaps this would not be necessary and the three pieces of the paper which are enclosed would tell the whole story.

The Seattle Office has made no dissemination of this material.

REC 31

ST-1142

4413

2 - Bureau (Encl.-3)

1 - Seattle

PRB:eon

(3)

3 JAN 23 1967

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED



RY FERRELL

6 FEB 2 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

D - for death

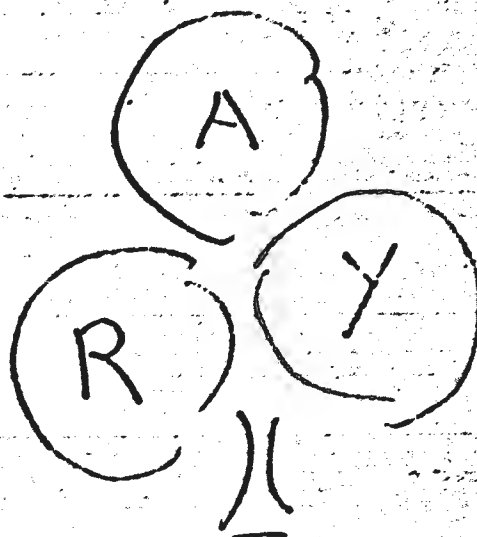
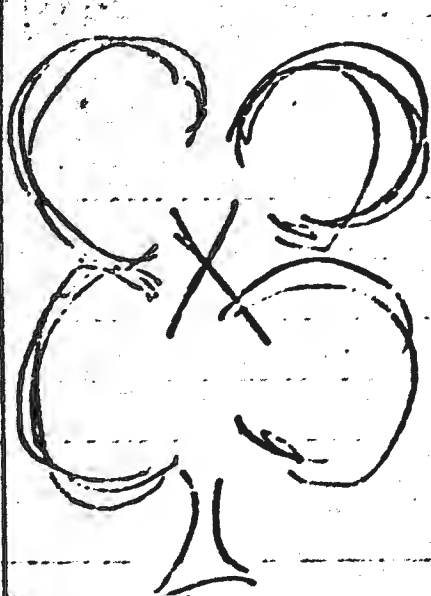
A

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L

A

S



Vision of truth

V- for victory

1
S
1
0
7

Memorandum

nt

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: January 18, 1967

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (62-2773) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference Bureau airtel to Seattle dated January 10, 1967, and Dallas airtel to Seattle dated January 9, 1967.

Enclosed for the Bureau is an original and eight (8) copies of a letterhead memorandum describing contacts by Mr. THOMAS CHARLES FURLONG with the Bureau and with the Dallas Division. A copy has been forwarded to Dallas.

- 2 - Bureau (62-109060) (Encl 9) ENCLOSURE B
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl 1)
- 1 - Seattle (62-2773)
- JAG:klb
- (4)

1 cc LHM to USS
+ JOEPT (RND CRIM DIV.)
1/24/67
6-FMR

1 cc LHM RM 5726

REC 45

62-109060-4414

ST-114..

13 JAN 20 1967



57 FEB 2 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington

January 18, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SE 62-2773

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22,
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

At 9:50 A.M., (EST), January 8, 1967, a Mr. THOMAS FURLONG, 3210 North 30th Street, Tacoma, Washington, telephonically contacted the Bureau. *Thomas Furlong*

Mr. FURLONG's speech was impaired as it appeared he was intoxicated and he admitted he had been drinking. FURLONG related he knew the identity of the person's offering LEE HARVEY OSWALD \$10,000 to assassinate President KENNEDY. However, he refused to divulge any names over the phone but indicated they were businessmen in Dallas, Texas. He claimed OSWALD had received only \$500 of the \$10,000 offered and he received his information from an individual in Seattle, Washington, whom he refused to name. *Thomas Furlong*

FURLONG advised he worked for a boatyard but he did not want to be contacted at any place but home.

Coincidental with the above phone call and at 8:17 A.M., on January 8, 1967, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, Dallas, Texas, was contacted by long distance by a party who refused to furnish his name but who was calling from telephone number SK 9-3637, in Tacoma, Washington, and who stated he lived at 3210 North 30th Street, Tacoma, Washington.

The unknown caller sounded "drunk and doped" and requested to be connected with "the largest Catholic Church in Dallas". He related that he "knew the people in Dallas who hired OSWALD and that OSWALD did not do it". He indicated however, that he knew the real assassin who had killed the President. The caller also remarked "the people who hired OSWALD live in Dallas".

On the morning of January 11, 1967, the FBI agent assigned to contact THOMAS FURLONG observed that he is listed in the Tacoma phone book as THOMAS C. FURLONG, 3210 North 30th

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21 JAN 11 1973

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62-107860-4418
ENCLOSURE

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Tacoma, Washington, phone number SK 9-3637. The Agent made a phone call to this number and a youthful female voice advised that Mr. FURLONG was working and would not return until 4:30 that evening.

At 5:37 P.M., the agent again telephonically contacted SK 9-3637 at which time an adult male voice answered and the agent identified himself as a Special Agent in the FBI and asked for THOMAS FURLONG. The individual answering advised that he was THOMAS FURLONG and the Agent then asked if he could make an appointment at Mr. FURLONG's convenience. Mr. FURLONG abruptly asked, "Why?". The Agent then explained that he was under the understanding that Mr. FURLONG had some information that might be of interest to the FBI and the answer was, "What?". Pursuing the matter further, the Agent stated he understood that Mr. FURLONG had been in contact with the FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C., and had some information to furnish. The abrupt answer was, "Oh, did I?" He then stated, "I didn't call anyone". The Agent then asked if he could have an appointment to discuss the matter at which time he answered, "I don't want to talk to anyone. Did you solve your bank robberies. You've got better things to do than to bother citizens when you've got bank robberies." He then terminated the conversation by stating, "If you have anything to say, come to me with a warrant". He then hung up.

On January 12, 1967, the records of the Tacoma Police Department, reflected an indices card for a THOMAS CHARLES FURLONG, 3210 North 30th Street, recording two dates of birth, namely, December 16, 1923, and December 16, 1916. His fingerprint classification was listed as:

14 M 1 U (III) 12
M 1 T (-II)

The indices card indicated that THOMAS CHARLES FURLONG had been fined or forfeited bail nine (9) times between December 5, 1950, and May 21, 1965, for drunk or disorderly.

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 19, 1967

The attached copy of the January 18, 1967 issue of The Minneapolis Daily American was sent to the Director from the publisher, P.O. Box 729, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The Director may be interested in the article on page 1 and continued on page 9 concerning President Johnson.

MR. TOLSON ✓
MR. DELOACH ✓
MR. MOHR ✓
MR. WICK ✓
MR. CASPER ✓
MR. CALLAHAN ✓
MR. CONRAD ✓
MR. FELT ✓
MR. GALT ✓
MR. ROSEN ✓
MR. SULLIVAN ✓
MR. TAVEL ✓
MR. TROTTER ✓
MR. JONES ✓
TELE. ROOM ✓
MISS HOLMES ✓
MRS. METCALF ✓
MISS GANDY ✓

nm 12 4 11 12

on assassination of President John F. Kennedy

5- Senator file

62-109061 - UNREC.
NOT RECORDED
199 JAN 25 1967

ENCLOSURE

JAN 24 1967

56 FEB 9 1967

29

ORIGINAL FILED IN

New Yorkers Fan Flames Of Hate Against Lyndon Johnson

"Lee Oswald Shot The Wrong Man"

BY VICTOR LASKY

NEW YORK (NA)—The "climate of hate," said to have permeated the city of Dallas at the time of President Kennedy's murder, appears to have afflicted New York to such an extent that visits by President Johnson to this "fan city" should be discouraged.

That's the view of at least one top city official who apparently has so advised federal authorities. As of now, however, there are no immediate prospects of a Presidential visit here.

The hatred of the President, which appears to be growing more virulent by the day, is largely centered among leftwingers and ultra-liberals who view Mr. Johnson as evil incarnate because of his position on Viet Nam.

"Lee Harvey Oswald shot the wrong man," is heard frequently in these circles. This is more than just a sick joke. These friends of the Viet Cong really mean it.

Some young people who frankly concede they'd rather be red than dead, are wearing New Left buttons with slogans that publicize their views. One of the more printable slogans is "Sterilize LBJ." Others are "LSD, not LBJ" and "God Is Alive In the White House."

The vicious slander that LBJ was somehow responsible for the

tragic events in Dallas is being spread assiduously. Materials taken out of context from the William Manchester book, "The Death of a President," are being used to fuel this contention.

And associates of Senator Robert F. Kennedy are not helping matters when they take ambivalent positions towards the Warren Commission report which fingered Lee Harvey Oswald—a prize example of muddled leftist thinking—as the Presidential assassin.

Perhaps the most shocking development is the extraordinary success of a butcher-paper pamphlet entitled "MacBird." This is a parody of Shakespeare's "Macbeth," cleverly written by a 26-year-old Berkeley radical, Barbara Garson.

"Deliciously scaldious," commented New Left historian Jack Newfield in the local "Village Voice."

Chief victim of Mrs. Garson's "magnificent malice" is President Johnson, according to Newfield.

"The nub of the play is that Johnson is the ambitious Macbeth who is responsible for the murder of Duncan John F. Kennedy. To add nuance, MacBird is also made vaguely responsible for Adlai Stevenson's death and Edward Kennedy's plane crash of 1964. The message is that Johnson is the incarnation of evil."

And the implication could well be that the world would be better off without the presence of so evil a man.

Talk about McCarthyism! This kind of propaganda is infinitely worse than anything the late Senator McCarthy was ever accused of.

Yet "MacBird" will shortly open as an off-Broadway production, and its author was recently awarded a financial grant by the Yale Dramatics Department for more such literary efforts.

"The Minneapolis Daily American"
Minneapolis, Minnesota
January 18, 1967

62-109060-
ENCLOSURE

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 65-109060

SERIAL NO. NOT RECORDED DATED 1-20-67

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 5

SECTION NO.

109

STATE

REFERRAL

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : *nw*
GC SAC, BUFFALO (62-1827) (C)

DATE: 1/23/67

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for possible dissemination by the Bureau are five copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) concerning above captioned matter as furnished by GILBERT ELMER REXICKER of Buffalo, New York.

Interview was conducted by SA WILLIAM J. CONROY. Indices contain no information identifiable with REXICKER, LARRY WEBSTER and LARRY PIERCE.

A copy of LHM is being disseminated locally to Secret Service.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 5)
1 - Buffalo
WJC:cgp
(3)

ENCLOSURE

1 rec'd LHM to USSS
+ Dept 1/27/67
6 PM

REC 1

62-109060 4415

JAN 25 1967

EX-104

JAN 30 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Buffalo, New York
January 23, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

On November 22, 1966, an individual who identified himself as GILBERT REXICKER telephonically contacted the Buffalo Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at 4:30 AM from Precinct 6 of the Buffalo, New York, Police Department. REXICKER stated that he knew of confidential information having a bearing upon the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY three years ago that date. It was his desire to meet and confer with an FBI Agent immediately. He also mentioned that he had a few beers and, as a result, felt particularly courageous to divulge this information at this time, stating he would not divulge such information in the future because of cowardly reasons. *int*

It was suggested to Mr. REXICKER that he could be interviewed by an Agent later on that morning at his residence or, if he wished, to discuss this matter subsequently at the FBI Office. He would not agree to either of these proposals and was determined only to divulge this information at that particular hour of the morning.

It was subsequently determined through contact with Precinct 6 of the Buffalo Police Department that REXICKER, upon leaving the Precinct, after the conversation, was observed driving a 1957 Pontiac, bearing New York State license number 6053ER. This Precinct furnished information that the automobile was registered in the name of one DANIEL REXICKER of 32 Penfield Street, Buffalo, New York. *int*

On January 11, 1966, GILBERT ELMER REXICKER, born October 19, 1925, was finally located at the above Penfield

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21 JAN 11 1973

62-109060-4415
ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Street address. He admitted he was the person who contacted the FBI Office during November of 1966 from Precinct 6 of the Buffalo Police Department with respect to furnishing information regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. He apologized for his insistence on seeing an Agent, immediately pointing out that it was only because he had been drinking.

Mr. REXICKER who was last employed as a driver for A. R. Gundry on Sawyer Avenue, Tonawanda, but who at the time of interview was unemployed, advised that he read a great deal concerning the details surrounding the assassination of President KENNEDY, specifically that there might have been more than one involved. He said that on many occasions he wished to notify appropriate authorities concerning his suspicion regarding the assassination but for one reason or another never had enough nerve to do so until he contacted the FBI Office during November of 1966. He furnished the following information; even though he believed that LEE HARVEY OSWALD was perhaps the only one responsible for the assassination, but wanted his opinion made a matter of record.

Approximately a year before the assassination took place, Mr. REXICKER was working as a truck driver for the Loblaw's grocery chain at the Niagara Food Terminal in Buffalo, New York.

While there he became acquainted with another driver named LARRY WEBSTER who he recalled lived in Scranton, New York, and had four children. WEBSTER was also a driver for Loblaw's at the time. During one of many conversations WEBSTER brought up the name of President KENNEDY, whom he disliked intensely. He made extremely disparaging remarks about the President and the President's religious affiliation. According to Mr. REXICKER, WEBSTER remarked at the time he would like to kill the President and mentioned how easy it would be to obtain a rifle with a gun sight and shoot him in the back of the head. Mr. REXICKER said he was astounded at these remarks but did not place too much importance on them at the time. He characterized WEBSTER as a short-tempered individual, extremely critical of everything and a bigot.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

32 Buffalo, N.Y.
Sometime thereafter WEBSTER left his employment at Loblaws and became associated with another individual known as LARRY PIERCE. Mr. REXICKER identified PIERCE as another driver who worked for Loblaws at the time he and WEBSTER were employed there. [Grocery Clerk]

Mr. REXICKER recalled running into PIERCE some months later and learned that LARRY WEBSTER and he were working together as drivers for a company involved in hauling petroleum out of the Buffalo, New York, area. PIERCE told REXICKER at the time that both he and WEBSTER were driving the company's products throughout the midwest and southwest portions of the United States. Mr. REXICKER felt that this also included the State of Texas.

Since the assassination of President KENNEDY, Mr. REXICKER said he has viewed the photograph of LEE HARVEY OSWALD on many occasions and felt there was a striking resemblance between OSWALD and LARRY WEBSTER. He said he realized that he might appear to be mentally unbalanced or a crackpot concerning his theory but felt WEBSTER might have had some connection with the assassination due to his remarks concerning President KENNEDY while employed at Loblaws and, further, because of WEBSTER's occupation of hauling petroleum products to the general area of Texas.

He said he had not seen WEBSTER or PIERCE for many years and described them as follows:

WEBSTER was about 40 years old, 5'11", 155 pounds, having brown or dark hair. He had a thin face, boney features and wore glasses once in a while.

PIERCE was in his early 30s, approximately 6' tall, 195 pounds, dark hair, having a reddish face.

Mr. REXICKER again pointed out that his thoughts concerning WEBSTER and his possible connection with the

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

assassination might appear farfetched but he did want it made a matter of record, inasmuch as this matter had been bothering him for quite some time.

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FBI

Date: 1/24/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via **AIRTEL** _____

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau and Miami, 1/11/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of an LHM which is self-explanatory. Three copies of LHM are furnished Miami, one of which should be made available to U. S. Secret Service at Miami. Two copies of the LHM have been furnished to U. S. Secret Service, Dallas.

No further action being taken concerning the anonymous letter and newspaper clippings, UACB. Dallas will continue to follow other allegations as they arise in captioned matter.

EX-108

10 ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (encls-10)
- 2 - Miami (89-35) (encls-3)
- 1 - Dallas

MPG:jeg

(6)

C.C. Wick

REC-39

1 cc LHM

USCS 1/26/67

6-KWR

JAN 26 1967

1 cc LHM RM 5726

57 JAN 30 1967

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
January 24, 1967

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963**

The following information supplements that contained in letterhead memorandum dated January 11, 1967, at Dallas, Texas.

Under date of January 18, 1967, the FBI Laboratory advised as follows concerning a document examination requested on January 11, 1967:

Anonymous Letter

"Specimens received 1/13/67

"Qc624 Photocopy of envelope postmarked 'RIVIERA BEACH, FLA. JAN 4 1967 PM' bearing handwritten address 'Chief of Police Dallas Texas,' and accompanying photocopy of handwritten letter beginning 'Guess you are a...' and ending 'to smart for them The Informer.' and photocopies of three newspaper clippings.

"Result of examination:

The handwriting on Qc624 was not identified in the Anonymous Letter File. A photocopy of this handwriting will be added to this file."

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21 JAN 11 1973

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102-109060-4-116

CORRESPONDENCE

The assassination of President John F. Kennedy has caused much controversy. Many people are finding fault with the Warren commission report. The Kennedy and Lincoln assassinations have been compared, to the point of which was the more dramatic. These two blows fell upon our nation when sinister and healthful forces seemed closely balanced, creating a deep uneasiness, an apprehension of fate.

WAS IT FATE, AN ACT OF GOD, OR A PLOT by an enemy or enemies to have history repeated? In case of the latter, the enemy or enemies had a great knowledge of American history, something that both, Kennedy and Lincoln believed important to every American citizen.

John F. Kennedy :

There is little that is more important for an American citizen to know than the history and traditions of his country. Without such knowledge, he stands uncertain and defenseless before the world, knowing neither where he has come from nor where he is going. With such knowledge, he is no longer alone but draws a strength far greater than his own from the cumulative experience of the past and a cumulative vision of the future.

Knowledge of our history is, first of all, a pleasure for its own sake. The American past is a record of stirring achievement in the face of stubborn difficulty. It is a record filled with figures larger than life, with drama and hard decision, with valor and with tragedy, with incidents both poignant and picturesque, and with excitement and hope involved in the conquest of a wilderness and the settlement of a continent. For the true historian - and for the true student of history - history is an end in itself. It fulfills a deep human need for understanding, and the satisfaction it provides requires no further justification.

Yet, though no further justification is required for the study of history, it would not be correct to say that history serves no - further use than the satisfaction of the historian. History, after all, is the memory of a nation. Just as memory enables the individual to learn, to choose goals and stick to them, to avoid making the same mistake twice - in short, to grow - so history is the means by which a nation establishes its sense of identity and purpose. The future

101 FCB

62-109000-4417
ENCLOSURE

arises out of the past and a country's history is a statement of the values and hopes (), having forged what has been before, will now FORECAST WHAT IS TO COME.

As a means of knowledge, history becomes a means of judgement. It offers an understanding of both the variety and unity of a nation whose credo is E PLURIBUS UNUM - out of many, one.

American history is not something dead and over. It is always alive, always growing, always unfinished - and every American today has his own contribution to make to the great fabric of tradition and hope which binds all Americans, dead and living and yet to be born, in common faith and a common destiny.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN :

Fellow citizens, we cannot escape history The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation.

HISTORY OF 1 3 1

Down through American history the symbol of 1 3 1 has appeared on several occasions, ever since the 13 Colonies chose as No. 1, George Washington. ** #

The birth of our flag was on Saturday 14, preceding this day was FRIDAY 13.; Here you have the symbol of 1 3 1 on the calendar.

Example : FRI - SAT
 13 14
 ** #

George Washington, died on Saturday the 14th.

Abraham Lincoln, was shot on Good Friday 14th.

William McKinley, died on Saturday 14th.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, died on Thurs. 12, preceding the days, 13 and 14 ** #

Two of these great statemen were assassinated, Lincoln and McKinley. Its a fact that most gangsters, spies and even the youngsters of our country use some sort of code when playing games, gangsters and spies when plotting a sinister act. A common code to use would be the number -ing of the alphabet. Did President Kennedy's assassin or his enemies use such a code ? Did they have knowledge of such ?

John F. Kennedy, totals 1 3 1 under this system.

J H N F. K E N N E D Y
1 8 14 6 11 5 14 14 5 - 1 3 1

Did Kennedy's assassin or enemies have their hate for him enhanced by a Jimmy Dean recording of the stirring ballad P T 109 ... ?
Did a plot originate from either the recording or the movie, PT 109 ?
The recording begins with these words, In '43 - they put to sea, 13 men and Kennedy. Aboard the P T 109 to fight the brazen enemy.
The 43 is a red letter date on the calendar, every year, it being the 43rd day of the year and Lincoln's birthday. Aboard the PT 109 were 13 and 1 crew of 13 and Kennedy.

In both, the recording and the movie, a telescope is used by an Australian.

13 - MEN - KENNEDY, total 1 2 3

13-M E N - K E N N E D Y
13-13 5 14 - 11 5 14 14 5 4 25 - 1 2 3

ABRAHAM LINCOLN - totals 1 2 3

A B R A H A M L I N C O L N
1 2 18 1 8 1 13 12 9 14 3 15 12 14 ----- 1 2 3

Kennedy and his crew were fighting the JAPS.... JAPS total 46 ;
President John F. Kennedy's age at death was 46 .

His PT 109 was cut into by the JAP'S DESTROYER.; totals 1 7 5 .

J A P S D E S T R O Y E R
10 1 16 19 4 5 19 20 18 15 25 5 18 -
(46) (1 2 9) ----- 1 7 5

LEE HARVEY OSWALD, totals 1 7 5

L E E H A R V E Y O S W A L D
12 5 5 8 1 18 22 5 25 15 19 23 1 12 4
(22) (79) (74) ----- 1 7 5

Did the plotters and assassin have high hopes of killing President Kennedy at 1: 09 (E.S.T.) ??????

If such a code was being used in plotting the President's death, certainly the conspirators had the word ASSASSINATED in their vocabulary.... A3SASSINATED - totals 1 3 1 - same as John F. Kennedy .;

A S S A S S I N A T E D
1 19 19 1 19 19 9 14 1 20 5 4 - 1 3 1

its doubtful though that such a vocabulary would also include the words SHARKS and ROSES each total a 76. However, Kennedy swam in water infested with sharks and his assassin must have had hopes - that Mrs Kennedy would be carrying ROSES, enlarging his target of the President.

S H A R K S
19 8 1 18 11 19 - (76)

R O S E S
18 15 19 5 19 - (76)

The martial fife and drum accompaniment jubilantly conjures up the SPIRIT of '76 as Jimmy Dean records the ballad of P T 109;

WHY was the city of DALLAS chosen
for the assassination?

Taking a cue from (C.S.T.) we use the word CENTRAL and look at the center letters in DALLAS.;..... D A L L A S

4 1 12 12 1 19
* ** ** *

Kennedy went to L.A. seeking the Democratic nomination in 1960.
12-1

He won on ballot No. 1 : JULY 14.; (7th mth.-14th day)... 7-14 total 21.
1 21 (121)

Here again the symbol of 1 3 1 appears on the calendar;

WED THU
13 14 JULY 1960 :
** *

LYNDON JOHNSON had lost on ballot No.1 to John F. Kennedy .
13 letters 1 (1 3 1)

The letters D A L L A S
** initials of ABRAHAM LINCOLN .
1-12

ONE TWELVE totals 121 and ONE TWENTY ONE totals 175
LEE HARVEY OSWALD totals 175

O N E T W E L V E O N E T W E N T Y O N E
15 14 5 20 23 5 12 22 5- (121) 15 14 5 20 23 5 14 20 25 15 14 5-175

L E E H A R V E Y O S W A L D
12 5 5 8 1 18 22 5 25 15 19 23 1 12 4 - 175

on November 22, on Motorcade with President Kennedy and his party didn't appear before the telescopic lens of the assassin's rifle at 1:09 (E.S.T.) as might have been his hopes and others, if this had been a conspiracy on the President's life by more than one conspirator. However Mrs Kennedy was carrying the target of red ROSES, that an admirer had given her at Love Field. (Dallas' air-port)

FATE STEPS IN

The President and his party had left No. 1 at the air-port, (The Angel) to be felled by (2) assassin's bullets, about (8) miles from Love Field... (1-2-8) *.... THE GREATEST ... totals 1*2 8

THE GREATEST
20 8 5 7 18 5 1 20 5 19 20 1 2 8

Time of this great tragedy was placed as 12:30 (C.S.T.), however in Washington D.C. and other cities on (E.S.T.) time it was 1:30 .;

Returning our thoughts to the ballad of PT 109, these exact words were used in parts of the song, BRAZEN ENEMY and P T SKIPPER .;

BRAZEN ENEMIES
2 18 1 26 5 14 5 14 5 13 9 5 19 - 1 2 8

P T SKIPPER
16 20 19 11 9 16 16 5 18 - ----- 1 3 0

This hero had escaped A DESTROYER belonging to the enemy, in PT 109 (ballad and movie) and also in reality, yet on this November day at 1:30 (E.S.T.) A DESTROYER, an assassin, ends his life.

A DESTROYER
1 4 5 19 20 18 15 25 5 18 - 1 3 0

Spectators at the scene after realizing as to what was taking place, yelled, My GOD, they're shooting at the President. Within seconds the entire Nation was to hear the NEWS, President Kennedy assassinated. The time of this tragedy across the nation read;

12:30 (C.S.T.)

10:30 (P.S.T.)

1:30 (E.S.T.)

11:30 (M.S.T.)

MARY F

the right end, these s

10:3 or 1 0 3

11:3 or 1 1 3

The initials of JESUS CHRIST are J. C. (H E totals 13)
10 -3 8 -5

President Kennedy was preceded by 33 other U.S. Presidents.
J.F.K. being our only Catholic President.

April 7, is a total of 103 days after JESUS' 33rd birthday.
In 113 - I think of The SKIPPER and his crew of 13.

"As a means of knowledge, history becomes a means of judgement. It offers an understanding of both variety and unity of a nation whose credo is, E PLURIBUS UNUM - out of many, ONE....."

11 5 11 11 11 11 11 ... 11 1

In the movie, PT 109 - the Skipper and his crew are rescued by another boat, No. 7

A number that would be familiar to anyone using the alphabet code, say an enemy of the United States.

U N I T E D S T A T E S
21 14 9 20 5 4 1920 1 20 5 19 - 1 5 7

From the start of 13 Colonies, America has grown to a total of 50 States.

A M E R I C A
1 13 5 18 9 3 1 - 50

The President's accused assassin had in possession for quite some time a 38.; Jack Ruby used a 38 to kill the accused. In the ballad PT 109, the Skipper carried a 38, hung 'round his neck. Marina Oswald and PT Skipper each total 1 3 0 .

M A R I N A O S W A L D
13 1 18 9 14 1 15 19 23 1 12 4 - 1 3 0

Jack Ruby died a victim of the 'Big C', cancer. Several years ago Cincinnati and its baseball club lost a great skipper in the person of Mr Hutchinson. Also a victim of the 'Big C'.

HUTCHINSON - totals 1 3 1; H U T C H I N S O N
8 21 20 3 8 9 14 19 15 14 - 1 3 1

The symbol of 1 3 1 on the calendar appeared every year after each of his birthdays, which was the 12th day of the 8th month. (1-2-8*)
** # symbol

No.1 passed away on the 28th day of November '64.
* **

If anyone in the city of Cincinnati would go to the roof-top of the city's No.1 skyscraper and gaze skyward for a possible answer to all of these historic tragedies, amongst the replies may be a warning to take heed of our brazen enemy (128) for in his vocabulary of coded words appears, HYDROGEN BOMB and that totals 1 2 8 .

H Y D R O G E N B O M B
8 25 4 18 15 7 5 14 2 15 13 2 - 1 2 8

In Cincinnati the No.1 building is the 'Tall C',; (Carew Tower)

Its 48 stories tall - T A L L C
20 1 12 12 3 - 48

It became No. 1 in '30; (year of completion)

and it too totals 1 3 1 C A R E W T O W E R
3 1 18 5 23 20 15 23 5 18 - 1 3 1

Hutchinson and the Reds won the National League pennant in '61.

S I X T Y O N E
19 9 24 20 25 15 14 5 - 1 3 1

President Abraham Lincoln was shot on Good Friday, 61 days after
his birthday which is F E B. 12th..... F E B 12

6 5 2 (13) 12
** *

Every day its NEWS we seek; N E W S
14 5 23 19 - SIXTY - ONE(1 3 1)

"American history is not something dead and over. It is always alive,
always growing, always UNFINISHED

J O H N F. K E N N E D Y
10 15 8 14 6 11 5 14 14 5 4 25
- 1 3 1 -

***** * ***** * ***** * ***** *

WORDS USED and THEIR EVALUATION

(under the alphabet code)

13 - H E
8 -5

26 - G O D
7 15 4

(26 letters in alphabet)

33 - F R I.
6 18 9

46 - J A P S
10 1 16 19

48 - T A L L C
20 1 12 12 3

49 - L O R D
12 15 18 4

49 - D A L L A S
4 1 12 12 1 19

50 - A M E R I C A
1 13 5 18 9 3 1 -

61 - N E W S
14 5 23 19

63 - P L O T
16 12 15 20 (of '63)

19 8 1 18 11
 76 - R O S E
 18 15 19 5 19
 103 - O U R L O R D
 15 21 18 12 15 18 4
 123 - A B R A H A M L I N C O L N
 1 2 18 1 8 1 13 12 9 14 3 15 12 14
 123 - 13 - M E N - K E N N E D Y
 13 -13 5 14 - 11 5 14 14 5 4 25
 121 - O N E T W E L V E
 15 14 5 20 23 5 12 22 5
 128 - H Y D R O G E N B O M B
 8 25 4 18 15 7 5 14 2 15 13 2
 128 - T H E G R E A T E S T
 20 8 5 7 18 5 1 20 5 19 20
 128 - B R A Z E N E N E M Y
 2 18 1 26 5 14 5 14 5 13 25
 130 - P T S K I P P E R
 16 20 19 11 9 16 16 5 18
 130 - A D E S T R O Y E R
 1 4 5 19 20 18 15 25 5 18
 130 - M A R I N A O S W A L D
 13 1 18 9 14 1 15 19 23 1 12 4
 131 - J O H N F. K E N N E D Y
 10 15 8 14 6 11 5 14 14 5 4 25
 131 - A S S A S S I N A T E D
 1 19 19 1 19 19 9 14 1 20 5 4
 131 - O U T O F M A N Y, -+1
 15 21 20 15 6 13 1 14 25 - 1
 131 - H U T C H I N S O N
 8 21 20 3 8 9 14 19 15 14
 131 - S I X T Y O N E
 19 9 24 20 25 15 14 5
 131 - C A R E W T O W E R
 3 1 18 5 23 20 15 23 5 18
 157 - U N I T E D S T A T E S
 21 14 9 20 5 4 19 20 1 20 5 19
 175 - J A P S D E S T R O Y E R
 10 1 16 19 4 5 19 20 18 15 25 5 18
 175 - L E E H A R V E Y O S W A L D
 12 5 5 8 1 18 22 5 25 15 19 23 1 12 4
 175 - O N E T W E N T Y O N E
 15 14 5 20 23 5 14 20 25 15 14 5
 175 - I N G O D W E T R U S T
 9 14 7 15 4 23 5 20 18 21 19 20

SEE (Matt. 1:21)

FBI

Date: 1/24/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, MEMPHIS (44-1166) (RUC)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau dated 1/11/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of an LHM reflecting results of interview with [REDACTED] Veterans Administration Hospital, Burleson, Tenn., concerning WILLIAM B. ACKER, JR.

Four copies of this LHM are enclosed for Dallas, two copies for Birmingham, two copies for Miami, and two copies for Mobile.

EX 101

ENCLOSURE

REC-4362-109060 - 4418

1 cc LHM ea to

USSS + DEPT

1/27/67

6-ful

12 JAN 26 1967

- ③ - Bureau (Encls 1)
- 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encls 4)
- 2 - Birmingham (Encls 2)
- 2 - Miami (Encls 2)
- 2 - Mobile (89-25) (Encls 2)
- 1 - Memphis

WST:mnr
(12)

62 JAN 31 1967

cc LHM
RM 5726

Approved: W. B. W. N. C.

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Memphis, Tennessee
January 24, 1967

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 17, 1967, [REDACTED]
Veterans Administration Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tennessee,
advised that this is primarily a mental institution.

Concerning William B. Acker, Jr., [REDACTED] the
following information was contained in their files:

He was born April 17, 1921, Shelby County, Alabama.
He had been in military service and was in the field artillery.
He had Army Serial No. [REDACTED] His address was shown as
Huntsville, Alabama, and his wife as Henrietta S. Acker. The
street address was 215 Fairway Drive.

Acker was admitted to the Veterans Administration
Hospital, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, on September 14, 1958, and
was discharged from a trial visit on July 1, 1959. He had gone
home on a trial visit on November 7, 1958, and had not been
returned to the hospital after that time. When admitted to the
hospital, his admission diagnosis was as follows:

[REDACTED]

This was a voluntary admission. His discharge diagnosis
was as follows:

[REDACTED]

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

4-4-18
1-2-100060-
ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

He was considered competent upon discharge.

advised that in layman's terms, Acker had a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] stated further that Acker had a [REDACTED]

He noted from a review of his file that Acker had a [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He had previously been confined to the Alabama State Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where he had been committed by his wife.

The file disclosed that he had never been injured in military service but had suffered from malaria fever. He receives no disability compensation.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 1/23/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.

Date Forw. _____

How Forw. _____

(Priority) _____

By _____

Date _____

How _____

By _____

Date _____

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By _____

Date _____

How _____

By _____

Via AIRTEL

To: Director, FBI

From: SAC, WFO (174-New) (P)

Subject: RONALD ALEXANDER WARD
BOMBING

ATTENTION:

☐ CIVIL RIGHTS SECTION

GENERAL INVEST. DIV.

☒ DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.☐ CR☐ EL☐ VRA-65☐ CRA-64☐ PA☐ PE☐ PF☒ BM☐ BM-Threats☐ Racial Matters☐ Klan☐ Organization

Summary of Complaint:

Enclosed herewith is the original and seven copies

of an LHM.

Local agencies being furnished copies of LHM.

Investigation in LHM conducted by SA ROGER D.

ASHLAND.

LEAD

ENCLOSURE

WASHINGTON FIELD

MCT-20

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. Will interview subject when his
physical condition permits.

ACTION: UACB:

☐ No further action being taken and☒ LHM enclosed ☐ Copy furnished to USA☐ LHM being submitted☐ Report being submitted☒ Preliminary investigation instituted☐ Limited investigation instituted

10 JAN 24 1967

UNREC.

NOT RECORDED

100 JAN 30 1967

Bureau (Enc. 8)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

(2)

Sent _____

M

Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 174-1174



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 23, 1967

RONALD ALEXANDER WARD
BOMBING MATTER

At 5:58 p.m. on January 22, 1967, Sergeant Gene Fillius, Communications, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD), Washington, D.C., advised that Ronald Alexander Ward, a white male born on June 12, 1937, had accidentally exploded a battery-operated type of bomb in the Corral Cafe at 3267 M Street, Northwest, Washington, D.C. Ward was the only person injured and there was no damage to the cafe. Fillius said that Ward resides at 1709 Rhode Island Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C.

Lieutenant Walter Patterson, MPD, advised at 7:00 p.m. that the MPD had found explosives at the residence of Ward and that they were investigating the matter.

Lieutenant John W. Lockwood, MPD, Precinct Number Three, advised at 7:30 p.m. that they had found a suitcase at the subject's residence which contains a clock, wires, batteries and two assembled homemade bombs. A .22 calibre rifle was found in his room and a book with John Kennedy's picture on the cover. The book is about three inches thick and contains a bullet hole through Kennedy's forehead.

A satchel was found in the room which is believed to contain gun powder or dynamite. The satchel is locked but is to be examined by Ordinance experts.

The above information was furnished to the following on January 22, 1967;

Special Agent Clark Fisher
United States Secret Service

7:50 p.m.

62-109060
ENCLOSURE

RONALD ALLEN R WARD

**Private First Class Robert Marquette
67th Ordnance Detachment
Fort McNair
Virginia**

8:20 p.m.

**Captain William E. Brasse, Jr.
Liaison Officer
G-2**

Military District of Washington

8:23 p.m.

Private First Class Robert Marquette, 67th Ordnance Detachment advised, when contacted that Master Sergeant Paul J. Spider and Specialist Six Laurence L. Crawford had been dispatched to Ward's residence to examine the explosives in response to a request from the MPD.

Lieutenant John W. Lockwood advised at 11:20 p.m. that he had not noticed anything of a political nature at the subject's residence. He said that the Ordnance Specialists from the 67th Ordnance Detachment had found flash bulbs which could be used as detonators for bombs. It contained ninety five shotgun shells. A clock with the insides missing was found in Ward's residence. Twenty two empty shotgun shells were found in Ward's room.

Lieutenant Walter Patterson, MPD, advised at 11:25 p.m. that Ronald Ward was treated at Georgetown Hospital for Second degree burns on left leg and thigh; lacerated lip; two concussions on forehead and shock. Lieutenant Patterson said that the bomb had been made loosely but that if it had been compressed, it would have destroyed the cafe and killed a number of people. He said that Georgetown Hospital had treated Ward and released him.

Lieutenant Patterson said that Ward is being detained at the District of Columbia General Hospital and will be committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital, Washington, D.C.

RONALD ALEXANDER WARD

Lieutenant Patterson added that the MPD was unable to locate any previous record concerning Ward.

Lieutenant Patterson said that Mildred Ward, 1500 Massachusetts Avenue, Northwest, Washington, D.C., Apartment Number 253, told him that Ward voluntarily had himself committed to St. Elizabeths Hospital on October 5, 1966, and was released on December 6, 1966. She said that Ward had a mental condition while in the Army and had been treated in the Army. Ward told Lieutenant Patterson that he was not discharged for any mental reason.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 1/24/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, TAMPA (62-455) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and
10 copies of an LHM in which the text of the letter which
was signed by MRS. ANNIE R. PATTERSON is set forth.

Two copies of this LHM are being enclosed for
the Dallas Division.

One copy of this LHM is being furnished to
Secret Service, Tampa, Florida.

- ③ - Bureau (Encl 11)
2 - Dallas (Encl 2)
1 - Tampa
WBG:fw
(6)

ENCLOSURE

REC-82

EX 101

1 cc to LHM to
USSS + Dept
1/27/67

67up

62-109060

4419

12 JAN 26 1967

57 FEB 1 1967

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Tampa, Florida

JAN 24 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 17, 1967, MR. WALTER JERKINS, Manager, St. Petersburg, Florida, Chamber of Commerce, advised that he had received a letter which had been signed by a person using the name MRS. ANNIE R. PATTERSON. MR. JERKINS said that he felt that the letter may have some significance to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). MR. JERKINS pointed out that he did not know MRS. ANNIE R. PATTERSON or had this individual ever communicated with the Chamber of Commerce in St. Petersburg, Florida, in the past.

MR. JERKINS submitted the above letter to a representative of the FBI. The letter was written on five sheets of what appeared to be eight by ten plain white sheets of paper. There was writing on both sides of all the sheets of paper.

MR. JERKINS also furnished an envelope which he said the above letter had arrived at the Chamber of Commerce in. The front of the envelope bore five Mexican postage stamps and two postmarks which were illegible with the exception of one of the postmarks indicated that the letter had been mailed in Mexico on January 11, 1967. The envelope was addressed to the Public Relations Department, Chamber of Commerce, St. Petersburg, Florida, - USA. The return address reflected on the back of the envelope was MRS. ANNIE R. PATTERSON, Carcel de Mujeres, Carr. Mex - Puebla, Mexico, DF. Mex.--.

The text of the letter which was furnished by MR.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

ENCLOSURE

4419

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

JERKINS is as follows:

**"Carcel de Mujeres
Carr. Mexico-Puebla
Mexico, DF, Mexico
Jan. 6, 1967**

**"Public Relations Dept.
Chamber of Commerce
St. Petersburg, Florida**

Dear Sir:

"The fact that I am presently incarcerated in this Mexican prison does not necessarily make me a criminal. In fact, my case is most unusual. I am to be completely exonerated of all charges within the very near future.

"May I tell you that I am a white American lady from Virginia. It is I who has prompted the renewed interest in the KENNEDY assassination. I was a mortgage loan broker in Texas and, also, represented private interests who invested money in Mexico - During my time in Texas I heard from several sources that a certain political figure was going to kill KENNEDY, I also saw MR. OSWALD on two occasions in Texas. I was informed that certain ones were going to invade Cuba & pick off CASTRO; but, when in Mexico early in 1963 I learned that it was a fact that MR. KENNEDY & MR. CONNELLY were to be just plain murdered. I was attempting to get to the US. to report to the FBI - but was kept under guard. One of the men who told me was stabbed to death in the hall of the Alameda Hotel. LEE HARVEY OSWALD talked with me for more than 3 hours - I learned who paid - who was to do it - how many - & that OSWALD had only agreed to set it up - I remained silent here and trusted God - for 2 years - but

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

I, of course, contacted the FBI - States Dept - many Senators & Congressmen including many newspapers who have done much to assist me in an indirect manner - I hope to soon be free.

"Sir - I dearly love St. Petersburg; I have visited for winter vacations over on the Causeway on several different occasions. I now am alone and can live where I like. I have interest in Dallas but I have a 'creepy feeling' about living there in view of the fact that I have written a book in which I call name - & release certain business records - C.P.A. records to prove what I say - also, if & when the war is over, my group are planning to open a pickle plant - frozen food plant and during the next 5 - 10 years 'a shoe factory'. I was thinking that on the outskirts of St. Petersburg would be very good for a pickle - plant - only if it would not induce an influx of un-skilled - un wanted type people to lovely St. Petersburg. I want to do nothing that would cause racial problems there. I do not approve of intergration. (I've seen enough here to last for the rest of my life.)

"Now. - will you assist me - if you think that St. Petersburg will welcome me in view of the fact that my book will ruin the pres. of the US - MR. LB JOHNSON - (oh yes - I was framed by the hotel Alameda for 'attempted fraude and misuse of a credit card' - the attorney representing the hotel (and who operates out of the hotel) is the man who received in excess of \$500,000.00 to defray the expenses for the murders, so my records and information will say.)

"First I need these items: 1 - a brochure of a couple of 'hotel - apt' delux - with 2 - 3 bedrooms; if possible, I would like to have them

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

over on the Causeway - however, I must have telephone service - maid service. Later, as soon as I have the time to look around, I want to purchase a lovely home in the Causeway area. I must commute to Mex-City because we will have offices here.

"2. Is there a private school of aeronautics there - (I am hoping that my son, wife and infant daughter will find interest in St. Petersburg). He is a private (executive) pilot and has qualified for an instructor. I 'sorta' have entertained the idea of purchasing a school or financing a complete new venture for him in St. Petersburg - (any thing to get him out of Dallas) please send me any information that you have on such a school.

"3. What about cultural intertainment, What does the city offer?

"4. What type colleges, ect, are available - an educational program that would be available to his children (to be) —

"In general - please prepare me a folder on what I can present to him as an inducement to resettle in St. Petersburg. - My son is associated with me in business but he flies because he dearly loves it. He has been flying since he was 14½ years of age - He is a graduate of Emory Reddle School of Arenautics in Miami. 5 - Also - is there a book binder and printer there? I prefer to do my own publication for my book but I desire to have the printing and binding done on contract basis.

"(In the event that we should open a school of arenautics there, I have in mind a real exclusive type school several languages spoken - with lovely living quarters on the premises from

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

plain living to deluxe style - with a course in aviation law in connection with one of the universities there -

"I really should not state a date for my release because I know Mexico - but it is very important to me that you make this information available to me at your very earliest opportunity. I plan to remain in Mexico only a few days after release before I go either to Dallas or St. Petersburg. Dallas has grown too large for my speed - I like exactly what St. Petersburg has to offer - good beach - plenty of fresh fish - perfect weather (to suit me) - and no one is speeding by freeways and house tops - Besides - I love children - I only ever had but the one - I have completed a course in Christian Science to enable me to become a Christian Science practitioner but for many years I have had no time to devote to it - now I would like to open a small boarding school for school age children who are retarded - emotionally disturbed - etc - I think good old fashion love could be a good medicine and I have loads of happy years ahead of me - I have perfect health & I am yet a young lady - 52 yrs.

"What-ever I decide to do regarding a permanent residence, I will be certain to send you one of my books when it is finally published.

"Sir - if I seem to be most deversified in my business thinking, it is not that I have gone crazy here, or I don't think that I have - It is because I am liquiading certain holdings and I want to re-envest quickly - The school would be a non-profit corp venture for reasons.

"Yours truly,
/s/ Mrs. Annie R. Patterson

"PS Excuse this poorly written letter because the noise is most disturbing. I am well and I do absolutely no work. I take care of my

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

business out of prison. I am not ashamed. -
I am not guilty."

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are
not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-4420
CHANGED TO
63-13046-X1

APR 23 1968

Co. J. M. H.

C

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 1/27/67

FROM : *jife* SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re our let dated 1/18/67.

IGOR VLADIMIRS VAGANOV, 49 Brandon Road, Upper Darby, Pa., subject of Philadelphia file 88-5138, "Igor V. Vaganov, et al, UFAP - Conspiracy to Defraud, Insufficient Funds Checks," is presently on probation from the State of California for his conviction on passing fraudulent checks.

He is presently under the jurisdiction of the Pennsylvania Board of Parole and information has been given to the Philadelphia Office by D. O. MC ELWEE, Assistant District Supervisor, that VAGANOV has applied for travel permission to 488 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y.

The purpose of the trip is to meet JOHN BERNEDT, Associate Editor of Esquire Magazine, for interview regarding his life history. He will travel by train and be accompanied by no one. According to MC ELWEE, VAGANOV is to be paid \$2,500 for his story to Esquire Magazine, who will also place a phone in the apartment at the above address.

For the information of the New York Office, VAGANOV was a suspect in the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY and was interviewed by FBI Agents in connection with the same.

- 2 - Bureau (62-109060)
- 1 - San Diego
- 1 - New York
- 2 - Philadelphia
 - 1 - 157-916
 - 1 - 88-5138

ST-109

REC-48

JAN 30 1967

WVM:KDJ

(6)
65 FEB 2 1967



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FBI

Date: 1-26-67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, Birmingham (89-45) (RUC)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, -
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Mobile airtel dated 1-11-67 to the Bureau.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 11 copies of a letterhead memorandum containing results of background investigation at Birmingham concerning WILLIAM BLANTON ACKER, JR.

Four copies of this LHM are enclosed for Dallas, and two copies each for Miami and Mobile.

The investigation at Birmingham was conducted by
SA ROBERT M. BARRETT.

1 CC LHM TO USSS +
DEPT. 1/31/67
C-RM

3 - Bureau (Enc. 11)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 4)
2 - Miami (Enc. 2)
2 - Mobile (Enc. 2)
1 - Birmingham
RMB:ral
(10)

1 CC LHM RM 5726

62-109060-4422

EX-108

REC-16

11 JAN 30 1967

55 FEB 2 1967

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Birmingham, Alabama 35203
January 26, 1967

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The records of the Jefferson County Sheriff's Office, Birmingham, Alabama, and the Birmingham Police Department were checked on January 18, 1967, concerning William Blanton Acker, Jr., with negative results.

The records of the Recorders Court, Birmingham, as furnished by [redacted] on January 18, 1967, show that one William B. Acker, 522 Charleston Drive, Bessemer, Alabama, a white male, age 33 as of April, 1954, was issued a citation for meter violation by the Birmingham Police Department on April 15, 1954. On April 16, 1954, Acker entered a guilty plea and paid a fine of \$2.00, plus \$2.00 costs.

The records of the Merchants Credit Association, Birmingham, were made available on January 18, 1967, by [redacted] concerning William Blanton Acker, white male, whose birth date is listed with that agency as April 17, 1921, in Jefferson County, Alabama. These records show that Acker and his wife, Henrietta, were buying a residence at 522 Charleston Drive, Bessemer, in 1953 and 1954, and in about 1954 moved to Huntsville, Alabama. He was employed by the National Life and Accident Insurance Company as an insurance agent. He graduated from Brighton High School, Brighton, Alabama, and later attended Auburn University, failed to graduate, and left in 1940 to enter the U. S. Army. He received an honorable discharge in 1945. The credit bureau records show that Acker has a good reputation and a satisfactory trade record. There was no derogatory information in the files of the credit bureau. There was a notation that as of February 14, 1959, he was residing at

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

62-109060-2412
ENCLOSURE

**RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS**

1014 Fairway Drive, Huntsville, Alabama, and his wife was employed by the Board of Education, Huntsville, as a teacher. There is no current information concerning Acker in the files of the Merchants Credit Association.

The files of the Birmingham Office of the FBI indicate that on April 15, 1957, one W. B. Acker, 215 Fairway Drive, Huntsville, Alabama, telephoned the Birmingham Office and claimed that on April 15, 1957, he had observed FBI fugitive Gilbert Green at a cafe in Huntsville. Green had surrendered in New York City on February 27, 1956, and was not being sought as a fugitive at the time of Acker's call.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 1/25/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-2909-Sub 1)
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re: CARL HJILGE (phonetic)

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of an LHM concerning statements made by NORMAN J. DIETEL. Enclosed for Dallas are two copies of the LHM.

In view of the incredulous statements, San Antonio is conducting no further investigation and no local dissemination is being made.

San Antonio indices are negative re CARL HJILGE.

- 10
③ - Bureau (Encs. 8)(AM RM)
2 - Dallas (Encs. 2)(AM RM)
2 - San Antonio
(1 - 105-2909-Sub 1)
(1 - 66-1755)

JGB:fes

(7)

ENCLOSURE

T C Wick

REC 27

1 cc LHM to USSS
+ Dept 1/30/67
6-1000

62-100000-4423

17 JAN 28 1967

62 FEB 6 1967

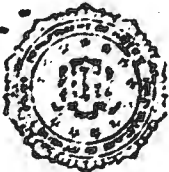
Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge.

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas

January 25, 1967

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

1044
Norman J. ~~X~~ Dietel, Editor, The Radio Post,
Fredericksburg, Texas, on January 25, 1967, furnished
the following information.

He and his wife on January 20, 1967, were
having dinner at the Heidelberg Restaurant in San Antonio,
Texas, and struck up a conversation with a person identify-
ing himself as Carl Hjlge (phonetic) who was sitting at
the next table. Hjlge subsequently joined Mr. Dietel and
his wife and during the conversation Hjlge on six or eight
occasions asked the question, "Who paid for the bullet that
killed President Kennedy?", indicating that President
Lyndon B. Johnson had been responsible for the assassination.
Mr. Dietel specifically asked Hjlge if what he was trying
to say was that President Johnson had been responsible for
the assassination of President Kennedy, and Hjlge said yes.

1044
Hjlge said he was a text book salesman, but in
response to several direct questions, refused to state the
name of his employer. Hjlge indicated that two or three
months ago he had been in Fredericksburg, Texas, attempting
to sell text books to the Fredericksburg High School and
said he stayed at the Shady Lane tourist courts on U.S. 290.
Hjlge indicated that he knew Mr. Dietel from this trip,
although Mr. Dietel states Hjlge is completely unknown to
him.

Hjlge indicated that at the time of the conversa-
tion, he was staying at either the Rio Lado or Tropicano
Motel at San Antonio and was driving a 1967 Chevrolet, which
had been repaired at the Newt Godfrey Chevrolet agency in
San Antonio January 19 or 20, 1967.

62-104960-4423

ENCLOSURE

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Mr. Dietel described Hjelge as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	Late 30's or 40
Height	5'8 - 9"
Weight	150 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Dark brown
Eyes	Blue, wears black horn-rimmed glasses for reading
Nationality	Norwegian
Apparel	Dressed in business suit, no rings on either hand

FBI

Date: 1/27/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (RUC)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
 OO: DALLAS

Re Bureau teletype dated 1/17/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of LHM (one copy for Dallas) dealing with interview of JAMES BOYD MACKEY at San Quentin Prison on 1/25/67. One copy of LHM has been made available to Secret Service, San Francisco, as directed in referenced Bureau teletype.

MACKEY's interview was delayed until 1/25/67 at the request of San Quentin Prison authorities. These authorities noted that they had recently brought under control a number of prisoners engaged in race rioting and deemed it advisable to delay an interview in connection with this matter until the situation at San Quentin was normalized.

Material set forth in the attached LHM is being received from Associate Warden RAYMOND WHAN and was furnished to SA DALE F. NORTON. The interview of JAMES BOYD MACKEY was conducted by SAs DALE F. NORTON and JOHN P. MC HUGH.

EX-107
 No further action is contemplated by San Francisco and RECOMMATTER is being considered RUC'd.

6 ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 6)
 2 - Dallas (Encs. 1) (89-43) (AM)
 1 - San Francisco

JPM/slc
 (6)

DEPT. E.D. WICK

1/30/67

61 FEB 13 1967

JAN 30 1967 CC LHM Pm 5726

Sent _____

M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Francisco, California

January 27, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

MEXICO
Texas Calif

Reference is made to the memorandum dated December 2, 1966 at San Francisco, California, captioned as above, which set forth information indicating that James Boyd Mackey, an inmate of the California State Prison at San Quentin, California, had been acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald and had participated in the assassination of President Kennedy with Oswald.

On January 13, 1967, Associate Warden Raymond Whan, San Quentin Prison, advised a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that Mackey had somehow learned that letters he had prepared for his cell partner, Joseph Crisafi, regarding his alleged association with Oswald and his alleged participation in the assassination of President Kennedy were known to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Whan advised Mackey requested to be interviewed by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in order that he could furnish "facts and figures" concerning his association with Oswald and facts concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-4424

ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

In accordance with the above, James Boyd Mackey was interviewed at San Quentin Prison by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on January 25, 1967 and he furnished the following information set forth below on this occasion:

At the outset of the interview Mackey denied having anything to do with the assassination of President Kennedy; denied that he had any facts whatsoever concerning President Kennedy's assassination that had not been made public previously and stated that all of the material concerning his knowledge of President Kennedy's assassination that he set forth in letters to his cell mate, Joseph Crisafi, were a complete fabrication.

He indicated that he had fabricated this material after having read quite a bit about President Kennedy's assassination because he was depressed with prison life. He noted that the preparation of this material was an effort to overcome his depression.

Mackey stated that on the day of President Kennedy's assassination he left Dallas early in the morning and hitchhiked to his grandparents home at Gladewater, Texas, arriving there at approximately 10:00 a.m. He noted that his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Calloway were both present at the time of his arrival as were his stepfather, Jack Grey, his mother, Lenora Grey, and a friend of theirs, Fred Byrd.

His grandfather has since died but his grandmother, Mrs. G. W. Calloway, can corroborate the fact that he was at her home throughout the entire day of President Kennedy's assassination.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

Mrs. Calloway presently resides with Mackey's stepfather and mother, Jack and Lenora Grey, at 110 Orchard Drive, Odessa, Texas. Fred Byrd, mentioned above, resides at an unknown address in Odessa, Texas.

While admitting that his participation in any planning of or in the assassination of President Kennedy was a fabrication, Mackey advised in the initial stages of the interview that he had been acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald.

Mackey claimed that he first met Lee Harvey Oswald shortly before his, Mackey's, birthday on January 10, 1962, in Via Cunya, Mexico, a border town across the border from Del Rio, Texas. He stated he met Oswald through Betty Serrano, present whereabouts unknown, a Mexican prostitute with whom he, Mackey, was living in Via Cunya. He stated that he is unable to remember the name of the bar where this meeting took place.

Continuing Mackey related that Oswald had a girl in Via Cunya who he visited occasionally. He stated he did not know the name of this girl and all together saw Oswald three times in Via Cunya from the period of approximately January, 1962 to mid 1963. On these occasions, Oswald would come to Via Cunya to see his girl by bus and he, Mackey, would see him at various bars for brief periods of time.

Several months before President Kennedy's assassination Mackey saw Oswald in a bar in Via Cunya and Oswald gave him a Dallas telephone number and indicated that he, Mackey, should call him, Oswald, the next time he was in Dallas.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

Mackey reiterated that during the above-mentioned casual meeting with Oswald nothing regarding the assassination of the President was discussed.

Mackey stated that the last time he saw Oswald was in Dallas, Texas, the night before President Kennedy's assassination. He indicated that he had arrived in Dallas that day, that his car had broken down and this made it necessary for him to spend the evening in the city. Using the telephone number that Oswald had given him several months previously he called the number and an old man answered the phone. This old man in turn called Oswald to the phone and he agreed to meet Mackey at the Greyhound Bus Station in Dallas.

The above-mentioned telephone call took place around 7:30 p.m. according to Mackey and Oswald subsequently met him around 8:00 p.m. at the Greyhound Bus Station. They visited two or three bars and subsequently went to Mackey's hotel room, which he had rented earlier in the evening (name not recalled), approximately three blocks from the Greyhound Bus Station in Dallas.

Finally according to Mackey, Oswald left him at the hotel to return to his home at approximately 11:30 p.m. and he never saw Oswald again.

Mackey was questioned as to how he was able to reach Lee Harvey Oswald when testimony previously published in connection with the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination indicated that Oswald had not spent the evening prior to the President's assassination at his home.

At this point Mackey indicated that the entire story of his association with Lee Harvey Oswald was a complete fabrication and that he had never met the man, adding, "I'm a nut". He did not elaborate on what he meant by this.

He indicated that in attempting to overcome his depression he had prepared the letters directed to his cell mate, Joe Crisafi, regarding his alleged association with Oswald to draw attention to himself and to help pass the time in jail.

FBI

Date: 1/25/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

REGULAR MAIL

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: CORRESPONDENCE AND TOURS SECTION)
FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

By separate letters, both postmarked 1/15/67 at Philadelphia, Pa., which were addressed to Mr. JAMES W. SIBERT and Mr. FRANCIS X. O'NEILL, FBI, Washington, D. C., ERNEST SCHWARTZ, Ardmore Junior High School, Ardmore, Pa., requested autographs and small snapshots from the aforementioned agents for use in a school program on President KENNEDY.

UACB, these letters are not being acknowledged.

3 - Bureau
1 - Baltimore
JWS:mmm
(4)

REC-52

62-109720-4425

12 JAN 26 1967

E.C. Mc

51 FEB 8 1967

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

CORRESPONDENCE

TRUE COPY

January 17, 1967

F. B. I.
Washington D. C.

Gentlemen:

*Assassination of
President John F. Kennedy*

If it's at all possible, I'd appreciate the answers to the following questions.

1. Did Oswald kill Kennedy?
2. If he did, how was he able to manuever the rifle so fast? The F. B. I. renorted it was imoossible for Oswald to have aimed and fired the rifle so fast.
3. Theorist Mark Lane out out a book "Rush To Judgment." Is this book factual? He says that Oswald had nothing to do with the assassination. Is this true?

Was that the rifle that killed Kennedy?

5. Was there another assassin besides Oswald?
6. Was there a person with a gun behind the grassy knoll?

7. Where did the bullet enter Kennedy's head?
 8. Was it proved that Oswald killed officer Tippit?
- Eyewittenes Domigo Benavides and Acquilla Clemons did not identify Oswald as the killer.

9. Did Oswald bring the rifle into the Book Depository?
10. Was that Oswald's rifle? What kind was it?

Thanking you for answering this letter and any additional information you can offer, I am

99-70 65th Rd.
Forest Hills 74, N. Y.

Sincerely yours
Robert Kruger

1 TC 1-19-67 mfl

ack: 1-20-67

gjt/jdb

mml

REC 5 62-109062

JAN 30 1967

4426

8- eff

JAN 13 10 45 AM '67

January 17, 1967

F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

Gentlemen:

If it's at all possible,
I'd appreciate the answers to the
following questions.

1. Did Oswald kill
Kennedy?

2. If he did, how was
he able to maneuver the rifle
so fast? The F.B.I. reported it was
impossible for Oswald to have
aimed and fired the rifle so fast.

3. Theorist Mark Lane
put out a book "Rush To Judgment."
Is this book factual? He says
that Oswald had nothing to do
with the assassination. Is
this true?

4. Was Oswald's
fingerprints found on the rifle?

17C 119-67

ack: 1-30-67

jdt

mcl

CORRESPONDENCE

Was that the rifle that killed Kennedy?

5. Was there another assassin besides Oswald?

6. Was there a person with a gun behind the grassy knoll?

7. Where did the bullet enter Kennedy's head?

8. Was it proved that Oswald killed officer Tippit? Eyewitnesses Domingo Benavides and Aquilla Clemmons did not identify Oswald as the killer.

9. Did Oswald bring the rifle into the Book Depository?

10. Was that Oswald's rifle? What kind was it?

Thanking you for answering this letter and any additional information you can offer, I am

99-70 65th Rd.
Forest Hills 74, N.Y.

Sincerely yours
Robert Bruger

January 23, 1967

REC 5

62-109060-4426

Mr. Robert Kruger
99-70 65th Road
Forest Hills, New York 11375

Dear Mr. Kruger:

With reference to your letter of January 17th, this is to advise that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration.

It is not within the province of the FBI to make further dissemination of the information in our reports. I hope you will understand my inability to be of assistance in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles.

EFT:jdb (3)

MAILED 6
JAN 23 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

59 FEB 7 1967

7 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

REC'D MICK

BI

4730

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
JAN 23 4 21 PM '67

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 27 1967

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

1042AM URGENT 1-27-67 LMB
TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)
FROM DALLAS (89-43) 1P

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISC., INFORMATION
CONCERNING. OO DALLAS

RE MY TELEPHONE CALL TO ASST. TO THE DIRECTOR, MR. DE LOACH,
THIS DATE.

ADVISED ME

System

CONFIDENTIALLY THAT THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY WAS PLANNING
A FIVE HOUR DOCUMENTARY ON THE ASSASSINATION. HE STATED THE PRIMARY
PURPOSE OF THIS WAS TO TAKE THE BOOKS WHICH ARE CRITICAL OF THE
WARREN REPORT, PARTICULARLY "RUSH TO JUDGMENT" BY MARK LANE, AND
TEAR THE SAME APART. HE INDICATED THIS DOCUMENTARY WAS CERTAINLY
NOT GOING TO BE CRITICAL OF THE FBI, AND IN FACT IT WOULD SUPPORT
THE WARREN REPORTS. HE STATED HE UNDERSTOOD THAT COLUMBIA OFFICIALS
IN NEW YORK HAD BEEN IN TOUCH WITH JOHN J. MC CLOY, ALLEN W. DULLES
AND J. LEE RANKIN. HE WAS OF THE OPINION THAT THEY WERE CERTAINLY
COOPERATING, OR WERE GOING TO COOPERATE IN THIS PRODUCTION.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-4427

REQUESTED THAT THIS INFORMATION BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL, AND SAID HE
WOULD FURNISH ME MORE DETAILS AT A LATER DATE. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT
ADVISED OF ANY FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

END

61 FEB 9 1967

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. ROSEN

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060-

SERIAL NO. 4428

PAGE NO.

NO. OF PAGES 3

SECTION NO.

109

Justice Dept

REFERRAL

1/31/67

Airtel

REC-71

62-109060-4428

1 - Mr. Raupach

To: SAC, Portland

From: Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed is a Xerox copy of a letter along with a Xerox typewritten copy bearing the signature "Frank Debilzen" which was referred to the Bureau from the Department.

Portland is instructed to conduct a discreet background inquiry concerning Debilzen and obtain any information which may reflect on his stability.

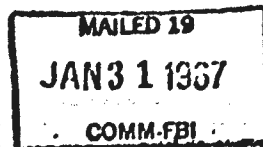
This information is to be incorporated into a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination by the Bureau and further, Debilzen is not to be interviewed unless specific instructions are issued by the Bureau.

Based on information furnished, Frank Debilzen was not identified in Bureau files. This matter is to receive expeditious attention.

Enclosures (2)

KMR:dcs
(4)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO



Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

51 FEB 13 1967

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

The letter from Debilzen addressed to the President was referred to the Bureau by the Department by a communication dated 1/27/67. Department requested this matter be given such attention as deemed by the Bureau to be appropriate. Since this matter was a referral from the White House to the Department, Portland is being instructed to conduct discreet background inquiry regarding Debilzen.

WEC ^{1/8}
540P

JFK

62-109060

SECTION 110

COPY 2



Executive and General Offices
Capitol Records Inc.
 The Capitol Tower, Hollywood, California 90028, Telephone (213) HO 2-4232

Mr. Wick
 Mr. Casper
 Mr. Callahan
 Conrad
 Mr. Felt
 Mr. Gale
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Sullivan
 Mr. Tavel
 Mr. Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

January 16, 1967

*Respectfully
 H. G. [Signature]*

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
 Director of the Federal Bureau of
 Investigation
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I'm sure that you have taken note of the fact that on December 16, at approximately 4 p.m., I was able to obtain a tape recording of the conversation between Jack Ruby, his attorneys and members of his family in which he was asked questions pertaining to his involvement on December 24, 1963. This recording was done 5 days after Mr. Ruby was told that he was dying of cancer.

Dec 24, 1963

I am enclosing a transcript of that entire tape that was given to me by Earl Ruby minutes after its recording for whatever use you may so desire. If you or any members of your office wish to hear the tape, please feel free to call upon me and arrangements will be made immediately.

Transcripts of the tape have been presented to the press media and copies of the tape are also in the hands of the press.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
 Lawrence Schiller

2-ENCLOSURE

LS:slg
 Enclosures

62-109061

JAN 25 1967

NOT RECORDED
 199 JAN 25 1967

JAN 25 1967

*ack let: 1/20/66
 EJM/pjk
 12-1-66 to Quinn Div*

ORIGINAL FILED IN

21 January 1967
78 West 11th Street
New York City, N. Y.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

After reading the "Official Warren Commission Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy", and comparing the evidence therein with the evidence brought forth in Mr. Mark Lane's book "Rush to Judgement", I have come to believe that the Federal Bureau of Investigation acted in an undignified and unAmerican manner in its investigations into some aspects of the death of Mr. Kennedy.

I should hope investigations are still under way in a classified manner, but if not, I suggest they be undertaken. This would give the American Public needed confidence in the workings of our government and government's investigative agencies.

Respectfully,

Robert C. Garrett
Robert C. Garrett

cc: Lyndon B. Johnson
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

EXP. PROC.
JAN 25 1967

REC 40

62-109060-4429

JAN 25 1967

Marshall Z. Wick Memo

1-27-67

57 FEB 8 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

January 20, 1967

1 - Mr. Hines

Mr. Lawrence Schiller
Investive and General Offices
Capitol Records Inc.
The Capitol Tower
Hollywood, California 90023

Dear Mr. Schiller:

Your letter dated January 16, 1967, and its enclosures have been received.

The interest which prompted you to write and the offer contained in your letter are appreciated. However, since you have made a transcript of the tape available, it does not appear necessary that arrangements be made through you for the tape to be listened to by representatives of this Bureau.

Copies of the enclosures to your letter have been furnished to Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. 20530.

Any further information you may desire to furnish to this Bureau concerning matters coming within our jurisdiction will be acted upon appropriately.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

BJH:sjk
(3)

SEE NOTE - PAGE TWO

57 FEB 8 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM

JAN 29 10 51 AM '67

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Mr. Lawrence Schiller

NOTE: Bureau is in receipt of a letter from Lawrence Schiller of Capitol Records, who taped an interview with Jack Ruby on 12/16/66 just prior to Ruby's death. Schiller enclosed a transcript of the tape and offered to make the tape available for Bureau representatives to listen to. Transcript does not contain any pertinent information not already known to the Bureau. Ruby restates his continually maintained position that he acted on impulse and there was no conspiracy.

Capitol Records has released contents of the tape in a record called "The Controversy," which is available for public purchase. It is not felt necessary that Agents listen to the tape as a result of arrangements to be made by Schiller as it may be used by him purely as a publicity stunt to give greater weight and authenticity to the record.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Schiller which would preclude responding to his letter in the above manner. Copies of enclosures to Schiller's letter being forwarded to Criminal Division via 6-94 (G-for information).

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 1-27-67

FROM : D. C. Morrell *DM*SUBJECT: ROBERT C. GARRETT
78 WEST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

By letter dated January 21st Garrett noted he had read the "Official Warren Commission Report on the Assassination of President Kennedy" and compared it with Mark Lane's book, "Rush to Judgment." He is of the opinion that the Bureau acted in an undignified and un-American manner in its investigations into some aspects of the death of Mr. Kennedy. He suggested the investigation continue to give the American public the confidence it needs in the Government's investigative agencies.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Garrett may be identical with an individual of the same name who resided at 237 West 109th Street, New York City, who received a letter dated 7-20-64 in reply to his letter concerning Sylvia Kraus.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the impertinent nature of his letter it should not be acknowledged.

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. DeLoach

BGH:mjl
(4) *mjl*

57 FEB 8 1967 *321*

10 FEB 23 1967

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC 40

4430

FBI

Date: 1/20/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060) and SAC, CINCINNATI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

OO - DALLAS

Re: MABEL BOYER

Enclosed for the Bureau and Cincinnati is one copy of a 33-page handwritten letter of Mrs. MABEL BOYER, 133 East Ward Street, Urbana, Ohio, addressed to Mr. JESSE CURRY, Chief of Police, Dallas, Texas, dated 1/10/67. This letter was furnished the Dallas Office of the FBI by now Chief of Police CHARLES BATCHELOR, Dallas, Texas, by letter dated 1/17/67.

A review of the enclosed letter of Mrs. BOYER reflects that she is a strong Republican who has an extreme dislike for the entire KENNEDY family. Her letter includes numerous inflammatory remarks concerning JACQUELINE KENNEDY and BOBBY KENNEDY. She refers to the book "The Death of A President" and rambles considerably on numerous subjects quoting various articles from newspapers, magazines and commentators.

The inclusion of the entire letter in an LHM does not appear warranted in captioned case.

LEADS

- 3 - Bureau (encl-1)
- 2 - Cincinnati (encl-1)
- 1 - Dallas

RPG:jeg
(6)

REC 40

62-109060-443

10 FEB 2 1967

C. C. WICK

Approved:

FEB 8 1967

Sent

M

Per

Special Agent in Charge

CINCINNATI

AT URBAN, OHIO: Will discretely further identify Mrs. NABEL BOYER, 133 East Ward Street, to determine if she is possibly a chronic letter writer and give consideration to whether U.S. Secret Service should be advised concerning her in view of certain inflammatory statements contained in the enclosure.

Please share this with some good people (Peter 133 East Ward Street
Chief of Police (hint) who do not want a Kennedy Dictatorship with Jan., 10, 1967 . 12:30 a.m.
headquarters want a Kennedy Dictatorship with Jan., 10, 1967 . 12:30 a.m.
Dallas, Texas, Queen Jacqueline?

my dear sir:—

I have found your name in this
on the edition of Look Magazine in Chapter two
the story, 'The Death of a President,' on page 41?

I was born in this area of Ohio July 26,
1944, so you see I have been around a while.

My ancestors on my father's side were
Iroquois Indians, on Mother's Quaker Dutch. I am
Protestant, and 99 1/100 percent Republican politically?

I heard the first report here on
his Nov., 22, 1963 that President Kennedy had been
shot — and I couldn't have cared less!

The family have been working for
such as and to some of them, three generations
back?

I was writing our Community
views some 10 to 12 miles east of here when I was
but sixteen years old — so you see my concern

community of all-to-do farmers.

I have had a lot of interest in the state of Texas. I have a nephew and family living in the vicinity of Sweetwater. My youngest son was in the U.S.A.F. during World War II. Jefferson College in St. Louis, Mo., was the direct home base or training center he was in. He was near San Antonio - Amarillo (~~Intermountain~~ ^{with flight}). He was a Commissioned 2nd Lt. and graduated a Pilot near Victoria, Tex. on Feb. 2, 1945 after his 20th. Birthday Jan. 14th. He will have another birthday this coming Saturday. My older son was in the Marine, S.O. I am lucky to say I have two sons who are veterans of World War II.

I remember the early days of Joe Kennedy, Al Capone and F. Roosevelt, bootlegging... There is a tearing and a fighting in these days. I was a big girl when Theodore Roosevelt was President of the United States. He was a good man. Since F. R. Roosevelt was elected President on the reputation of his elder relative, Theodore Roosevelt.

I have only had a TV two years, but had listened to world news on Radio nearly 40 years. My father never moved often, and I have lived at this address since Dec., 1, 1929. My younger son, coming 42 years next Saturday, was born here.

I realize the whole world is in a topsy-turvy state of affairs, and the United States nearly is.

Vice-President Richard Nixon, been elected President of the United States in Nov., 1960, the 8,000 our men and boys who have been killed in Vietnam, would be living normal lives here at home - the most of them. The 25,000 who have been wounded and maimed for life, would also be home, unscarred, unmaimed and enjoying the freedom our constitution as for provides. And the hundreds who have been lost in swamps, rivers and ocean to be eaten alive by snakes and insects, would be here where they belong. Put the blame where it belongs - on the Catholic

I am going to write here, that from Nov., 22, 1964 have honestly believed Jackie Kennedy herself, planned the elimination of her husband President John F. Kennedy?

No matter how Lee Harvey Oswald has been worked into the assassination, that did never happened without many, many months planning. If he had anything to do with it, he was hired months before it really happened.

It was common gossip all over the country they never got along together. She had left him a number of times. It was common knowledge the

persuaded her to go back to him

I have read and re-read, and there just can't be the publicity that's surrounded the Kennedy's, in the column they've had, and absolute facts be left out? From late 1963 to March 1966 there had been 172 different stories written ^{and published} about the Kennedy's. From 1946 to late 1963 I do not know, or from March 1966 to the present time, I do not know what the count is?

Jackie is not the Angel some people would have you believe. There were stories, and more stories, published about her being in Honolulu, Hawaii much of last summer. There had to be a story about Caroline cutting a foot on coral and having to walk with crutches. Another story about John-John falling backwards into a outside fire and scorching his rear end - but there was a printed story about Peter Lawford, spending much of last summer with his two children in Honolulu, Hawaii, I missed seeing it.

He told the story to Alan Ludden, or Alan Pasword when in New York in early Fall. He was flying from Honolulu, Hawaii to Paris, France and stopped briefly in New York. He belonged to Jackie's international jet set before she moved to New York in '64. He did Pierre Salinger. They still belong to the jet set. Pierre married a young French writer in late 1964.

It had arrived in early Fall 1966. Peter Lawford was flying to Paris, France to perform some ritual at a Ceremony mingling for the infant. He told Ludden he had been having a wonderful time, and would be returning to Ludden to organize a Discotheques? I heard him at Ludden's Studio Audience, and his unseen audience across the Country.

Jackie, running all over the world, being photographed early every week with a different man, is no different in any other couple.

I'm sure you know she was a "Newspaper Moll" before he met and married John F. Kennedy. She didn't have to work. She grew up in the home of her step-father ^{bro. William} in the Maryland palatial estate on the Potomac? There was a story telling of her childhood days - then the teenager? stubborn, disobedient and rude. She was a problem child when she worked on the paper she could pry, check hold up in and into wrecks, plane crashes, and murders and obviously gotten used to the sight of broken bodies and bleeding heads as she demonstrated in Dallas, Tex. Nov. 22, 1963? Her stoic attitude was one of complete satisfaction over an achievement - in its my opinion this is it. I have an average memory, but if need be I could look through my newspapers and magazines and I have them back in the early 1950s up to today?

and Bobby's. Where on the E. of Oge. Above the
church is printed: How much longer will Jackie
sacrificing for Bobby?

I heard him on TV from New York a woman on Virginia
Home Girl Talk show who had written a book concerning
his untiring efforts to promote Bobby. Virginia pre-
sumed to have forgotten Bobby was John F. Kennedy's
agee in 1959 and 1960 Campaign for President of the
United States.

and Bobby felt he was sacrificing when he was cam-
paigning for John F. Kennedy, Jackie might never have
the title of First Lady?

Bobby began his campaigning for his brother Jack in
Louis. You find a May 1965 Coronet Book, you can
find the story of Bobby's campaigning for Jack. He was
his Campaign Manager in 1956 when he ran for a seat in
Congress or state senator?

was in Chicago in Sept., 1959 and again in Sept.
The last person I talked to before I left, was the
agee of a Recreation Center in the Loop, it must have
been attached to the Palmer House. Anyway, it was mighty
late lunch at his lunch counter.

said he had fought in Germany during World War I
said he was Catholic, but had had enough of war and
went to the U.S. to get away from the dangers of war,
and he was not going to vote for John F. Kennedy, said
United States was what was when the President is

...and calls it prosperity. He said Kennedy
...probably win the election, but he wasn't going to
...him win. He said he'd give Kennedy six months to get
...United States in some kind of a war!

I copy some acknowledgments I've received from
...important people. The first from our Young
...Congressman Clarence J. Brown, Jr., of course he had
...in Urbana from early 1958 to last fall when
...moved to Maryland.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.,

July 23, 1966

Mrs. Mabel Boyer
East Ward Street
Urbana, Ohio 43078

Dear Mrs. Boyer:

I have your letter of June 29th and have
read it with much interest.

Your opinion on the current state of
things and some of our recent history is
most interesting.

Sincerely yours,
Clarence J. Brown, Jr., M.C.
Seventh Ohio District

The Christmas Card I received from the Browns
was mailed in Washington, D. C., but I recognize
my wife's handwriting.

father Congressman Clarence J. Brown, Sr. Owned
- local Atlanta Daily Citizen many years. His son came
early 1958 to be the Publisher on the paper. He still holds
title. His father passed away in Aug, 1965. He had willed
Paper Co. to his son. 2 or 3, then. Young C. J. Brown bought another!
The next acknowledgment came from the Executive Editor
The C. J. Brown, Jr. paper.

Mr. Miller, Executive Editor
Cincinnati Daily Citizen, Urbana, Ohio.

125 S. W. 10th
Urbana, Chic.

Sept. 1, 1966

Mr. Mabel C. Boyer!

I have read your letter of Aug. 3, 1966, and find many interesting interpretations of our current U.S. history. You seem to have spent considerable time reading and evaluating this information. Thank you for your letter and your opinions on these matters.

Sincerely,
Clair E. Miller

I read in our Hoboken Daily Citizen about
"Kennedy flipping her lid," because Man-
ter had "let the cat out of the bag."

and she would be embarrassed if it were published. I thought they might not have heard she had Peter Ford with her in Honolulu last summer. I wrote the Executive Editors of Look Magazine who are Andrew Cowles and William Attwood. I covered the activities of all the Kennedys, with emphasis on Jackie. The not too distant future putting her name on the presidential election ballots and "poof" will go our Constitution. The following is the acknowledgment from Look

A Publication of Cowles Communications, Inc.,
488 Madison Avenue New York, N.Y. 10022

December 22, 1966

Mrs. Isabel Boyer
133 East Ward Street
Cincinnati, Ohio - 45208

Dear Mrs. Boyer:

Thank you for your letter regarding the Kennedy family.

The editors read with interest your account of the activities of the family, and your conjecture as to its future plans.

Cordially,

Anne Cecil

Assistant to the Editors.

Jackie had never met Astronaut Lt. Col. John H. Glenn until after Feb. 20, 1962. He had orbited the earth three times. Splashed down in the Atlantic. Picked up and taken to their scheduled Island for 2 to 4 days physical examinations. He was being escorted back to Cape Canaveral by Vice President L.B. Johnson, and the first landing on the Florida Coast, found Jackie waiting with her daughter Caroline, to meet the United States Hero here. She was saying "Her child, to get right to use" Glenn to get Cape Canaveral in her name? Oh yes, Glenn's family, wife and teenage son and daughter, and his parents were at the Air Base to meet Glenn. That, meant nothing to Jackie. The place for her and her daughter to meet a stranger, the new U.S. Hero, was at the White House. Glenn had earned an appearance at the White House, and Jackie had in mind, getting the United States new project changed to her name? The persons turning the millions of dollars worth (could be in the billions of dollars worth of land, buildings, roads, bridges, etc., to the Kennedy's, have rocks in their hands. John F. Kennedy never did anything spectacular. All the projects that have been given the Kennedy name, would have been better placed with the names of all the astronauts.

Somewhere between Feb. 20, 1962 and Nov. 22,

she was flying to his city and would be his
next? She set the date? When the time came
for her to go, she sent him word she was too ill to
travel and would have to cancel her trip? He lost
time getting her information in the news, as he
knew she was lying to him. He was watching her
on TV, having a "ball", water-skiing with the United States
astronaut Lt. Col. John H. Glenn.

The Brazilia President said their pictures were all over
the Americas, in magazine covers, as well as in the maga-
zine pictures. He was very critical over the behavior of the
President of the United States? The self-styled
"The Angel in a Bikini", throwing herself at the
astronaut. Jackie hadn't been able to get a seat in the
space ship, but she was going to have her name go-
down in history in connection with the flight, or burst
her brain trying. Somewhere in that Library at Harvard
University and the John F. Kennedy Arts and Science
Building in Washington, D.C., (both probably) will be
copies of books on the Space Project with their names
in the "Founders of God only knows what?" You
know Bobby has taken Glenn on a number of
trips. Bobby always has Sandra Fenwick and a
dozen other writers with him. Glenn wouldn't be

Kennedy would get a story and credit it
himself?

The first 4 chapters of Manchester's story of "The
th of a President", one of the teachers in Ballin told
pupils they could not watch the Parade on Nov, 22, 1963.
she was not going or if she did, she'd spit in President
Kennedy's face? I couldn't think of a better way for decon-
ple to have treated him - The Kennedys are all Nazis?
ton, Ohio put up a \$2,000,000.00 Union Building in Pres-
John F. Kennedy's name. They stole the idea on 10H30-TV
The Dayton University is strictly Roman Catholic.
it was a Sunday Dayton Daily News. I bought Nov, 22, 1964
I found reason to believe Jackie planned the assassin-
ion of her husband. I knew it would be filled with Kenned-
ch? I found more than I had anticipated. I was the
at I knew, both Jackie and baby Bird had been questioned
the Warren Investigators? Copies of their testimonies were
the Sunday papers. That was a year to the day after Kennedy
- shot.

There was a full column about the near \$5,000.00 letter-
di in Dayton had somehow acquired - to send Bobby on
a Library Fund. Children went out on the Expressway
to money, where for any other reason they would have
en, sent to Juvenile Court. They went where nobody in-
approved to walk or ride a bicycle. They collected bottles
and junk, etc. and everything a penny, 5,
line could be managed. There was much in

I had seen pictures of her every week and they were in black.

Before Nov. 22, 1963, the same Newscast the Reporter (the White House) used his entire radio time covering activities of Jackie, the same time he told of her saying she was ill and couldn't go to South America. He told of her making an Art Gallery of the White House foyer and instructed a Secretary to tell the newsmen there'd be no more news gathering from that dept. He said he had 150 rooms, and could make Art Galleries of 2 dozen them and it would be more practical. The Foyer was handy for the news reporters to get in out of the frigid winter weather and the torrid summer days. Some of the reporters had been there through the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, and they had no worries with Joe Truman and Marie Eisenhower. He said Jackie was aware of the fact a lot of her loose living was being put into print.

He said there was always plenty of news outside the White House. An inlaw of one of the Kennedy brothers who just had a painful experience, said she was just sitting in her living room. Had a feeling she was being watched. She looked toward the door and saw a big man, big watching her, when he realized she knew he was there he went to her, twisted and broke her wrist.

Negro, and they have the highest crime rate
of any City in this nation?

Real soon after Kennedy was elected President of the U.S.
James Meredith was on Radio Meet-The-People on WJEC
New York. He said - had Richard Nixon been elected,
there wouldn't have been a Negro Crusade for Civil
Rights. He said John F. Kennedy had used it in his
Platform. Had promised the Negro all the rights the
white people had, if they'd vote for him and they expect
d to hold him to his promises. end quote.

In another Magazine that re-told the story about the birth
of Patrick Bouvier Kennedy and its dying, Jackie told her
sister had taken hold of the little basket to keep the funeral
director from taking it to its burial place. (Which is true).
On the first Sunday after the baby was buried, that
Jackie was able to go Yachting, this is how, and they
were? When they came back on the beach, there were
half a dozen or more couples of them - and following
were the group of news reporters.

The reporters carried microphones. They said
the Kennedys had one in their Party who would lie
down in the sand and as the rest came to him
they'd step over him. When the last one had done so
he'd get up and turn a head and lie down so they
step over him again. The reporter said Jackie joined

They were sure President John F. Kennedy would
be re-elected. They knew J.F.K. had notified LBJ in
early 1961, that in case he J.F.K. were re-elected in 1964
LBJ would become Vice-President and Bobby U.S.
Sen. and he had left L.B.J. very unhappy.
They had their discussion to the point that one more line
they would have been using the word Dictatorship
changed to the Plane Crash that took the life of Ray
Marshall? And soon their time was used up?

Had heard the Press Conference they were discussing.
Reporter asked President Kennedy if an investigation would
be held to determine if there had been a sabotage? The President
answered: "No, the pressures of a busy world cannot be re-
versed over the loss of one man?" The men on WOL did
not think much of the President's attitude. They felt there
should have been an investigation.

From that instant I heard President Kennedy had been
killed until I read Lady Bird's testimony in the Nov. 22,
1964 Washington Daily News, I believed LBJ had maneuvered
to get the seat he had planned on, so many, many years?
According to Lady Bird's testimony, it was Jackie who
decided the Caravan would go the Viaduct way?
I said: Jackie had worn a pink wool suit; Dallas
was dreadfully hot and Jackie decided they'd go
the Viaduct way where there was some shade?

There was more to Lady Bird's testimony but the
one established who decided they'd go the Viaduct way
and quote

Everyone in the country (or nearly everyone) knew that when Joe Kennedy put his son in the White House he intended for him to stay.

You probably read author J. F. E. Haley's book, "A Man Looks at the Presidency - a study in illegitimate power?" I hadn't until after Nov. 3, 1964. One was given me at our publican Headquarters on Election Day.

I had heard on radio that President Kennedy had told J. F. E. in Feb. 1961 that come the Nov. 1964 election and he, J. F. E. was re-elected, he was going to appoint brother Bobby Vice-President of the U.S. and Teddy W. S. Litt, Jr. by 1968 Bobby would be eligible to take over the Presidency and Teddy was as close to being President of the U.S. as he would ever get - and he may as well start looking for another job. That Teddy's political career was at its end?

One night I heard this subject discussed on WFLW radio in Cincinnati. The station I was listening to when I heard the President had been shot.

The three men have been on WFLW many years. One man has been the station attorney besides important TV shows, and news. Another is the station meteorologist, and the third on from midnight till dawn with music and news for American Airlines. My radio isn't working. Haven't for nearly 2 years, so I don't know what's on WFLW radio any more. That night on "News View" they discussed the 3

Radio Station that evening. He said he had been riding in the car directly behind the Kennedy's and Connally's. He said they were traveling 25 miles per hour when the President was shot. He said after the President was taken to the hospital, (or Plane) he, (the agent) was in the window on the 6th floor of the Book Bldg., from where he went to the theatre where Oswald was captured, and killed; Oswald never went from that 6th story window of the Book Bldg., to the theatre where he was captured in the way people said he had — and there needed to be a lot more investigating done. He said they had changed routes, etc. and quite.

There was more to his talk on radio but the above establishes his connections with the President, and that Oswald had not gone from the Book Depository (if he was there) to the theatre in the time people said he had. Here in Chic we heard Marina tell 3 different stories about how she and Oswald lived, about the guns — where he lived and where she lived, and every time she told a different tale.

A man by the name of Jack Guynn is a College Professor in Cincinnati and he too is a very capable speaker on WLL Radio. He is very conservative with his views, but when Chief Justice Earl Warren began talking about taking Marina to Washington D.C., Guynn said Chief Justice Warren was going to take Oswald's pretty wife behind closed doors in Washington to ask her the same

I know Jackie dictated this story is something. She has
 3 children. Bobby has their 10th child, something like
 Rabbit Hatch, then Jackie has put into her story information
 about Oswald's ability to breed, or just entertain sexually.
 I know about the Kennedy's New Frontier on the whole west
 of Las Vegas, Nevada. I know they have Casinos, night
 clubs and places of Prostitution? They have Night Clubs where
 he can't get a job unless they go on the floor in the nude?

Just a thought here of a juvenile who was on the right track. He was my Grandson who spent a number of years in Battle Creek, Mich. There were two of them. Their mother was my daughter. She was in Ft. Worth from late Nov., 1943 to April 1944. She had gone to Texas for her health. She went to the Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corp., to get work. They were all on one of their Government Courses where they Cranned 1 year of Aeronautical Engineering in 3 months. She was one of the signed up, and one of 8 to stick to the finish. Her health didn't hold out.

included in his book to J. Edgar Hoover - and
in illegitimate power, that both Lyndon B. Johnson and Lady Bird
Johnson were involved up to their necks with Billie Sol
ites?

Next, on about Nov., 18, 1964 - J.B.J. Edgar Hoover "blew
his top", and said: "Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr. is the most
notorious liar in the nation, and I don't intend to be
pressured by higher-ups - either!"

Hoover's book was published long before Nov., 1964? So
Hoover's statement about King wasn't in his book?

In case you have read Haley's book you'll know he
inferred from cover to cover, S.B.J. realized he was only
breath away from the Presidency of the United States

From Nov., 22, 1963 to Nov., 22, 1964 - my way of putting it
was that S.B.J. realized he was only a few split seconds
and a bullet or two, maybe three, from the
Presidency of the United States - that nobody would
suspect him.

My conclusion was on Nov., 22, 1964 the student
with the loaded revolver could have been Johnson's
fireworks, but somebody beat him to the draw?

I think Johnson's reaction indicated he was as
surprised and shook up as anybody. I thought
he sounded like he was both guilty and surprised.

Actually, I was convinced Jackie had set up the plans? at that Lady Bird intended to put in the clues, Halcyon told in his book about the maneuvering Lady Bird did while they were beating some body out of about three judicial positions, so Lady Bird is the clever person. President L.B. Johnson would love for her achievements?

Not long ago it was reported, the Johnsons are worth \$14,000,000.00 (Fourteen million dollars) more than they were in late Fall of 1968?

Perhaps he sold the Space Project and the huge new library and Science Building in Washington D.C., and schools, colleges, Roads and Bridges to the Kennedys?

And as for Chief Justice Earl Warren, here's some information that was published in The Councilor, a Shreveport, La., publication. It was given to me last Labor Day. There's a $4\frac{3}{4} \times 4$ inch picture included.

London - Grosvenor Square is where the Rothschilds and their lieutenants live. If you wait a while in this tiny but expensive corner of London, you will see the crowned heads of Europe, the emperors of Russia and the mercurial prince of New York darting in and out for reason and instructions.

Recently a cameraman caught this interesting photo of Earl Warren in Grosvenor Square as he unexpectedly (it is reported) ran into New Nelson Rockefeller and Nelson, Jr.

Major decisions regarding the world's future are often made in Grosvenor Square, or Tel Aviv when the Rothschilds are vacationing there. Warren frequently vacations behind the Iron Curtain with Khrushchev.

In this paper at the top of a page in large print it says: Readers crack silence on Martin Luther King as theft ring

Another huge headline: Nephew of Red Spy gives \$1,000.00 to Lyndon Johnson. The man is Alfred Stern? The top of this paper is 71103, Shreveport, La.

Westbrook Pegler has a large section of one printed July 66. His picture is with his article. The heading: America's 1 Columnist Offers Irreverent Appraisal of an Improper Historian. Pegler writes: I could despise Bobby Kennedy from sitting position. I'll copy his first paragraph:

This country, indeed the world, is badly overstocked with Bobs Kennedy, whose total elimination from politics and the human race by violence similar and equal to that which he inflicted on Oxford Miss, would be a boon to the United States of America. My first meeting with Bobby gave me, were confidence that there never was a human being, if such he be, more easily to be hated. I felt that I could despise Bobby from a sitting position and on short notice for no worse reason than his natural, consummate nastiness and bad manners. These were new to me although I had met Graham and Joe and Jackie, the shrine of each patriot's frustration.

I had not then nor have I since encountered anyone with this acute, easy, limber gift of innate repulsiveness, expressed principally in indifference and dishonesty which seemed to be instinctive. The Kennedys, paid about this country an awareness of Bobby's winsome traits by means of an organized publicity campaign. For reasons of her own which were not frankly confided to the American people, Jackie identifies herself more and more prominently with her brother-in-law. And, as Bobby daily fosters of her publicity available, substitution which surrounded the whole Kennedy family.

her husband had deserted her and the children. She was
in Sept., 1938 to other Oct., 1939. He left early 1942, she
one house Dec., 1, 1943 on her way to Japan. The children were there
she was gone, she was at most of the summer and fall and
away in Nov., 1944. Their father seemed to come out of the
there and took them Dec., 1, 1948 back to Battle Creek, then in 1950
law got him for beating a woman who had been helping him.
the older one worked a part time job during his senior year of high
school and paid \$10.00 per week room and board. He signed up with the
Battle Creek Enquirer to have its to be part in their 10th Annual
Contest. He studied Architecture in school and worked for Haugh-
ch & Williams (Civil Architects) during the summer. His entry
the Contest was a Plan of Architecture. He won 1st prize
the boy in April 1957. He was given \$100.00 Savings Bond
scholarship to College. He made a reservation for the May trip. He
won 1st prize in the boys dept. He, and the girl who won 1st
prize were awarded a 3 day trip by Plane to Washington, D.C.,
back. They had a lady chauffeur from Battle Creek and a
luncheon host in Washington. The reason I'm including this
information they had their pictures taken in Washington
Bath there in the May 23, 1957 Newspapers. Under the
pictures is printed: Japs In YJ meet Japs In F.B.I.
you guessed it? With his royal highness the one and
only F.B.I. J. Edgar Hoover? He has had 4 years in the
army and is back living on the West Coast of California
the other one was a straight A student. He won a 2 yr.
scholarship to College. He is still in Battle Creek. Both are
married. The older one has two children. The younger one-3.

on getting back on the Kennedy topic. During the

121. Radio telling about the Police Officer T. J. just going to
theatre, tried to corner Oswald, and Oswald shot and killed
him. Later, I heard a young man was found in the crowd
with a loaded revolver. They said he was taken to Police Station
questioned, and released - because he was a student, and
friend of the L.B. Johnson family?

would assume the same could happen in any state if
President of the United States instructed a man with a
loaded revolver be set free. Without orders from the President
in Ohio, the man, (student or not) would have been
picked up and processed through Court.

I recall when Chief Justice Warren announced his investigation
into the Kennedy assassination was completed. He

said: we have been given information we cannot include
the records, now, perhaps not in our life time?

Just before last, Henry J. Taylor ^{was} in his degraded article
included the above incident, and said people wanted to

know what Warren couldn't include in the records?
I think it was in the first half of September 1964 that

Warren made the announcement, (I have heard it was Sept. 11)
I recall an agent had been found dead on a porch

and at the rear of Billie Sol Estes Ranch. Had five
bullet wounds in his body, yet he was buried as a

suicide. Some authority had his body returned to
victim? I didn't

marrying him. This office girl in the city room
Washington Times-Herald, had married into one of the sta-
ble families in Boston and was carried over the threshold
national police by a young politician with a crack in his back
on Harry D. Truman had rejected on the ground of immaturity
and justice.
There is much, much more to Rogers article. Too
long to copy to its end.

Wed., January 11, 1967 - 11:30 A.M.

saw and heard President Lyndon B. Johnson making
speech to the state. When Ed. Brooke Everett Kirkham
goes for things Johnson says, I'm pretty sure Johnson has
the right thing. The same when Gerald Ford and Taft
travel by clapping.

ever, I'm not sure they know how many foreigners are
permitted to come, how many the administration
ethically sending planes and ships to bring the force
to the United States, and giving them citizenship papers
their arrival, and not complying with the law to make
wait an already decided period of years for the citizenship
papers?

is one dead President Kennedy started. In the spring of
1964 when so many Radio stations and papers were begging
homes and accommodations for Cuban Refugees, my
place has 15 rooms and falling apart - so I decided to offer
exchange living quarters for Carpenter, painting and
other work. It was not necessary to put my place

them about my offer.

They sent me the address of the ^{official} Cuban Refugee Center, and wrote to them and explained my offer and desire to exchange living quarters for work?

They mailed me a huge envelope full of printed material - brochures and pamphlets, and a "form" to be filled out, in case somebody had something luxurious to share with the refugees from Cuba?

The refugees could only be placed through Churches and Red Cross Centers. After the forms were filled out, they had to be turned in to Churches, Red Cross Centers, or returned to the official Cuban Refugee Center on Biscayne Blvd., in Miami, Fla. The bottom of each form was printed: Unavailable, Refugees experienced in house-keeping and farm service.

There were already 500,000 of them who Kennedy had ordered and ships for. On the first page of the highly glossy brochure, was the picture of the John F. Kennedy's, the kids, and the two children? He knew the Cubans were Catholic. He decided that each married refugee would be given \$100.00 cash per month, shelter? A free place to live, Transportation? Free traveling accommodations anywhere in the U.S. including Alaska and Hawaii. By the way, if they wished, they could ride train, Bus or auto - wherever at their will.

Kennedy said all single Cuban refugees, 18 years and older would be given \$60.00 cash per month, shelter and transportation? The same kind the married refugees would receive. The brochure and smaller pamphlets had pictures of many of the refugees and the Cuban Refugee Center.

were decided to go to a royal promenade
here were no housekeepers, no farmers, plumbers or
carpenters nor painters, no gardeners, or contractors or
street workers. No janitors or truck drivers. No clergymen.
No cooks, waitresses, because they were Cuban million-
aires, maybe a few multi-millionaires from whom Castro
confiscated all their wealth? They had kept servants, mulatto
hands of all descriptions - and where do you think he may
have gotten his ideas from?

Perhaps it's been two or three months ago that during a
monthly, 30-minute news-cast between 6:30 and 7:00 P.M.
they brought a reporter in from Madrid, Spain? They were
in a huge assembly building, all the people handsomely
tired. The current news was, the Jews are again being
allowed to live in Spain - after being run out of Spain
by the Catholics, 600 years ago?

You know what was done to my Indian ancestors
crucified in, stockades and concentrated by whom?
Since America was discovered, there have been foreign
ers coming in, and running over the ones who belong
here?

The Kennedy's back during (or before) World War I, had
the idea of turning the world.

During World War II, the Commanding Officer at the
top of the Dept. of the United States Air Force, was the
son of a German who fought in Kaiser Wilhelm's army
during World War I. He was established in the new
Air Force Dept. Building called Air Service Command
Office Air Force Base

and Patterson Co., B. were merged. They would have
cause of their continued expansion, and both on the
thrust of Dayton. It was a brilliant idea that be-
gged and nearly every mile that was between them,
been built up. The Government owns many, many
lands of acres through that area. It is said to be the
greatest Air Force Base in the world.

body but the President of the United States, and a
secret, would have placed the German officer at the
stop. It was his job to know where every U.S. Plane
the world, was. How many went out in battle, and how
many returned.

perhaps you saw pictures of President F.D. Roosevelt
and Sir Winston Churchill in Sunday papers not too
many months ago, and read the accompanying article.
I told to Churchill had used his diary (Churchill) to write
book. The diary Churchill kept during World War II, the
story Churchill had made was the reason for the special
publicity. It was about the disinterest President F.D.
Roosevelt had developed over the outcome of the war?
Churchill noted Roosevelt's disinterest, and made the
story in his diary at the time Roosevelt took off
his Georgia White House and suddenly passed
away. I was of the opinion then, he committed
suicide and as time passes I have a deeper

friendship and business associations between
the F.D. Roosevelt, the Joe Kennedy, and Adolph Hitler.
I do not know your age, but if you are old enough
remember back in the early 1930's, you may remember
about the Protestant missionaries in China being brutally
killed. Protestant missionaries in many parts of the world
over the years been robbed, raped, and murdered. In
China in the 1930's many missionaries were ordered
out of their country.

The situation seemed very near to a lot of Albana people,
because one of our substantial families were sharing a
son-in-law and daughter, or missionaries in China.
If their four children was born in China, they were
killed, so they said, to get out of China alive. The father
moved his family back to Granville, Ohio and began teaching
at Kenyon University. (Granville is a short distance
north of Newark, Ohio.)

Could you check the airplanes and find they are
equipped with lights and other gadgets made at the
Grimes Mfg. Co. in Albana, Ohio? The plant is only 5
blocks from here. The Grimes were paupers while he worked
to get his lights perfected and a Patent on them and the
Government took over his Project during World War II and
in 1950 Grimes was worth \$14,000,000.00 (fourteen million
dollars). You would have to get a book to get an idea
what number of enterprises from here to the lower

fortune - ad. t. c. up by leaps - l. friends
built enterprises in Ft. Lauderdale and Miami.
He and Mrs. Grimes spend most of their time in Ft.
had three daughters. All married and have established
here. His oldest daughter divorced a drinking husband.
second daughter's husband is a big official at the Co. Plant.
youngest daughter's husband is an Attorney. Their father
left his enterprise in Arkana, Ohio - in good hands.
Mr. Grimes was in the Jr. O. U. A. M. Home at Tiffin, Ohio.
away from the home when he was 11 years old. I know
married in Detroit, to the Secretary Bookkeeper Head Stenog-
her at the J. I. Hudson Department Store. They moved to
Ohio in 1930 and went through the worst poverty human
age ever went through. Their cars and furniture was taken
from them a number of times. She told me he would have
been up on his light a number of times to get a job and
to work to provide his family with the essentials of
life. She said she knew the lights would eventually be
paid and she wouldn't listen to him giving up. We were among
the business people he owed. My husband didn't sue him
several did. After he had money coming in, he not only
paid those who hadn't sued him, but the ones who did.
Of course Astronaut Glenn was from Ohio, and had
nothing to do with the gadgets that went in his space
ship but the little green light he was to use if he had

because my son has worked hard
15 years (will be in March) in a Government Con-
trolled Corporation. The U.S.A.E. Trucks are contin-
ually running between here and Cincinnati, (Cleveland,
St. Louis, Mo., (McDonalds Corp.) and Houston, Texas.
5:00 a.m. Thurs., Jan., 12, 1967

I have tried very hard to go to sleep, but seldom
when I would like to. I have been told several years
ago to sleep however. I am - normally. Whether 10 o'clock
at night, or 10:00 a.m. I do have a heart condition that
won't stand sleeping pills. So I sleep when I can. I
all people I hate my bed because I can sleep my best
hours I want to be doing something else.

I have read considerable, besides writing

B. J. Dec., 1965, there had been over a million Cuban
Refugees brought to the U.S. L.B. Johnson has car-
ried on with plans started by John F. Kennedy, and
bringing Cubans to the U.S. is a big one.

When it was known all during the Fall in 1965
supplies were not reaching Viet Nam, the Planes
and ships were being used to bring Cubans to the
U.S. Then President Johnson talked of cutting back
on Air Force Bases, including the Wright-Patterson
between here and Dayton.

20 1st Air Force

He was promoted to the rank of Major.
July 12, 1961.

I asked him a year ago Dec., what he thought of
the President's ordering the cut-back on the C-7.B.A?
He said the areas being closed had not had any planes
in them for a long time. That there was a shortage of planes
even if there was not a shortage of planes, there was in fact
and there would not be pilots to fly the planes, even if there
were plenty of planes. Said it was like closing a room that
was not in use?

In this new Jan., 14, 1967 Look Magazine that
carried the story "The Death of a President" I have found
among the Letter Column, one from a woman or some-
body in Florida. It is as follows:

The Negroes must for the sake of society be uplifted from
this horrible degradation ... We pour money across the pier,
a great deal of which is not appreciated or consumed in the
useful manner intended. For sheer contrast to what Hector
Black faces, here in Miami, money from the Federal Govern-
ment is in abundance for the Cuban Refugee program ...
The weekly tab is now running \$1 million for the U. S. Tax
payer. ... Does anybody else in the U. S. know this, but
Miami? The Negro certainly deserves at least as
much as a foreigner.

R. W.
Hialeah, Fla.

end copy.

Before closing I want to include to my opinion
the Catholics through Sen. Bobby Kennedy when he
was in Southern Africa, planned the stabbing of the
Prime Minister. By the time Jackie got out of Spain
where she visited last spring, Spain and Portugal
were having serious trouble.

Regarding to your Police Dept.,
that got endless criticisms after the Kennedy
assassination.

Al D. Stephen Young from Ohio, said he
thought the Officers, especially the Secret Service
Agents, should be reprimanded, treated severely or
fired. Some, because they had been in night clubs?

Many people do not know President John
F. Kennedy had a Bar installed in the White House
before the Nursery for his children. I heard Ray
Schere (White House Correspondent) telling about the
Bar while it was being installed. Time Magazine
covered President John F. Kennedy's White House; Jan
February 12, 1961 on page 15. Covered the Bar and Jan
of informant it was stocked with

Joe Kennedy and President F.D. Roose-
velt had two ship loads of illegal liquor in New
York Harbor when F.D.R. abolished prohibition.
Nobody should care how many Kennedys
get out of it.

P. After Gov. Connally was in to say we
people who disapprove the Chief Justice
Earl Warrens Report on the Kennedy assassin-
ation are scavengers". I wrote to him:

I would assume he got so much mail the
State House and other State buildings would
hardly hold the letters he would receive from
more "scavengers" from all over the Country.

Wm. M. Boyer.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE OMAHA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 1/5/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 8/27 - 12/30/66
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY		REPORT MADE BY GEORGE D. WATT	TYPED BY db
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES

Bureau airtel to Omaha dated 8/3/66.
 Omaha daily teletypes to the Director 8/27/66 - 9/3/66.
 Omaha airtel to Chicago dated 9/13/66.
 Omaha airtel to the Director dated 9/22/66.
 Bureau letter to Omaha dated 12/22/66.
 Omaha airtel to the Director 12/30/66.

- P -

LEADS

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Will search indices on individuals residing your division who attended National Convention and furnish pertinent information, where located, to Chicago.

Case has been pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

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(See cover page B)

2 - Omaha (100-6890)

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - 113th MI Group, Omaha, Nebraska
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1 - OSI, Offutt Air Force Base, Nebraska

Report of: SA GEORGE D. WATT
Date: 1/5/67

Office: Omaha

Field Office File #: 100-6890

Bureau File #: 100-439048

Title: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE
STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

SDS National Convention held at Clear Lake, Iowa, 8/27/66 through 9/1/66 with quarterly National Council meeting following on 9/2 and 3/66. Approximately 400 persons in attendance at convention. Constitutional amendments and resolutions passed by National Convention set forth along with list of registered delegates to convention. NICK EGLESON of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, elected President of SDS; CARL DAVIDSON of Lincoln, Nebraska, elected Vice President; and NANCY BANCROFT elected National Secretary. During convention at workshop on working with communists it was stated, "The question is no longer whether or not we should work with communists but how we can work together. In working together we can cause the revolution sooner."

S/ [Signature] P [Signature]

Details:

This investigation is directed solely towards establishing the extent of Communist Party (CP), USA, infiltration of the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). The Federal Bureau of Investigation is not interested in the legitimate activities of SDS.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP I

**Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification**

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

when the SDS talks to people at the defense plants they are talking to poor people who for the first time in several years have a good job, and telling them not to work is telling them not to feed, clothe, and house their families. Arguing with students on an intellectual basis has no effect on them because they do not know war.

The SDS should resist the draft because it touches them very deeply. The SDS should convert others to their viewpoint. The SDS should not use big and splashy programs like the International Days of Protest, but rather small and individual chapter programs. These programs should offer the students who are frustrated something creative to do. Marching does not break the people out of their boxes. SDS should build up solid chapters. SDS should not design vast programs for ABC, NBC, or CBS, but should get organizers out to local chapters and create confrontations. SDS should tie all the people together with imaginative programs to resist the draft. There should be lots of campus travelers for SDS.

In the afternoon there was a workshop on the KENNEDY assassination. It was conducted by JEFF SHERO. He told of many inaccuracies in the WARREN report. MARVE GARSON of Berkeley told of a person in California having 5,000 bumper stickers printed up that say, "Did LBJ kill JFK?" These bumper stickers were to be distributed later in the fall. It was announced that on November 22, 1966, a group, yet unnamed, was going to picket the Congressional Library and demand that the WARREN Commission be reopened and new people be appointed to handle the case. They would also demand that some documents, which were not to be opened for seventy-five years, be made public immediately.

In the evening there was a workshop on working with communists. The panelists were CARL BLOICE and BETTINA APTHEKER of the Communist Party and JARED ISRAEL and JEFF GORDEN of the Progressive Labor.

BETTINA was the first speaker, and she explained that she was disturbed that ideas about communists are less than true and often manipulative. She stated that a dialogue should be created between communist and noncommunist members of various organizations.

Party (MFDP). He said this story was a lie, particularly comments concerning SNCC leaders and MFDP convention at Atlantic City, New Jersey.

There were supposed to be workshops on both August 28 and 29, 1966, in the morning, but they apparently were not held because the panel started late.

After lunch a Marxism workshop was held. BOB ^{US} ~~GOTTLIER~~ was supposed to be the moderator for the workshop but did not show up at the convention. Therefore, JERRY LONG from the Free University of New York took over. There were about five people present, including STEVE GREENBERG from Berkeley. LONG sort of rambled and answered questions. The first comment LONG made was that STALIN said that revolutions in small countries over all the world could consolidate the capitalist power and then they could destroy the Russians if they consolidated at that time, so he wanted to suppress the revolutions. The next thing he said was that the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) is more difficult to work with than the Progressive Labor Party (PLP). He said the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) is really the YSA. The YSA is just a front. He mentioned that the Du Bois Club is really and truly run by the Communist Party, USA. He and GREENBERG agreed quite precisely that a violent revolution would occur probably within the next forty years as a result of what he called the "arms of octopus" being cut off internationally. What he meant here was that our economic footholds in other countries will be destroyed and also he expects us to get beaten in Vietnam; all these defeats will, along with automation, prepare the people in this country for a revolution that will probably be violent. He said that a military coup is possible in an economic crisis, such as a sudden fall in the stockmarket.

^{D.C.}
^{CHAS}
^{B.} The next workshop was on the KENNEDY assassination moderated by JEFF SHERO, Vice President of the SDS. He began the workshop rambling about FBI Agents in his midst, and then he and MARVIN GARSON were primarily concerned with the discussion that went on. Essentially what they said was that President JOHNSON seems to be involved in what was obvious to them, a plot to kill President KENNEDY. They said that at least several people were involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY and that the WARREN Report is highly inaccurate, probably an

intentional cover-up. As evidence they noted that the bullet that supposedly hit KENNEDY and CONNOLLY was completely undamaged, unscratched, and also, according to them, the trajectory of the bullet required its bouncing off things within these men that should have caused it to be deformed. They believe that JOHNSON may very well have been behind the assassination. Other possibilities they cite are that some wealthy Texans planned the assassination and what they want is a complete new investigation and they want to see the X-rays and have all the evidence hauled up.

Another workshop attended by OM T-2 was on "Violence and Nonviolence." The initial tone of the whole discussion was that violence has no place in any activities of SDS or related groups, except in the area of self-defense, particularly in the South. There was a lot of argument as some people felt that nonviolence was the best approach in any circumstances. DUNCAN RAY from San Francisco SDS discussed at length the Port Chicago demonstration as an example of nonviolence.

That evening, August 29, 1966, there was a panel moderated by HAL BENESON. There was a workshop working with communists, and BETTINA APTEKER, CARL BLOICE, and a group of other people were involved in that. It went on until 2:00 a.m. The communists were certainly not particularly welcome. It was described by one of those present as being a "red baiting" session. One of the points discussed was should CP members or PLP members be allowed to join SDS or hold offices within SDS. There was a lot of argument about that, most of which was that they should not be allowed to hold these offices because it was felt that they could receive orders secretly from their other organization to influence SDS in a manner contrary to the general goals of SDS.

On Wednesday, August 31, 1966, there was a Plenary Session with reports by CARL OGLESBY, JACK SHERO, and all of the officers. These speeches will probably be summarized in "New Left Notes" shortly. "New Left Notes" of August 24, 1966, set forth proposed articles for discussion at the convention and various viewpoints which had been submitted, prior to the convention. During the Plenary Session there was a financial report and after that the resolutions began to be submitted. During the session a large number of

1872

Mr. Kennedy could have been misled and I believe he was misled during
the way the trip to Dallas was planned. Note: During the proposed
advance trip is it possible government officials or the Communists knowing
Oswald to be a potential ^{Notes to: Mr. Pierre Salinger}murderer (or in advance a murderer) could be
using the Presidential trip for the purpose of Kennedy's assassination?
Note: What could Oswald do here in Texas? Note: Governor Connally
HAD offered the route, not enough time. Note: HAD. there is a
suspicion of delay for a purpose in HAD. if Governor Connally thing
is the most sincere desire to be informal in his trip, in his interest
only in the democratic party delegates even though Mr. Kennedy liked
to meet public people. Do you believe it necessary for the route
at that date? and Route, then there a fixed moment, or clock time
^{Notes to: Mr. Pierre Salinger}for the route to pass by the Bush Depository, during the lunch
period in the Depository? Were there any high frequency electronic waves
around Mr. Kennedy within a circle of a mile, (as you know the human
brain is on electricity and a electronic beam or sound can damage a
brain, or impair its function or lose consciousness; you have probably seen
a high electronic pulse come from a television set, and know a dog
or animal to go wild when subjected to a high electronic frequency.
Could Oswald and Ruby's brain been subjected? Note: Get names of
persons that lived in the area of Ruby and Oswald's home; and employees
of the Depository and the area of Ruby's neighborhood, and investigate persons
using electronic equipment and studying or had knowledge of mental
telepathy. Is it possible Ruby was killed by another person's brain
he stated in effect in the Warren Report. (as you know there are other

Sept 11 1933

signs
on top of
perpetrator

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mentally, since a murder? Ruby's psyche. ^{signs} on top of perpetrator

Case a twin human being through transferred a message a few miles away to another twin relative. ^{for instance Selander the telepathist} in a sense this is dangerous and dangerous security of applied for criminal or evil purposes. Note: Ruby stated his intent on turn brought him to the Dallas police station after his telegram about Henry (could telegram be a code) as a signal to another person? Note: Ruby's mental condition concerning his thoughts of the assassination the day he wrote revenge the dates 22, 25, 24, was Ruby being directed to automatically ^{formed} a psychological condition to shoot Oswald, Ruby knowing the Dallas Police would. Legally the case of that matter, and Ruby having a gun in the police station, knowing he would be arrested for murder of a person; even though Ruby said: "something must be done about it" (the Kennedy case) and saving him from going to court, these statements are suspicious. probably its direct a prior sentence, after the shooting incident. At the Oswald and Ruby post-mortem, autopsy examination was their blood analyzed for any imbalanced physical or chemical fluid to cause a temporary insanity. Note: the pills Ruby was taking orally. Note: This woman Lavinia had suggested there was a job at the Ritz-Carlton and Inger would any convenient and directed and persuasive and before Oswald had taken the job, who was the other person that left that job on the 6th floor? or was there always a job open at that certain office? Is this possible to be subjected by another person's mental will to perform an act of physical movements or words without the subject knowing mentally he is being influenced by the other person's brain-will? What would Oswald do lose his office job?

In the cause of Justice I hope I have been of some valuable assistance for Mr. Kennedy and I know if he were alive he would agree about this letter, for a man who raised Liberty to its highest degree for the United States he cannot Liberty to be Liberty, and Freedom to be Freedom and Mr. Kennedy sealed this with the United States and religiously to God and no Communist or any other subversive people could exploit or alter his sealed democracy for those two special privileges in America that will never fail even though they are being endangered this century. and truly Mr. Kennedy did not shrink from defending Freedom in its hour of maximum danger Mr. Kennedy was a great righteous responsibility to humanity and a humanitarian to the people of the world. I am still proud and amazed in wonder and awe how did Mr. Kennedy cause such friendship among Nations and Trust and Peace when there was war, credit this is John McGeorge Bundy, Mr. Oliver Palmer, Mr. Theodore White and the many others who guided the United States in a new democracy.

(Two paragraphs)

I suspect and doubt Lyndon Johnson, Note the argument Mr. Kennedy was involved with him, was this argument to induce and psychologically to direct Mr. Kennedy's course? To influence him emotionally, or even to deceive for a purpose in government matters, or to direct the argument or to compel in a different psychological mental approach? Or to bring about a disquiet and dismay. (This type of attitude is often at times). Johnson's authority about the word is building Communism. Johnson does not

run this would be cannot tell foreign countries what its doing.
Your Justice Department should investigate for international security
preventions and civil defense for reasons not known the military
military sites of the United States. You may believe or thought these
military sites are secure, I have reason to believe these places are
not secure as you believe and know they are to be secure. (intention, JFK)
(Crawford address) I know it's too late to defend Mr. Kennedy.
He would want Justice to investigate even though it would take
years or centuries for the reason there are indications that Lyndon
Johnson is involved in a occult way. Intelligence and knowledge
this country is at its highest degree and is in deception at its
highest intellectual degree. Your department of investigation probably
has been forced and cleverly altered at one time to go on a
planned direct course that changes your real method of investigation;
similar to Mr. Kenneth O'Donnell's plan for the Lysa trip, and
the PRA. There could have been a influence to cause a difference
in the motorcycle while it was being planned. Mr. Kennedy
certainly was intelligent to suspect danger, more than intelligent
to actually know; and many people died or lost their life for
Mr. Kennedy's Justice and we will continue his Justice even though
it would cost us our liberty or freedom as it is today. And I wonder
if probably or supposed not knowing mentally in advance of my age
25 in 1963 I could have been playing a ^{Possible} Pravda by a collection
of a picture for Mr. Kennedy to another person at American
International Pictures in Hollywood this person knew Mr. Kennedy

2. Phil. in Faith De Chino

Allen Kniskern

though I didn't know, the picture was a caricature a comical picture of the program on television on Channel 11 of 2 communists, a squirrel and a mouse the communist holding a rifle, the other holding a gun in hand pointing both towards a another character in the middle on top of a illustrated pyramid in Egypt, for no reason, I had no idea on that day June or July 1963 the date was in the middle of the month, the weather was sunny I was alone writing a fan letter to Mr. Vincent Price (actor) in Hollywood (which is copied from a library book) and the rest of the letter in English this fan letter was being written in anglo-american which (Blackman: Monterey 1020 West 5th Avenue, Pomona, California I became very sad and influenced about Mr. Price's means, and I thought since they films were related to what I did I wrote a letter to him (above) and in common I knew a movie actor who was employed at Columbia Pictures Mr. Elton Barrier (deceased). This letter could have meant the opposite from funny to serious regard to attention and consideration to another person, there is natural when you see some object that brings to some purpose it was a matter of a kind it was no code or messages to Mr. Kennedy, but to another adult who could visualize what the picture actually meant could have meant Mr. Kennedy's life was in danger, I never knew Mr. Kennedy had a picture taken of him standing in front of two Egyptian pyramids while he was in the Navy (What was the date of that picture)? When I saw the photograph of Mr. Kennedy, he was known there a large were threatening letters, and threats to his life by people who could not understand their confused state of mind, or did not care in what state.

I included in the letter
I quoted "Haven't you got it's ability for the spirit"
And there is no other like our Jack Kennedy from the picture: Lil' Abner
And one ^{Democrat} ~~unintended~~ ^{what we don't understand}
I thought I would write that unusual page for your information
for your records and future investigation. Codes in case you receive
Complex information that is opposite to its real meaning of security
matters that are genuine and concern life and death or contacts.
I will include this in the Vincent Price letter, I do not care to rush
for pretty & write: "What is life", "What is truth" is opposite to
the Holy Bible when Pontius Pilate asked the defendant Jesus the man
could come from outer space. And Albert Einstein, "In Relative Relativity"
and a few months ago Mr. Niels Bohr the noted physicist was
asked the question on Relativity, which I read in a library book
about the notables who caused history. As you know our mental powers
are limited to what we can think of and a small amount of
imagination could be true for instance we are human beings and our
spirits and give possibly a friendly and peaceful alien out of this
planet visited our earth to warn spread germs about Kennedy -
but due to all the reports and failure and confusion and threats
there the people are not believing their own intelligence. I should include
this regardless if your intelligence differs about another picture of a coffin
the same two (2) communist figures a squirrel and more with crack
chain I sent this picture to Universal Pictures where they produce
the "Mayer Cartoons" I know you probably ^{strongly} ~~could~~ I have just
simply written a warning about Mr. Kennedy, as you know there
other warnings, especially the noted Mrs. Jane Hesper, and I assume
there are different and closer to protect Mr. Kennedy, and something
can be made out of nothing if matter has a law. (Albert Einstein)

August 1-24-67 Weather: rain
Continued writing, revised page 8., retype

I believe you should investigate what matter Lyndon Johnson is concealing
in the National Archives. These documents that are important and cannot
be opened until the year 2000, I suspect it will incriminate Johnson
if these documents concern his involvement in the assassination. There have been a
President in government who is a co-conspirator in the assassination of
Mr. Kennedy, or other government officials. Not accusing Mr. Johnson, but we
must be positive and cautious and certain for the reason Mr. Kennedy at
the White House said: "the trip seemed weaving and unpredicting", and
having the plan for November for the political democratic thrusting within the
time and year between those many months it would not be necessary
for a methodical conference even for the 1964 elections, I think it was
more appropriate at the White House. These topics, plus Mr. Kennedy's presentation
and Oswald's thoughts (questions)? (Letter to Paris Salinger)

In closing, remember this letter is expressing my view and genuine
and not my opinion and the more letters you receive from citizens who
still defend Mr. Kennedy in justification and his last course, I believe
this is right in a tribute and honor to a most honest president whom
we uphold more than any government leader in the history of America.

And I extend my regards and respect to Mr. Edgar Hoover and may God
bless the United States Treasury and the United Congress.
I compliment Mr. Hoover on his book "Masters of Deceit", and that he should
not let his valuable classified material be used to infiltrate communists.

Very Truly Yours,
Nicholas Boncliff
Letter to F.B.I., Los Angeles - 1965 urgent letter
Kennedy & Oswald 1964 952 North Coast St. Pomona

SAC, Chicago (100-16196)

January 30, 1967

Director, FBI (100-10123)

URGENT CLASSIC
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REGISTERED MAIL

Assassination of
President John F.

Attached is a portion of the translation which you requested by letter dated 1/23/67.

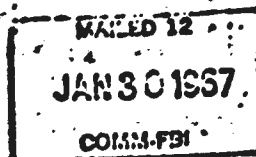
The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

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TRANSLATION FROM SERBO-CROATIAN

MARODEI GLASHNIK

(THE PEOPLE'S HERALD)

YEAR 60, NO. 2

ISSUE OF JANUARY 18, 1967

Page 1, Columns 1-3 and Page 3, Column 1-4

**THE DOOR CONCERNING THE MURDER OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
UNVEILS THE WORRY OF HIS FRIENDS REGARDING HIS LIFE
IN CONNECTION WITH HIS TRIP TO DALLAS, TEXAS**

Even the first and very brief installment of the revised book of William Manchester concerning the murder of President Kennedy unveils very much of the ultrareactionary atmosphere of Dallas, Texas. This atmosphere resulted in the murder of President Kennedy, no matter who fired the deadly bullet which passed through the brains of the President and killed him.

The newest discoveries of Manchester's book only confirm what was all too clear to all thoughtful men who did not close their brains. All these men knew that whether one single man fired or whether there were several of them was irrelevant as far as the substance of the matter is concerned.

The fact is that when the President stated that he was going to Dallas, all his friends were terribly afraid. They advised him and earnestly urged him to avoid going to Dallas.

Among these who most seriously warned President Kennedy not to go to Dallas were:

- Warren, the Chief Justice of the United States,
- Hubert Humphrey, the Vice President, and
- Adlai Stevenson, the United States Ambassador to the United Nations.

TRANSLATED BY:
MAX L. NIUSHKOVICH:llb
January 27, 1967

62-109060-
ENCLOSURE

Two weeks before the murder of Dallas, Adlai Stevenson was repeatedly hit on his head by a fascist, while the police were calmly looking on.

Many other people urged the President not to go to Dallas, and among them were leaders of the Senate and of the House of Representatives.

Senator J. William Fulbright, the Chairman of the Senate Committee for Foreign Affairs, warned President Kennedy by saying:

"Dallas is a very dangerous place. I myself would not go there." Do not go there."

It is worth recalling that Fulbright is a Southerner, from the Southern State of Arkansas. He considered that the trip to Dallas was too dangerous. He was one of the supporters of the President's policies, although he did not support them entirely. This shows how dangerous Dallas was; actually, Dallas had the reputation of being "the capital of American fascism."

These warnings were similar to those of the old Roman diviner who warned Caesar not to attend the session of the Senate. And yet, President Kennedy nevertheless decided to visit Dallas, although he did not refrain from saying that he did not like to go there.

As the book explains and as it was known even without this book, President Kennedy went to Dallas for the purpose of settling the conflict which existed within the Democratic Party in Texas. This conflict could have influenced Texas to vote for the Republicans on the occasion of the presidential elections. And, Texas is one of the key States in the election of the President of the United States.

It is necessary to note here that neither the book nor any other numerous indications show that there was the slightest trace or shadow of fear among the people who seriously warned the President that his life could be endangered by some leftist or communist. All those who warned the President feared the ultrareactionaries and the fascists.

The warnings were related to the ultrareactionary atmosphere of Dallas. Even the police of that locality was interwoven with members of the John Birch Society, Minutemen, and other fascist gangs who openly favor violence. At the time of the murder, these people had their training camps in Texas.

and other States. These people were trained to use all kinds of weapons, even automatic rifles, grenades, bazookas, cannons, etc.

✓ The echo of the shot which killed President Kennedy had not yet subsided when the colossal campaign aimed at switching any suspicion away from the ultrareactionaries and from the fascists was put in motion. The goal of this campaign was to reduce everything to the usual anticommunist hunt.

The success was complete, as far as official investigations and actions were concerned, including the investigation of the Warren Commission.

The Dallas police issued statements, seconded by the FBI, that Lee Harvey Oswald had killed President Kennedy, and that Oswald was a communist; well, if he were not a full fledged member of the Communist Party of the United States, he was its sympathizer.

Even if he were not a sympathizer, Lee Harvey Oswald was connected with leftists. It was noisily announced that he had stayed for several years in the Soviet Union.

There was no word about the fact that our State Department had shipped Oswald back to the United States and had paid for his trip. We do not know of any other case in which the State Department has paid for trips of communists abroad, except for Lovestone who actually posed as a communist.

Then, Jack Ruby, with the approval of the police of Dallas (how else could he have done it), went to the prison where the policemen were escorting Oswald who was handcuffed. There, Jack Ruby negligently (sic) killed Oswald and assumed the pose of the man who expects public applause.

Probably, Jack Ruby was told that he would be applauded.

Now, they (Translator's Note: It is not specified who these "they" are) were noisy in declaring that Ruby had said that there was no conspiracy whatsoever in the killing of Oswald, and that Ruby was ready to repeat that under oath. The something, namely that there was no conspiracy, was affirmed in connection with President Kennedy's murder.

However, the whole history of the assassination excessively clearly indicates that the assassins did not necessarily have to know that there was a conspiracy. This was clear to anyone who did not intentionally close his eyes. The murderers were, step by step, induced to commit their act while thinking that they were acting on their own initiative (sic) and not that they were the instruments of others.

The same thing occurred when the Reichstag was burned in Germany.

Even the Sarajevo assassination indicates (we are speaking here merely about the technique of the conspiracy aimed at the assassination and not about the political aims of this or any other assassination) that the assassins did not have any idea that they were acting on behalf of somebody else. The assassins of Sarajevo were convinced that they were exclusively incited by their own feelings.

In this connection, the fact that the real assassins could believe that they were incited by their own feelings does not and cannot change the whole background of the assassination.

The background of the assassination of Kennedy can be easily seen if we think about the requests and warnings of many friends of the President asking him to refrain from visiting Dallas.

The fact that William Manchester, the writer of the book, has adopted the official thesis of the assassination, does not change anything, because the facts that he has described in his book indicate something altogether different.

As we said in the very beginning, we repeat again that we do not actually know who fired at President Kennedy. We do not know whether it was one or several men. However, these are details.

The fact is that the atmosphere was ultrareactionary, filled with ultrareactionary and fascist groups occupying important positions. These groups wanted to remove President Kennedy.

These groups anticipated that the removal of the President would favor their war aims. These groups were not the least satisfied with the foreign policies of Kennedy, in spite of the fact that these policies were of a purely capitalist nature.

Thoughtful men were not satisfied with the versions of the police of Dallas and of the FBI regarding the assassination of President Kennedy.

As for the Warren Commission, it investigated only the material submitted by the Dallas police and the FBI. Thus, this Commission did not bother the ultrareactionaries and the fascists. In fact, this was the main aim of the police of Dallas.

Today, the press debates a lot about the alleged "mystery" of President Kennedy's assassination. Actually, this "mystery" may deal only with details and with instruments used by the conspirators.

This "mystery" is not related to the fundamental factors which form the background of the assassination.

If the Dallas police have said the truth, and if the Warren Commission has confirmed it, where is the "mystery"?

The word mystery means secret or something which is not known. But they (sic) simultaneously say that they know who killed Kennedy, and that there was no conspiracy whatsoever; nevertheless, there was "mystery" regarding the assassination.

If they know all, why the mystery?

With the word "mystery," they wish to close the mouth of those who cannot swallow the crude official version concerning President Kennedy's murder.

TRUE COPY

Wednesday 1-18-67 - 1:45 p.m.

Thursday 11:15 a.m. Weather fair

Mental condition normal

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Department of Justice - Security Matter
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Los Angeles, California Washington, D. C.
Letter concerns President of the United States John F. Kennedy -
Warren Report:

Dear Sirs, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,

As a citizen of the United States of America and of my own will? and self public service and in the cause of Justice these papers are written to your department for and about our President of the United States John F. Kennedy, and hope you shall, (and not will) accept my writings not as information only for your consideration and investigation for further facts and intelligence and ambiguous definition or appurtenances to connect with Mr. Kennedy's case, their are possibilities your department may have forgotten or dismissed leads or overlooked leads in a mental sense, legal in mind which you may not of thought of since 1963 to this date 1967. As I write I will not include a false imagination, propaganda or communist thought, I will include the truth, jurisprudence so help me God. In a sense you may have the impression the Kennedy case a probable concealed conspiracy or plot, or strategy, maneuver (Note: Warren Report, "Planning the Texas Trip) November trip to Dallas, Texas planned June 5, 1963 at the Cortez Hotel El Paso, Texas,) WR6 (were there any electronic listening devices in the room during the conference? ^{future suspicious} alleged information - Oswald? How did the argumentative begin between Johnson and Connally and the other officials democratic dispute and the unusual odd ("factional controversy within the democratic party elections for 1964," Warren Report.) Was this to deceptively cause Mr. Kennedy no alternative? and go to Texas? Mr. Kennedy could have been mislead and I believe he suspected danger the way the trip to Dallas was planned. Note: During the prepared advance trip is it possible government officials or the communists knowing Oswald to be a potential murder

1 TC: 16
1-30-67
BGI: 1-31-67
1-31-67

TRUE COPY

(or in advance a murderer) could be using the Presidential trip for the purpose of Kennedy's assassination? Note to: Mr. Pierre Salinger Note: What caused Oswald to live in Texas? WR Note: Governor Connally HAD opposed the motorcade, not enough time. Note: HAD. there is a suspicion of delay for a purpose in HAD. if Governor Connally thought in the most sincere desire to be informal in his trip, in his interest only in the democratic party disputes. even though Mr. Kennedy liked to Greet public people. Do you believe it necessary for the motorcade at that date? and Route, Was there a fixed moment, or clock time for the motorcade to pass by the Book Depository, during the lunch period in the Depository? Note to: Mr. Pierre Salinger Were there any high frequency electronics used around Mr. Kennedy within a circle of a mile, As you know the human brain works on electricity and a electronic beam or sound can damage a brain, or impair its' function or loose consciousness, you have probably heard a high electronic pitch sound from a television set, and know a dog or animal to go wild when subjected to a high electronic frequency. Could Oswald and Ruby's brain been subjected? Note: Get names of persons that lived in the area of Ruby's and Oswalds home, and employee's of the Depository and the area of Ruby's nightclub, and investigate persons using electronic equipment and studying or had knowledge of mental telepathy. Is this possible Ruby was willed by another person's brain he stated in effect in the Warren Report. As you know there are other

hertz put you in the
driver's seat

Advertisement
code
suspicious?

Hertz
Chevrolet
signs on
top of Depository

mentally with a murder?
Oswald, Ruby psycho.

cases a twin human being thought transfered a message a few miles away to another twin relative. for instance Bolander the telepathist. in a sense this is dangerous and endangers security if applied for criminal or evil purposes. Note: Ruby stated his illegal car turn brought him to the Dallas police station? after his telegram about money (could telegram be a code) as a signal to another person? Note: Ruby's mental condition concerning his thoughts of the assassination

TRUE COPY

the days he sought revenge the dates 22, 23, 24. was Ruby being directed to automatically formed in a psychological condition to shoot Oswald. Ruby knowing the Dallas Police would legally take care of that matter, and Ruby using a gun in the police station, knowing he would be arrested for murder of a person. even though Ruby said: "something must be done about it" (the Kennedy case) and saving Mrs. Kennedy from going to court, these statements are suspicious. probably to divert a prison sentence, after the shooting incident. At the Oswald and Ruby post-mortem, autopsy examination was their blood analysed for any unbalanced physical or chemical fluid to cause a temporary insanity Note: The pills Ruby was taking orally. Note: This woman Linnie Mae Mrs. Paine suggested there was a job at the Depository and Frazier seemed very convenient and directive and persuasive. and before Oswald had taken the job, who was the other person that left that job on the 6th floor? or was there always a job open at that certain 6th floor? Is this possible to be subjected by another person's mental will to perform an act of physical movements or words without the subject knowing mentally he is being influenced by the other person's brain will? What caused Oswald to lose his Coffee job? In the cause of Justice I hope I have been of some valuable assistance for Mr. Kennedy and I know if he were alive he would agree about this letter, for a man who raised liberty to its' highest degree for the United States he caused Liberty to be Liberty, and Freedom to be Freedom and Mr. Kennedy sealed this with the United States and religiously to God. and no communist or any other subversive people could exploit or alter his sealed democracy for those two special privileges in America that will never fail even though they are being endangered this century. and truly Mr. Kennedy did not shrink from defending Freedom in its' hour of maximum danger Mr. Kennedy's was a great righteous responsibility to humanity and a humanitarian to the people of the world. I am still proud and amazed in wonder and awe how did Mr. Kennedy cause such friendship among Nations and trust and Peace when there was war, credit too is from McGeorge Bundy, Mr. Pierre Salinger, Mr. Theodore White and the many others who guided the United States in a new democracy. I suspect and doubt Lyndon Johnson, Note: (two personalities) the argument Mr. Kennedy was involved with him, was this argument to invoke and psychologically to divert Mr. Kennedy's course? to influence him emotionally, or was it to deceive for a purpose in government matters, or to divert the assassination or to compel in a different psychological mental

TRUE COPY

approach? Or to bring about a disguise and dismay. (this type of attitude happens at times). Johnson's authority about the world is building communism, Johnson does not own this world he cannot tell foreign countries what to do. Your Justice Department should investigate for international security precautions and civil defense for reasons not known the military nuclear sites of the United States. You may believe or thought those missile sites are secure, I have reason to believe those bases are not secure as you visualize and know they are to be secure. (intentions, JFK)- (Inaugural address.) I know it's too late to defend Mr. Kennedy he would want Justice to investigate even though it will take years or centuries for the reason there are detections that Lyndon Johnson is involved in a occult way. Intelligence and knowledge this century is at its' highest degree and so is deception at its' highest intellectual degree. Your department of investigation probably has been fooled and cleverly altered at one time to go on a planned direct course that changes your real method of investigation, similar to Mr. Kenneth O'Donnell's plan for the Texas trip, and the PRA. there could have been a influence to cause a difference in the motorcade while it was being planned. Mr. Kennedy certainly was intelligent to suspect danger, more than intelligent to actually know, and many people died or lost their life for Mr. Kennedy's Justice and we will continue his Justice even though it will cost us our liberty or freedom as it is today. And I wonder if probably or supposed not knowing mentally in advance at my age 25 in 1963 I could have been relaying a possible message by a illustration of a picture for Mr. Kennedy to another person at American International Pictures in Hollywood this person knew Mr. Kennedy though I did not know, this picture was a caricature a comical picutre of this program on television on Channel 11 of 2 communists, a squirrel and a moose, one communist holding a rifle, the other holding a gun in hand pointing both weapons at another character in the middle on top of a illustrated pyarmid in egypt, for no reason, I had no idea on that day June or July 1963 the date was in the middle of the month, the weather was sunny I was alone writting a fan letter to Mr. Vincent Price (actor) in half egyptian (which I copied from a library book) and the rest of the letter in english this letter was being written in an apartment behind Blackman's Mortuary 1020 West 5th avenue, Pomona, California

Check on Edith DeVinney
Albert Knisley

TRUE COPY

I became impressed and influenced about Mr. Price's movies, and I thought since the films' were relative to what I like I wrote a letter to him (above) and in common I knew a movie actor who was employed at Columbia Pictures Mr. Edgar Barrier (deceased). this letter could have meant the opposite from funny to serious regard or attention and consideration to another person, this is natural when you see some object that conveys no sense perhaps it was a notion of a kind it was no code or message to Mr. Kennedy, but to another adult who could visualize what the picture actually meant could have meant Mr. Kennedy's life was in danger, I never knew Mr. Kennedy had a picture taken of him standing in front of two egyptian pyramids while he was in the Navy. (what was the date of that picture)? When I saw the photograph of Mr. Kennedy. As you know there always were threatening letters, and threats to his life by people who could not understand their confused state of mind, or did not care in mental state.

Included in the Vincent Price letter: I quoted: "Harray for Jack it's a boy": his baby's birth 2. And there's no Jackass like our Jack Kennedy from the picture: "Lil' Abner" 3. And we Democrat understand what we don't understand.

I thought I would write that unusual page for your information for your records and future investigations codes in case you receive complex information that is opposite to its' real meaning of security matters that are genuine and concern life and death or contacts. I will include this in the Vincent Price letter, I do not care to much for poetry I wrote: "What is life, " "What is Truth" is opposite to the Holy Bible when Pontius Pilate asked the defendant Jesus the man who came from outer space. And Albert Einstein's, "Is Relative, Relativeity and a few months ago Mr. Nick Bohr the noted physicist was asked the question on Relativity, which I read in a library book. about the notables who caused history. As you know our mental powers are limited to what we can think of and a small amount of imagination could be true for instance we are human beings and we exist and quite possibly a friendly and peaceful alien not of this planet visited our earth to warn special person's about Kennedy but due to all the reports and failure and confusion and threats thru the years no one believed their own intelligence. I should include this regardless if your intelligence differs about another picture of a coffin the same two (2) communist figures a squirrel and moose with

TRUE COPY

oval chairs I sent this picture to Universal Pictures where they produce the Mr. Magoo cartoons, I know you probably inquire why couldn't I have just simply written a warning about Mr. Kennedy, as you know there were other warnings, especially the noted Mrs. Jeane Dixon, and I assume mine was different and close to protect Mr. Kennedy, and something can be made out of nothing if matter has a law. (Albert Einstein)

Tuesday 1-24-67 Weather: rain
Continued writting, revised page 8, retrospect

I believe you should investigate what matter Lyndon Johnson is concealing in the National Archives those documents that one important and cannot be examined until the year 2000, I suspect it will incriminate Johnson if those documents concerns his involvement in the assassination then we have a President in government who is a co-conspirator in the assassination of Mr. Kennedy, or other government officials, Not accusing Mr. Johnson, but we must be positive and cautious and certain for the reason Mr. Kennedy at the White House said: "the trip seemed vexing and unappetizing," and during the plan for November for the political democratic *nutnig within the time and span between those many months' it would not be necessary for a methodical conference even for the 1964 elections, I think it was more appropriate at the White House, than Texas, plus Mr. Kennedy's presentiment. and Oswald's thoughts (grandiose)? (*Letter to Pierre Salinger)

In closing remember this letter is expressing my view and perceive and not my opinion and the more letters you receive from citizens whom still defend Mr. Kennedy in jurisdiction and his vast cause, I believe this is right in a tribute and Honor to a most honest president whom we uphold more than any government leader in the history of America. And I extend my regards and respect to Mr. Edgar Hoover and may God bless the United States troops and the Viet Cong our foe.

I compliment Mr. Hoover on his book "Masters of Deceit," and that he should not let some his valuable classified material be used to infiltrate communism.

Very Truly yours,

/s/ Michael Konoloff
952 South Locust St. Pomona

Letter to FBI Los Angeles - 1965 urgent letter
Kennedy remark 1964

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Wick ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Bishop ☒
Mr. Casper ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. Felt ☒
Mr. Gale ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holmes ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 1-31-67

FROM : D. C. Morrell *Morrell*

SUBJECT: MICHAEL KONOLOFF
POMONA, CALIFORNIA

922 So. ...

John F.

By letter dated January 18th, correspondent noted his mental condition at 11:15 a.m. and that the weather was fair. He proceeded to offer his observations on the assassination of former President Kennedy. He believed investigation should be conducted in the neighborhood of the assassination, Jack Ruby's place of business, and Lee Oswald's residence to determine if high-frequency electronics were present in those areas and near Kennedy that would have directed the activities of Oswald and Ruby. Konoloff noted he had written a letter to Vincent Price, the actor, partly in Egyptian while he was in an apartment behind a mortuary.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the incoherent and rambling nature of his letter, it should not be acknowledged.

- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

BGH:mlb (4)

Wick
REC 40 *62* *44-33*

6 FEB 2 1967

321
57 FEB 8 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 1-25-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

0 - 100-500000 - 100 - President John F. Kennedy

Page H370. Congressman Ashbrook, (R) Ohio, placed in the Record the column written by Henry J. Taylor entitled "Fabrication -- Manchester a Look Is Tainted" which appeared in the Columbus Citizen-Journal on January 18th. Mr. Taylor states "So Manchester contrives a neat little picture of 'paranoia,' of which he says 'madness does not strike you all at once and then elects to have it strike Oswald on the eve of the assassination. . . . Remember, Oswald was quizzed night and day after he allegedly killed the President. Manchester fixes that by completely ignoring the testimony of the U.S. Postal Inspector, FBI, CIA, Secret Service and other interrogators."

Original filed in:

REC-82

62-100-500000-4434

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 1-24-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

1/57

- Mr. V. J.
- Mr. W. J.
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Miss Holmes
- Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover -

To begin with I would like say that through the years you become an idol to me. Ever since I was five years old you could do nothing wrong in fight against crime and communism. For all your years of terrific dedication I congratulate you.

In a recent report stating President Kennedy's death it was revealed that the FBI knew about Lee Harvey Oswald, his presence in Dallas & the possibility of his killing the President. Yet your department made no attempt to inform the Secret Service nor the Dallas Police Department.

I know that you are obligated to tell anyone anything, referring to the S.S. & Dallas. But don't you think more cooperation with federal & local authorities would be beneficial?

REC-14 62-10901-4436
EX-115
FEB 2 1967
GILYNYER
CO-RESPONDENCE
56 FEB 10 1967

TRUE COPY

1/23/67

Dear Mr. Hoover-

To begin with I would like to say that through the years you have become an idol to me. Ever since I was five years old you could do nothing wrong in fight against crime and communism. For all your years of terrific dedication I congratulate you.

In a recent report studying President Kennedy's death it was revealed that the F.B.I. knew about Lee Harvey Oswald, his presence in Dallas & the possibility of his killing the President. Yet your department made no attempt to inform the Secret Service nor the Dallas Police Department. I know that you are obligated to tell anyone anything, referring to the S.S. & Dallas Police, but don't you think more cooperation between Federal & local authorities would benefit society much more.

Sincerely,

Gil Nyergis, 1854 N. Los Robles
Pasadena, Calif 91104

TRUE COPY

TC

2-1-67
mhb

W. J. ... with memo
2-1-67

CRP: ...

8-1-67

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 2/1/67

FROM : D. C. Morrell *DCM*

SUBJECT: CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM
GIL NYERGIS
OF PASADENA, CALIFORNIA *12-11*
DATED 1/23/67

Wick
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

BACKGROUND:

A letter dated 1/23/67 has been received from the above-captioned individual who resides at 1854 North Los Robles, Pasadena, California 91104. Correspondent indicated he has looked to the Director for guidance in the fight against communism and crime since he was a child, and he offered his congratulations. Also, he stated in a recent report it was revealed the FBI was aware of Lee Harvey Oswald and made no attempt to advise United States Secret Service or local authorities. He inquired whether it was not felt that greater cooperation between Federal and local authorities would benefit society.

BUFILES:

Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

OBSERVATIONS:

John Notwithstanding the kind comments expressed in the first part of this communication, it is apparent Mr. Nyergis' purpose in writing was to offer his opinions regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. In view of the tone of the latter part of his letter, it is felt that no worth-while end would be served in acknowledging the receipt of his letter. *B*

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgment be made of the letter dated 1/23/67 received from Gil Nyergis.

REC-14 *62* *1* *11* *4435*

15 FEB 2 1967

62 FEB 14 1967

- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach

JRP:acp (4)

EX-115

Wick

FBI

Date: 2/1/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL REGULAR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (89-30) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Seattle airtel to Bureau, 1/18/67 and
Baltimore airtel to the Bureau, 1/18/67.

As indicated in re Baltimore airtel, MRS. LORETTA VIOLET RINGER, former address at Adolphus, Hotel, Dallas, Texas, had been questioned concerning other employees of the coffee shop who could collaborate her information. She could identify, and that only partially, the hostess EVELYN whose last name started with the letters SCH and the Negro bus boy.

She was recontacted on 1/31/67, when she advised that she did not know of any other employees of the coffee shop who had observed the individual she believed to be LEE HARVEY OSWALD at the coffee shop. She did recall that the busboy was referred to as "WILLIE."

3 - Director
2 - Dallas (89-43) (AIRMAIL)
3 - Baltimore
(1-105-7740)
(1-44-410)

REC-57

FEB 2 1967

JSR:na
(8)

Approved: **33 FEB 13 1967**
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 1 M Per

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
c/o F.B.I.
Washington D.C.

EXP. PROC.

36 JAN 31 1967

Dear Sir;

As I am just an average citizen of the United States, I find it my duty to inform you that, being as such, I have a duty to up-hold.

I read quite a bit and have just come across an article in a Playboy Magazine; It is an interview with a Mr. Mark Lane. It relates to the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. I know it has been better than 3 years since his assassination, but it would really do our country as also our allies a great deal of service if you could put someone on this case and clear it up as soon as possible.

This thing can go on like this until Hell freezes over. As far as the article is concerned, I believe there are a lot of unanswered questions about this assassination.

If something is not done pretty soon there will be a big Hull-a-bull-oo about the F.B.I. & the Secret Service as a whole, if there isn't already.

I know that if I were in trouble with your organization I would be "tracked-down" in no time at all. What in this case is holding you people up?

In my opinion this is not an open & shut case. It can not be if there is so much controversy about Mr. Oswald's part in the shooting.

Another thing stands up very strongly, Mr. Oswald was supposed to have never ever shot this weapon before, yet can you truthfully say that a novice gunman can pick up a rifle such as a Carcano, fire it twice within 1.8 seconds, fatally wounding Pres. Kennedy and also wounding Gov. Connally, when the maximum time to fire the weapon is 2.3 seconds?

This strikes me as being very funny, for I too own a Carcano, and I take at least 5 to 6 seconds to fire mine. Also I have something in my favor, I am in the Army Reserve & am also on the rifle team. This puts me into a better class of rifleman than Mr. Oswald could have ever expected to be.

So could you please tell me truthfully if this man really killed Mr. Kennedy all by himself??

Very Truly Yours,
Mr. Edward N. Totsky
Sp 4 ER 176 75 137
U. S. Army Reserve

REC-57

Edward N. Totsky

11 JAN 31 1967

61 FEB 13 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 1/30/67

FROM : SAC, Cincinnati (62-2758)

**SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)**

Re: ~~MABEL BOYER~~

Re Dallas airtel 1/20/67.

Mrs. BOYER has been communicating with this division since 1939, and is regarded as a chronic complainant. She is 72 years of age at this time. We have previously furnished copies of letters to Secret Service containing derogatory remarks concerning Mrs. JACQUELINE KENNEDY and other members of the KENNEDY family.

In view of this we are not, UACB, forwarding a copy of her most recent letter to Secret Service.

- 2 - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (Info) (89-43)
- 2 - Cincinnati (62-2758) (100-3181)

**WBS:LM
(5)**

REC-49

11 JAN 31 1967

44391



59 FEB 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (157-916)

DATE: 1/18/67

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

The "Greater Philadelphia Magazine" of January 1967 contains an article written by GAETON FONZI entitled "Loose Ends" with a subheading "How Many Did the Warren Commission Leave and Do They Lead Anywhere?"

The bulk of the article concerns "a Delaware County (Pennsylvania) man" who was questioned by the FBI on 11/22/63 in Dallas. The questioning was in connection with his possible involvement in the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. The article then continues, indicating that this man who "will here be called Brown" could be considered a possible suspect.

As a result of this article, D. O. MC ELWEE, Assistant District Supervisor, Pennsylvania Board of Parole, advised SA WALTER V. MC LAUGHLIN of this office that a parolee under his supervision, [REDACTED] contacted him on 1/11/67 and was visibly disturbed and emotionally upset. [REDACTED] stated that he is the man referred to as "Brown" and feels that he is being libeled and is also afraid that it might be disclosed in subsequent articles that he is a parolee. MC ELWEE is also disturbed by the fact that it might lead to this same information.

[REDACTED] is known to the Bureau and is a subject in Bureau file 88-33713 entitled [REDACTED] et al, UFAP - Conspiracy to Defraud, Insufficient Funds Checks, office of origin San Diego. [REDACTED]

- 2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
- 1 - San Diego
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 1 - 157-916
- 1 - 88-5138

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(5)

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[REDACTED] in March 1966 was tried in the Superior Court in San Diego County, California, for 55 bad checks which were dated from 1/4 to 1/15/65, the majority of which were passed by his ex-wife, MARTHA (he is now married to his second wife, ANN, as of November 1965).

The Probation Report for San Diego County points out that [REDACTED] has been confined for over three and a half months as a result of this offense and recommended that he be put on probation for a period of six years and pay restitution in the amount of \$1,034. This was agreed to by the court.

In April 1966, [REDACTED] was transferred from the Probation Office in San Diego to the Pennsylvania Board of Parole and was to live with his mother, [REDACTED] at [REDACTED]

As of January 1967, his file shows that he is living at [REDACTED] and is employed by the [REDACTED] Pa. He is under the direct supervision of A. J. OWENS, Parole Agent, is well known to the Upper Darby Township Police Department and his FBI number is [REDACTED]. His probation will not end until 4/19/72.

This information is being forwarded to the Bureau, together with a copy of the January 1967 issue of the "Greater Philadelphia Magazine." The article in question is on page 66.

The Bureau's attention is also directed to an article which appears on page 53 which is entitled "A Piece of the Action" written by GREG WALTER. This article deals with the Cosa Nostra and the activities of ANGELO BRUNO.

Philadelphia

60c

JANUARY 1967

Man of
the Hour
Day, Week,
Year,
Decade

LOOSE ENDS

How many did the Warren Commission leave? And do they lead anywhere?

By GAETON FONZI

LATE ON THE AFTERNOON of November 22nd, 1963, a Delaware County man was questioned by the FBI in Dallas. A tip had been received that he might have been involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. At the time of his questioning, however, Lee Harvey Oswald had already been captured and in a few hours would be officially charged with the President's murder. The Delaware County man told the FBI he had been in his apartment at the time of the assassination. His wife and the landlady of the apartment in which they were living corroborated his story. Therefore a subsequent report to the Warren Commission noted that the FBI "could establish no connection" between the Delaware County man and the death of President Kennedy.

"The threshold question for the Commission was: Was there more than one assassin? If Oswald acted alone, the investigation had no more to do than substantiate the case against him and explore his life history for possible motives. If, however, more than one person was involved in the assassination, the nature and scope of the investigation would have to be radically changed; new evidence and new hypotheses would have to be sought, new suspects found, new indictments rendered. Once across the threshold, the investigation would enter a new dimension of uncertainty; no one could know where it would lead, when it would end, or what would be its ramifications. . . ."

—Edward Jay Epstein, *Inquest*.

How many loose ends did the Warren Commission leave? How many would be worth looking into in more depth? How many, ignored or left unexamined by the Commission, might produce evidence that contradicted

the Commission's concluding contention that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin of President Kennedy?

Now the questions are being asked. Why should there be questions now? That is the worst part of it all.

"I should add that I have never seen the resources devoted to the determination of the truth as were the resources of the United States of America devoted in this case. We simply cannot investigate a matter which arises from a killing in Philadelphia County with the kind of thoroughness that was used on the Kennedy assassination. There has been no equal of this kind of inquiry, not only in Philadelphia, but anywhere, to my knowledge. . . ."

—Arlen Specter, former assistant counsel to the Warren Commission.

THIS IS THE STORY of a modest investigation conducted over a three-week period by far from professional investigators with limited resources. It involved a number of trips into Delaware County, a couple of dozen telephone calls and a three-day stay in Dallas. Its aim was not to produce the quality or quantity of evidence that might be presented in a court of law. But neither was that the aim of the Warren Commission.

However, the Warren Commission pronounced Oswald guilty "on the basis of evidence before the Commission." That thereby created the assumption that all evidence which did not point to Oswald's guilt was peripheral and of no consequence. And it implied that if there were loose ends they were dead ones—leads which a cursory examination would immediately discount as being unworthy of more intensive investigation.

But both the assumption and the implication are base-

less. As Oxford historian Hugh Trevor-Roper has pointed out, the Commission members "insensibly and progressively emphasized the evidence which seemed to support the conclusion of Oswald's sole guilt, and they insensibly and progressively attenuated the evidence which pointed away from it."

The Federal Bureau of Investigation alone submitted more than 25,000 preliminary reports to the Commission. Commission staff members then sifted through these reports and issued directives to the FBI for further investigation into those aspects of the case they thought would produce the results they sought to achieve. The Commission's staff, however, was initially divided into five "teams," each charged with looking into specific areas of evidence. Four out of the five teams were responsible for gathering information about Oswald, his background and his activities before and after the assassination. So it was inevitable that almost all the preliminary reports selected for more intensive investigation had something to do with Oswald. The other reports became the loose ends.

This is the story of what the Warren Commission might have found had it chosen to delve deeper into one of those loose ends. It was discovered accidentally and was of initial interest to *Greater Philadelphia Magazine* only because of its provincial aspects. Yet, because it turned out *not* to be a dead end, it raised a very disturbing possibility: How many other loose ends ignored by the Commission because they didn't obviously reveal some association with the *prima facie* case against Oswald would, under modest investigation, produce some significant information, perhaps even some "new" evidence or, in the very least, the disquieting conclusion that there remain areas of President Kennedy's assassination which yet require a thorough, professional investigation. That is saying something now, more than two years after the inquiry to which there is supposed to have been "no equal."

ACCORDING TO THE landlady of the Dallas apartment in which the man from Delaware County was living, the FBI agents approached the man's door with their hands on their guns. The evening before the man's wife had telephoned her sister who lived in nearby Conroe, Texas. She was crying and seemed hysterical and said that her husband was acting strangely and that she was afraid that he was "up to something terrible." The sister called her parents in Delaware County. As soon as her parents heard of President Kennedy's assassination the next day, they called the FBI.

The FBI agents questioned the man thoroughly concerning his whereabouts at the time of the shooting on Dealey Plaza. They examined the rifle that he had, asked his wife a lot of questions, talked to the landlady and then left. That night the man from Delaware County left Dallas. He did not take his wife with him. He told her he had to "straighten a few things out" back in Pennsylvania. He left her five dollars for living expenses. After he left, his wife called her sister and said that she was leaving him and asked her to come pick her up.

IT IS DOUBTFUL that any member of the Warren Commission knew of the Delaware County man or was aware of the fact that he was questioned by the FBI. But someone on its staff must have made the decision to discount the preliminary FBI report which revealed it. Someone must have read the report — now stacked among the

25,000 in the National Archives — and come to the determination that further investigation would be fruitless. Yet, considering the brevity of the report and the lack of substantive information it contained — it revealed only that the man had been questioned and that the tip had come from his wife's parents — it was a determination without foundation.

What would the Commission have discovered if it had dug deeper? Certainly a lot that couldn't have been dismissed as easily as the initial report.

The man from Delaware County will here be called Brown. Sometimes he used as an alias a last name that began with a "B." He was 25 at the time, well over six feet tall, very thin, with blondish hair. He had attended a suburban Philadelphia high school for less than a semester, joined the Navy and was reportedly discharged for medical reasons related to an emotional problem. He had been born in Russia and came to the United States by way of Germany as a child. His father had been killed in the War, his mother is remarried. His wife's sister says he spoke to her of Nazism, talked about hating Jews and Negroes and that he had made a study of *Mein Kampf*. He arrived in Dallas on November 12th, 1963. No one knows why he went, not even his wife.

FUNNY THING about loose ends. Some of them hang limp and have no apparent significance or particular relationship with anything else. Yet others contain certain characteristics or details common to other loose ends. The Warren Commission left so many loose ends that perhaps it is only coincidental that one can find certain points of relationships here and there. Perhaps.

LEE BOWERS JR. WAS a railroad towerman for the Union Terminal Company. He worked in a 14-foot tower behind the Texas School Book Depository overlooking the parking area atop the grassy knoll west of Elm Street, where President Kennedy was shot.* The parking area was packed with cars, but Bowers said that the Dallas police had earlier cut off traffic entering the area "so that anyone moving around could actually be observed." Nevertheless, in the half-hour before the assassination Bowers saw three cars drive around the area. They came in one at a time, the last one "seven or nine minutes before the shooting," drove around as if they were "checking the area," Bowers said, and then drove out. He noticed that two of the cars had out-of-state license plates. He did not see the third car leave the area. "The last I saw of him he was pausing just about in — just above the assassination site," Bowers also noticed something unusual about the second car: It was equipped with a two-way radio. The man driving it had a microphone in his hand and was talking into it as he drove around.

J. C. Price watched the Presidential motorcade from the roof of the Terminal Annex Building on the corner across from the Depository. He later said that his eye was attracted to the area behind the picket fence on the grassy knoll. "I saw one man run towards the passenger cars on the railroad siding after the volley of shots," he said. He described the man as being about 25 years old and wearing khaki-colored trousers. He said the man

* "The Warren Commission. The Truth and Arlen Specter," a detailed examination of the Warren Commission's contentions concerning the actual moments of the President's assassination appeared in the August, 1966 issue of *Greater Philadelphia Magazine*.

had something in his right hand which appeared to be a radio head piece.

An indication of a man using a two-way radio appears in the films taken by Abraham Zapruder at the time of the assassination. The man is standing on the south side of Elm Street on the grass away from the curb. He appears well-dressed in a black suit and a black hat. He is holding something in his hand close to his mouth. As the Presidential motorcade goes by a little girl walks slowly past the man and appears so fascinated that she does not even turn to watch the President ride by, instead keeps her eyes glued on the man in the black suit as she walks by him.

THE MAN FROM Delaware County who is here called Brown used to hang around a drug store in Village Green, a small suburban community outside of Chester. The owner of the drug store is a "ham," an amateur radio operator who is active in a local club of ham operators and has his delivery trucks equipped with two-way radio sets. He got to know Brown pretty well because Brown said he, too, was interested in radios. He says that Brown had a red Thunderbird convertible equipped with a citizen's band ("CB") transceiver.

Brown had bought the 1962 Thunderbird from a Ford agency in Ardmore in August of 1963. On his credit application he said he was employed by the General Electric Credit Corporation as a credit manager and was earning \$6000 a year. He noted also that he was married and under "Number of Dependents" wrote "1." The car cost \$3485.84. The first payment was due September 20th, 1963. It came on October 15th. It turned out to be the last payment.

That October, Brown started dating a girl here called Pat who worked at the soda fountain in the Village Green drugstore. She was 18 at the time, a tall, dark-haired pretty girl. He told her he had been married once before but that his wife and daughter had been killed in an automobile collision. Pat recalls that he was a very smooth talker and that she was impressed with him. On November 7th, 1963, she ran away with him to South Carolina where they were married.

Meanwhile, Brown had become friendly with the group of ham radio operators around Village Green (although he lived in Swarthmore at the time). One of the hams also happened to belong to the local sportsmen's club. He recalls taking Brown out on the club's firing range one day. "I fired at a target set at 100 yards," he said, "and I got within an inch of that bull. Then he fired. He fired four shots and you could cover all of them with a half dollar. He fired as if he had handled the gun all his life."

Brown had a number of times bragged to Pat's mother and father that he was a pretty good shot with a rifle. That was one of the reasons they had called the FBI. They knew he was in Dallas and that he had a rifle with him and that he was "a funny kind of guy" and that their daughter had made a hysterical call to her sister saying that he was going to do something terrible. They also couldn't figure out why he had left a good job with G.E. Credit to go suddenly to Texas. He himself had told them he was lining up a job with a company in the midwest which was going to pay him \$17,500 a month. That was hard to believe. Still, Pat's parents say today they probably wouldn't have called the FBI if they knew then what they know now: Brown's former wife was living in Garland, Texas, a small town north of Dallas. They figure he went down to Texas to see her.

Pat figures the same thing today, especially since she knows now that he went back to his first wife after she left him. "I was so young and stupid and naive," she says. "He asked me if I wanted to go to Texas and I said 'Why not?' because my sister lived down there. I should have known he was seeing his first wife. He would go out early in the morning, about seven o'clock, and he wouldn't come home until late. He said he was looking for a job but now I figure he was driving up to see her and spending his time with her."

Brown's first wife "Janet" is the daughter of a Navy career officer. Her divorce from him had become final in October, 1963. Now living with her family at a Naval base in South Carolina, she says she never saw Brown from that October until January of 1964. She did not see him at all in November of 1963.

If the Warren Commission had ordered a more intensive investigation into the background of this Delaware County man who was questioned on the afternoon of the assassination, it would have found that Janet could have provided some interesting insights into his character and activities. "I don't think he could have been involved in any way," she says. "Basically he was a coward. He was the type of guy who would only pick on people he knew he could beat up." Janet also says that Brown was "a great storyteller," and though he bragged often about being an expert rifle shot, he only casually mentioned being questioned at the time of the assassination by the FBI. She says she knows he had a rifle with a telescopic sight and that he pawned it later in California.

Brown's second wife, Pat, calls him "a regular nut" and says that she was frightened of him most of the time. She remembers once driving in the car with him outside of Dallas and him pulling out a .38 pistol, loading it with one bullet and placing it on the seat between them. "Just in case we see any deer," he said. Pat was frightened but didn't say anything. "Even I know you don't shoot deer with a pistol," she says.

On the way down to Texas, Pat recalls that they made two stops, one in Georgia and one in Alabama. Brown said he wanted to see some "old pals." They didn't stay long in either place and Pat says that in Alabama she waited in the car while Brown took his rifle in to show to his friend.

When they arrived in Dallas, Brown selected an apartment on Sunset Street in the Oak Cliff section of the city. It was on the second floor of a two-story garden-type complex called the Sunset Manor Apartments. It cost \$100 a month. He paid a month's rent and an additional deposit of \$30. Pat says he told her he had \$800 with him. The Republic National Bank of Texas, located in downtown Dallas, would only admit that he opened a checking account on November 15th, closed it on March 4th and that there was activity on January 9th.

Pat says that the FBI agents asked her what her husband's reaction was when he heard that President Kennedy had been assassinated. She says that she told them that he looked strangely happy, but now she says that he was the type of guy about whom you couldn't tell anything by the expression on his face. Yet she remembers that he wasn't upset about it. Then right after it happened he suddenly said he had to go out for a while. She asked where he was going. He said he had to go to the bank.

Brown returned to the apartment just before the FBI agents arrived. Pat says they knocked on the door and identified themselves. She recalls that she was frightened

and said, "The FBI is here!" She says he didn't seem surprised. "In fact," she said, "he acted real nonchalant. 'Let them in,' he said. He was real calm about it."

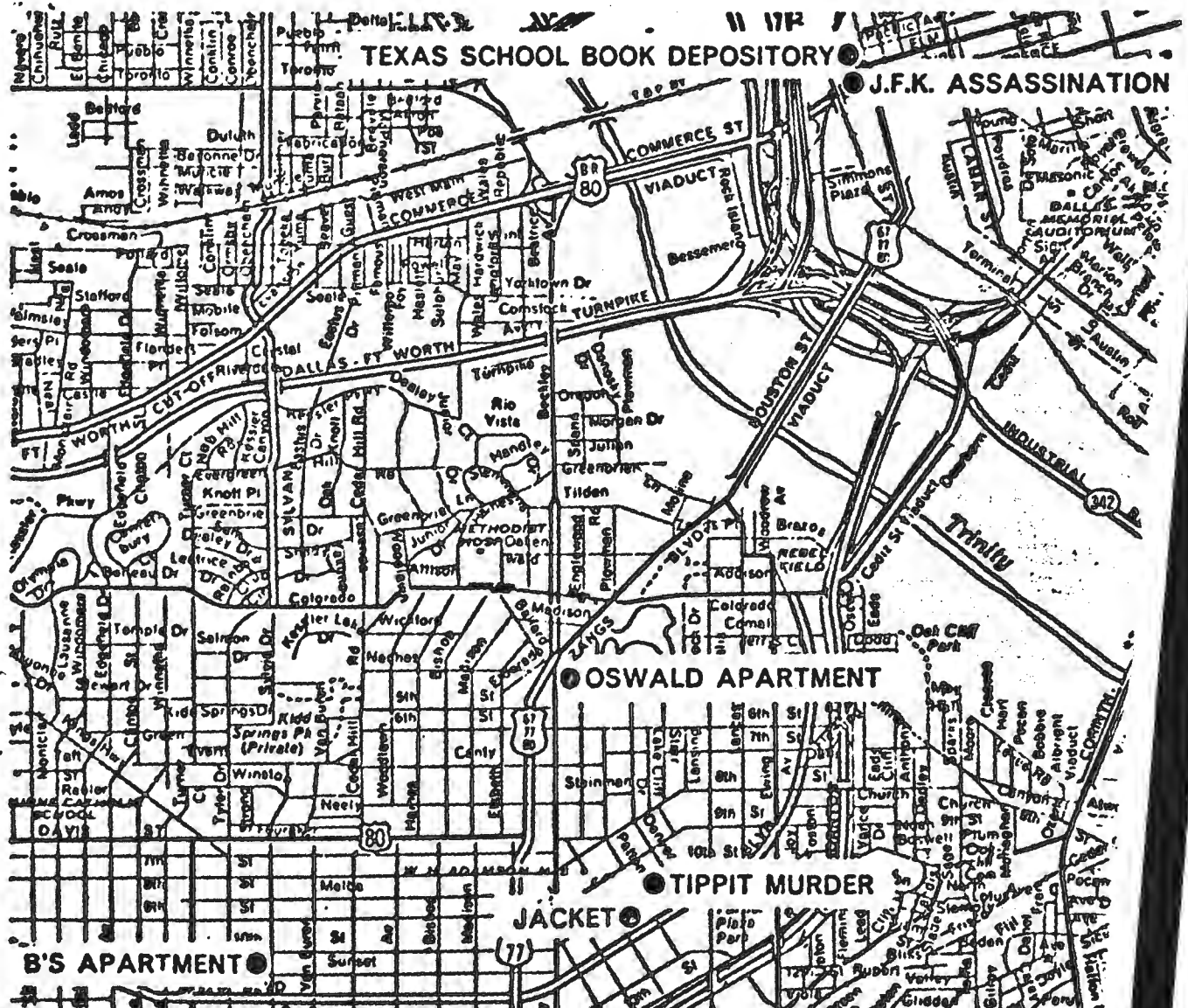
At the time of President Kennedy's assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald was renting a room in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, on Beckley Avenue several blocks north of Sunset. According to the Warren Commission Report, Oswald left the Book Depository at 12:33 p.m., walked seven blocks east on Elm Street, boarded a bus heading west, rode it for a few blocks, got out, walked several blocks north to a taxi stand and took a taxi to Oak Cliff, which is southwest of downtown Dallas. His landlady saw him enter the house at 1 o'clock. The taxi driver initially said he had actually driven Oswald by his rooming house and let him out on the 500 block of N. Beckley, four-tenths of a mile south of it. That would not have permitted Oswald to arrive at the house in time to get a gun, change his jacket and walk back south a mile to 10th Street and Patton Avenue where he allegedly shot Dallas policeman J. D. Tippit at 1:15 p.m. Later the taxi

driver said that he had made a mistake and that Oswald had gotten out on the 700 block of N. Beckley, closer to his rooming house. That helped the timing.

Yet shortly after 1 o'clock a Dallas resident named T. F. Bowley was driving through the Oak Cliff section and had just turned west on 10th Street:

I traveled about a block and noticed a Dallas police squad car stopped in the traffic lane headed east on 10th Street. I saw a police officer lying next to the left front wheel. I stopped my car and got out to go to the scene. I looked at my watch and it said 1:10 p.m. Several people were at the scene. When I got there the first thing I did was try to help the officer. He appeared beyond help to me. A man was trying to use the radio in the squad car but stated he didn't know how to operate it. I knew how and took the radio from him. I said, 'Hello, operator. A police officer has been shot here.' The dispatcher asked for the location. I found out the location and told the dispatcher what it was.

The Dallas police broadcast log for continued on page 88





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oose Ends

continued from page 69

November 22nd corroborates Bowley's story. So did Domingo Benavides, another witness, the man who was trying to use the police radio. Benavides was in his pick-up truck across the street from the police car at the time of the shooting. He stopped the truck, ducked down and stayed there for a while. ("I didn't want to get out and rush right up. He might start shooting again.") Benavides was trying to use the police radio when Bowley arrived. The call was recorded at 1:16 p.m. The Warren Commission concluded that Tippit was killed only one minute before. That was the quickest Oswald could have reached the scene after leaving his rooming house at 1:04 p.m.

The Commission, in its contention that Oswald was the only one involved in the killing of Tippit, said it based its finding on the eyewitness account of 12 persons. Yet, of these, only two actually said they saw the shooting. One was Domingo Benavides. And although he was later to see Oswald's photograph on television and in the newspapers many times, he continually said he could not positively identify Oswald as Tippit's killer. The Dallas police never brought him to a lineup. They brought instead Helen Louise Markham, whom one young Commission lawyer was to later characterize as "an utter screwball."

Helen Louise Markham, a waitress in downtown Dallas, said she was on the northwest corner of 40th and Patton waiting to cross the street when she saw a police car heading east on 10th Street slowly approach the man she later identified as Oswald from the rear. The man turned, came back to the car, leaned in the window and spoke with the policeman. Then the policeman "calmly opened the car door" and walked to the front of the car. Mrs. Markham says she then heard three shots and saw the policeman fall to the ground. She screamed and raised her fingers to her eyes as the man walked back to Patton. Later, at a police lineup where a detective described her as "quite hysterical" and "crying and upset," she identified the man as Oswald.

The Commission termed Mrs. Markham a "reliable witness" despite certain inconsistencies in her testimony. She said, for instance, that Oswald had talked to Tippit through the car window, yet the police car was found with its window closed. ("Yes," she told the Commission, "the window was down, and I know it was down, I know, and he put his arms and leaned over . . .") Mrs. Markham also said that she remained with the dying policeman for about 20 minutes

before anyone else arrived and that he had tried to talk to her and that the last she "saw him alive" was when they put him in the ambulance. This contradicted not only the reports of Bowley and Benavides, but the accounts of a large crowd of spectators who had arrived just minutes after the shooting. It was also found that Tippit had four bullets in him and was dead before he hit the ground. (Later, a Commission lawyer questioned Mrs. Markham about her identification of Oswald at the police lineup: "Did you identify anybody in these four people?" he asked. "I didn't know nobody," said Mrs. Markham. "I know you didn't know anybody, but did anybody in that lineup look like anybody you had seen before?" "No. I had never seen none of them, none of these men." Confused, she then said, "Number two is the one I picked." "You recognized him from his appearance?" she was asked. She said: "I asked — I looked at him. When I saw this man I wasn't sure, but I had cold chills just run all over me.")

Since the Commission realized that its eyewitness case against Oswald was not exactly flawless, it weighted its Report on the Tippit murder towards the "hard" evidence, mainly the four bullets which killed Tippit and the four shells found nearby. Yet even these seemed to raise more questions than they answered. The FBI expert testified, for instance, that he couldn't connect the bullets to Oswald's gun because its oversized barrel was too big for them and produced "inconsistent individual characteristic marks." There was also some mystery about the four shells found around the scene of the killing. Three of the four bullets removed from Tippit's body were manufactured by Winchester-Western, yet only two of the shells found were made by that company. The other two shells found at the scene were manufactured by Remington-Peters, but there was only one Remington-Peters bullet in Tippit's body. And the FBI expert said they were not reloaded shells, but factory bullets and factory cases.

Perhaps if the Commission hadn't been so single-minded in its assumption that only one person could have been involved in what happened around 10th and Patton that afternoon of November 22nd, it might have taken a number of other leads and tracked them down far more fastidiously. A number of witnesses just were not checked by the Commission or questioned by the FBI or the Dallas police. Among these were



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Loose Ends

continued

the woman who called for an am-
bulance for Tippit, the couple who
lived directly across the street from
the killing and who heard the shots
and could testify to events after the
shooting, and the ambulance driver
and his assistant who could have pro-
vided information about the time,
Tippit's position and condition and
other witnesses.

Yet there are other factors which
indicate the Commission could have
been mistaken in its basic assumption.
One of these is another piece of
"hard" evidence which the Commis-
sion uses to bolster its case against
Oswald: The jacket which was found
in an empty lot a few blocks from the
murder.

Mrs. Earlene Roberts, the widow
who managed the rooming house
where Oswald lived, said that he rushed
into his room "around 1 o'clock, or
maybe a little after," stayed not more
than 3 or 4 minutes, and walked
out zipping on a light-weight jacket.
(She also said that while he was in
his room a police car pulled in front
of the house, gave two quick horn
honks and moved slowly off down
the block. The Commission was never
able to explain that.) The jacket found
in the empty lot, Commission Exhibit
162, was a light-gray windbreaker
type. Mrs. Roberts said, "I recall the
jacket was a dark color."

Domingo Benavides said he saw a
"light-beige" jacket on the man who
shot Tippit, while Barbara Davis, who
said she saw the killer run across her
lawn, testified that he wore "a black
coat." A car salesman who saw a man
running down Patton Avenue after
the shooting said the jacket he saw
"had a little more tan to it" than
Commission Exhibit 162, while an-
other witness described the jacket that
the running man wore as "blueish."

Not only wasn't the Commission
able to get concurring statements from
witnesses that Exhibit 162 was the
jacket which Tippit's killer wore, but
it wasn't even able to prove con-
clusively that the jacket belonged to
Oswald. His wife, Marina, testified
before the Commission that it was
her husband's, but she described what
she was shown as "an old shirt." How-
ever, she also said that she could not
recall her husband ever sending his
jackets "to any laundry or cleaners
anywhere." That was a problem, be-
cause the jacket had been laundered
professionally. It had laundry marks
and a laundry tag on it.

Although it is standard police pro-
cedure to trace ownership of garments
through laundry tags, the Warren

Commission Report claims that Dallas
Police Captain W. R. Westbrook
"walked through the parking lot be-
hind the service station and found a
light-colored jacket lying under the
rear of one of the cars." But the first
report of the jacket came over the
police radio at 1:25 p.m. from a
policeman with the identifying num-
ber 279. At that time Westbrook was
still 15 minutes away from the scene.
"Actually, I didn't find it," Westbrook
admits. Now no one seems to know
who found the jacket. The Dallas
police could never identify number
279.

The actual discovery of the jacket
was another mysterious thing. The
Commission Report claims that Dallas
Police Captain W. R. Westbrook
"walked through the parking lot be-
hind the service station and found a
light-colored jacket lying under the
rear of one of the cars." But the first
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still 15 minutes away from the scene.
"Actually, I didn't find it," Westbrook
admits. Now no one seems to know
who found the jacket. The Dallas
police could never identify number
279.

The location of the jacket was
something else that was never ex-
plained. The Commission says Oswald
ran south on Patton Avenue, then
west on Jefferson, and then had him
cutting back north into the parking
lot and discarding his jacket. Yet Os-
wald was captured in a movie theater
back on Jefferson. Actually, the lot
where the jacket was found is between
10th and Jefferson. Between 10th and
Jefferson is Sunset Street, which comes
in at Beckley. The Sunset Manor
Apartments are almost exactly the
same distance to 10th & Patton as was
Oswald's rooming house.



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continued

Tippit killing whom the Warren Commission never called to testify was Aquilla Clemons. Mrs. Clemons worked as a domestic near 10th & Patton and told unofficial investigators that she saw two men not far from the police car just moments before Tippit was killed. She said she saw one of the men shoot Tippit, wave to the other man and then run away in a different direction. She described the gunman as "kind of short" and heavy-set. The other man, she said, had lighter hair, was tall and thin and wore khaki trousers.

The husband of the woman who manages the Sunset Manor Apartments works as a repair man for a nearby Ford agency and usually comes home for lunch. He did on November 22nd, 1963. He had finished eating and was watching television when he heard about the assassination. He listened to the bulletins for a few minutes and then figured he had better get back to work. As he was leaving he noticed Brown coming down the steps from the upstairs apartment. He remembers telling Brown about the assassination and that Brown looked at him "kind of funny." He also remembers that Brown was wearing khaki trousers and a light-colored jacket.

When he got to the Ford agency he remembers everybody listening to the radio. That's when he heard about the Tippit killing. Because it was so close to his apartment, he decided to call his wife and tell her to lock her doors. His wife says that when she got his call she decided to tell the other tenants. She went upstairs to Brown and Pat's apartment and told Pat not to let anybody in and to keep her door locked. She says Brown wasn't there at the time.

On the evening of November 22nd, after being questioned by the FBI, Brown suddenly left Dallas. He told Pat he had to return to Delaware County "to straighten things out." Pat, frightened by his strange behavior the evening before when she had called her sister, decided to leave him. Brown didn't return to Dallas until the 28th of November. He went to Conroe and talked Pat into coming back with him. He had also brought back with him a new car, a Chevrolet Stingray. He told Pat he had traded the Thunderbird for it. He hadn't. He had merely given a car agency in Springfield, Delaware County, a bad check for \$1400 as a down-payment for the new car.

Shortly after the assassination Brown's trail becomes empty. After

Pat remained only two days before she left him again, this time for good, and took a train back to her parents in Delaware County. His first wife Janet says she didn't see him until January of 1964, when he came and told her he was getting a divorce from his second wife and talked her into making plans to re-marry him. They lived for a while in Atlanta, Georgia, and while they were there she remembers him making strange trips back to Dallas and to El Paso and to San Diego, California. "All he would tell me," she says, "was that he was looking for an old pal of his named Mike." Mike turned out to be an ex-policeman from Chicago, a short, heavy-set guy with dark hair, in his late thirties. (Second wife Pat also recalls the landlady of the Sunset Manor apartment telling her a heavy-set guy with dark hair had come looking for Brown a few days before the assassination. They were both out at the time, but Brown never explained who he was. She thought he didn't know anyone in Dallas.)

Janet eventually quit Brown again, this time for good also. The last she heard was that he had been arrested in Texas on a charge of fraud out of California. She lost track of him after that. The bank which financed the Thunderbird had also lost track of him. But early in 1964 it received a letter from him postmarked from Abilene, Texas. "I regret to say that I find myself in a position whereby I can not see any way of paying," he wrote. He said he had left the car in a Sears parking lot down there. "I suggest you remove it right away as they may object to its presence," he cautioned, and then added a postscript: "If necessary I can be contacted by letter at General Delivery, Mexico City, Mexico." (The Warren Commission pointed out that Oswald had spent several days in Mexico City just a few weeks before the assassination.)

Today, Brown remains as mysterious a character as ever. Finally tracked down to an apartment in Upper Darby near 69th Street, he would at first not admit his identity to investigators. Pressed, he became very hospitable, casual and seemingly cooperative. He said the whole thing was just a "coincidence." He admitted being questioned by the FBI and that he had a two-way radio, a rifle with a telescopic sight and a .38 police special with him in Dallas. He said he went to Texas because of "troubles" back home, but would not elaborate. He said he chose Dallas because his first

see her while he was down there and went back to her the day after his first wife left him, which was late in November.

On the day of the assassination, Brown says he slept late. He says he was going down to get something out of his car when the landlord told him that the President had been killed. He said he went back to his apartment to tell his wife and listen to the news. He says he never left the apartment. He says he did not go out at all that day. He says he was in the bathroom shaving when the FBI agents came. "They questioned me for four hours about the assassination," he said. "That about killed the day." He said he had heard that Tippit had been shot somewhere in the neighborhood, but he said he didn't know where. No, he didn't know any ex-policemen from Chicago. No, he had never been in Mexico City.

Brown admitted he had been given a prison sentence in California for fraud, but was released after serving only a few months. His second wife, Pat, who finally filed a divorce suit against him in November, says he called her recently for the first time in two years. "How do you get away with everything?" she asked him. "I don't understand. You pull all this



stuff and seem to get away with it. You're supposed to be in jail for years and you're out in months. How do you do it?" She says that Brown said simply, "Well, between you and me, the government." She asked him what he meant by that. "The government can do a lot for you," he said. She says she didn't understand what he meant.

WHAT THE HELL is going on here? A loose end is picked up, examined a little bit and all sorts of wild and crazy things begin to emerge. Coincidences? An irrational abundance. Conclusive answers? Hardly any. This is the legacy of the Warren Commission Report. It is a legacy of basic doubt begetting wild speculation. That is what is so sadly scandalous.

Certainly Greater Philadelphia Magazine possesses neither the resources nor the investigative abilities to adequately Monday-morning-quarterback the job of the Warren Commission. Yet it is a sorry comment on the Commission's accomplishments that it should even have to be considered.



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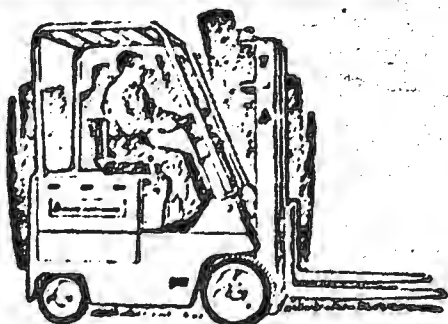
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continued

And it does have to be considered. The Commission's Report is so obviously not a Sunday winner. Even a quick glance over the action reveals that the play was stacked against the evidence. Right from the start: Bullet 399 could not have done all that damage. There was evidence that it didn't. The President's fatal head hit might not have come from the rear. There was evidence that it didn't. Oswald could not have fired all the shots that day. There was evidence that he didn't.

Is it any wonder then, when the Commission's key contentions are in direct contradiction to basic hard-core evidence, that a speculative interest in other parts of its Report should arise? Why, for instance, couldn't the Commission explain Tippit's whereabouts just before his death? Why didn't it call to testify any witnesses who had seen Tippit and Jack Ruby together prior to the assassination? Why was the jacket that was found left untraced and why wasn't it shown to most of the witnesses at the scene?

That the Warren Commission has left loose ends is not the worst of it. The worst of it is that, more than two years after what is supposed to have been the most thorough and extensive and expensive investigation ever "devoted to the determination of truth," a closer examination of even one of those loose ends should lead to the conclusion that there remains an area which yet requires serious investigative efforts. Who knows what other loose ends would lead to? Certainly not the Warren Commission.

Now it is getting late. Today in Dallas an eerie fear pervades the attitudes of those witnesses who can still be located, especially those who know something about the Tippit killing. Most can't be found. They have moved without notice, left without forwarding addresses, even sold their homes and fled from the city. They have heard of the strange things that have been happening, the mysterious accidents and unsolved killings of other witnesses, and even those who can be tracked down do not seem to talk with an honest candor or easy naturalness and plead not to have their names mentioned as sources of information. Time, too, has dimmed recollections and the task of corroborating detail is becoming more difficult. Loose ends have a tendency to wither away and die. When they go, perhaps then will emerge the ultimate legacy of the Warren Commission: A festering presumption, debasing to the very concept of a democratic society, that the truth has died with them. ■ ■

January 30, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Assassination
of President John
F. Kennedy

Dear Mr. Watson:

Reference is made to your inquiry concerning the
forthcoming book by Joachim Joesten entitled "The Kennedy Murder
Fraud."

This book appears, from the promotional brochure
of it you furnished, to be but another in a series of books and articles
by Joesten in which he attempts to support the incredible thesis that
the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy was a plot
conceived by President Johnson which was participated in by a
number of United States Government and Dallas, Texas, officials..
In all of these writings, Joesten's accusations have been utterly
unfounded with not a tissue of evidence to support them.

By memorandum dated November 8, 1966, the White
House was furnished with background information concerning Joesten
which is summarized as follows:

ENCLOSURE

Joesten, who is also known as Joachim Franz Joesten,
Walter Kell and Paul Delanthuis, was born in Cologne, Germany, on
June 29, 1907. He reportedly fled Germany in 1933 because of his
"pacifist and Liberal-Socialist connections." During the period 1934
to 1940 he resided in the Scandinavian countries working as a news-
paper correspondent, and following his entry into the United States in

1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)

1 - Mr. Wick (sent with cover memo)

1 - Mr. Gale (sent with cover memo)

1 - Mr. Rosen (sent with cover memo)

1 - Mr. Sullivan (sent with cover memo)

See M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick memo, 1-30-67. entitled "Joachim
Joesten, author of 'The Kennedy Murder Fraud.'"

REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

JAN 30 4 07 PM '67

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Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Bishop _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

56552

REC-1162-109060-4441

FEB 2 1967

Delivered to Mr. Jones

Honorable Marvin Watson

1941, he became a free-lance writer, contributing articles to a number of American newspapers and periodicals.

[REDACTED] However, he has once identified himself as a "left-wing liberal."

Since the assassination of former President Kennedy, Joesten has been engaged in attacking by books and articles the findings of the Warren Commission. One such book, "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" was published by a New York City firm whose owners allegedly had past Communist Party connections.

In March, 1964, Joesten is said to have commented that his research into the assassination was based on newspaper articles and a four-day visit to Dallas, Texas, in December, 1963.

[REDACTED]

The fingerprint files of the Identification Division of the FBI contain no arrest data identifiable with Joesten based upon background information submitted in connection with this name check request.

A copy of this communication has not been sent to the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

1/25/67

Mildred:

Get this over to Deke.

Thank you,

(Handwritten initials)

Marvin Watson

*Administrative
all - info to Wick
please - John to
led to him to read.
100 1000 1/2/67*

100-104444-4441

ENCLOSURE

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January 23, 1967

*Received
1/24/67
A.C. 11:45*

MR. MARVIN WATSON
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DEAR MARVIN:

In today's mail, I received a multigraphed letter, a copy of which I am enclosing herewith. It was postmarked from Belgium. Perhaps you already have seen this, but at any rate I thought that you should be aware of it.

Very sincerely,

Stanley Marcus
Stanley Marcus

SM:GS

62-10460-4446

PHONE: RIVERSIDE 1-2311

CABLE: NEMARCO - DALLAS

ENCLOSURE

THE KENNEDY MURDER FRAUD

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By Joachim Joesten

Author of three published books about the Kennedy assassination

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Volume III	<u>The Masters of the Coverup on Trial</u>	
Part 6	The Case Against the Warren Comm.	March 1968 \$30.00
Part 7	The Case Against Pres. Johnson	May 1968 \$50.00
Volume IV	<u>The Bystanders on Trial</u>	
Part 8	The Case Against the American Press	Sept. 1968 \$30.00
Part 9	The Case Against the Kennedy Clan	Nov. 1968 \$30.00

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Part 10

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**American Address: Joachim Joesten, 87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica 11432,
New York City, USA**

European Address: Joachim Joesten, Munich 23, Dreschstrasse 5, Germany

THE KENNEDY MURDER FRAUD

A Historical Indictment Before the High Court of Public Opinion

The assassination of President John F. Kennedy was the perfect crime because of a built-in guarantee of impunity for all those involved; instigators, perpetrators, accomplices before and after the fact. It could not conceivably fail for two solid reasons; One, because the mastermind of the plot, Vice-President Johnson, would automatically become Chief Executive the moment the President was dead. And two, because every one of America's so-called law enforcement agencies was implicated in the conspiracy at a high level.

Thus, the officially sponsored myth of Lee Harvey Oswald, lone assassin of President Kennedy, will go down in history as the one outstandingly successful example of how to fool all the people all the time. But not forever. Already wide breaches have been opened in the wall of official deception. The end of the usurping regime -- which will certainly come in 1968, if not earlier -- will also spell the end of the Kennedy Murder Fraud. Two years from now, the whole world will know the monstrous truth about what really happened at Dallas on November 22, 1963, and in subsequent related events. Readers of the present Work will have learned the truth, in every important detail, long before.

The present Work names the names and assesses the responsibilities of all those in high and low places who planned the assassination, who carried it out, or who contributed to the elaborate coverup that followed. Key men in the conspiracy were Lyndon B. Johnson and his crooked protege, Bobby Baker; H. L. Hunt, the Dallas oil magnate; Robert McNamara, Chief Hawk; Richard Helms of the CIA; James Rowley, Chief of the Secret Service; Jesse E. Curry, Dallas Police Chief; Henry Wade, District Attorney, Earle Cabell, former Mayor of Dallas, and his brother, General Charles P. Cabell, deputy director of the CIA until he was dropped by Kennedy after the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

62-110000-10

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These men set up the Dealey Plaza ambush and recruited the gunmen who killed the President in a military-style crossfire. They also organized the concomitant frameup of Oswald, chosen by the CIA leaders among the ranks of its "expendables" to serve as preordained scapegoat, and the gigantic coverup operation that followed.

J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the FBI, was not an original participant in the conspiracy but he became an immediate accessory after the fact. Fully informed of everything that had happened, he became the chief architect of the coverup -- at a price. He has been blackmailing Johnson ever since.

And that prominent accomplice after the fact was Kenneth O'Donnell, a former Kennedy aide who conducted the outrageous kidnapping of Kennedy's body from the jurisdiction of the lawful Dallas authorities, thus laying the groundwork for the Autopsy Fraud that was staged in Washington.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and the other members of the Commission were practically bulldozed by Johnson into the thankless job of covering up for the biggest and most shameful fraud in modern history. They were forced to sacrifice their good names on the altar of the Reason of State.

Johnson took it upon himself personally to lead Kennedy into the death trap his Texas friends and the Dallas police had set up for the President. Kennedy didn't want to make that trip (moreover he had been forewarned by Connally), but Johnson virtually dragged him along under false pretenses. Johnson not only acted out of ambition, he was in desperate strains at the time. He just had to become President in order to prevent the Bobby Baker scandal from exploding in his face. For Kennedy knew all about LJB's involvement in that affair, not only on the financial but also on the so-called "moral" side of it. And he wasn't going to have a man so tainted as his running-mate again in 1964.

Thus the decisive element in the assassination was that fatal automatism of the American political system which not only elevates the Vice President to the top post the moment the Chief Executive dies, but also virtually assures him of reelection. Johnson knew only too well that he could never have been elected President, even

b

before the Bobby Baker affair threatened to eliminate him completely from the American political scene. But he also knew that once installed in the White House, by fair means or foul, he could easily get himself reelected. This part of the plot also worked to perfection, in November 1964. It won't work again in 1968, that's for sure.

The topflight marksmen recruited by the conspirators to kill the President (with dum-dum bullets at that) were Charles Whitman (later to be known as the so-called "mad killer" of Austin); the Dallas Policeman and Bircher J. D. Tippit; and Larry Crafard, Jack Ruby's handyman who also performed as Oswald's double (The False Oswald). They are all dead, or will be soon, liquidated by their own taskmasters as is the inexorable rule of political conspiracies.

Ruby was both a tool and a victim of the plotters. He was really "double-crossed" by them in gangland style. Ruby in mid-September 1963 had hired Larry Crafard to kill Governor Connally on behalf of the "boys in Chicago, because the Governor was successfully resisting Mafia attempts to take over Dallas." This assassination plan, which did not involve Kennedy, became known to the Dallas police chiefs who from that moment on were able to blackmail Ruby at will. As it happened, the plot against the President was taking shape at that precise moment. So, with the help of the Dallas police, Johnson and his gang took the game out of Ruby's hands and forced his gunmen to shift their aim from Connally to the President. That's why Ruby was so astonished, and so terrified, when he found out what had happened to his plot. And then the police forced him to kill Oswald on pain of revealing his own initiative in the matter.

The Kennedy assassination highlights the grave constitutional and moral crisis which has plagued the United States ever since the FBI, the CIA and the military establishment virtually took over our democratic institutions. To use the words of John J. McCloy, this country has truly become a "banana republic, where a government can be changed by conspiracy." Worse still, there has been, in the United States, an acquiescence of public opinion in the Crime of the Century that would not have been possible in any banana republic.

That a book exposing all this wild brutal frankness could not possibly be brought out at this stage by a commercial publisher stands to reason. Therefore "The Kennedy Murder Fraud" will be published by the author himself in multigraphed form. This can be done only in a small edition which makes necessary a comparatively high price.

To Whom It May Concern: Several copies of the manuscript, as well as of the supporting evidence, have been deposited in safe places in various countries. Arrangements have been made for publication by others should the author be unable to do so.

Published Trade Books by JOACHIM JOESTEN
About the assassination of President John F. Kennedy

1 - Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?

Cloth \$3.95

First published on June 14, 1964, by Marzani & Munsell, Inc., New York. This was the first book in America to attack the official version of the assassination.

A revised and enlarged version, including the first detailed critique of the Warren Report, was published in January 1965. At the same time, a British edition was brought out by The Merlin Press, London.

2 - Die Wahrheit über den Kennedy-Mord (The Truth About the Kennedy Murder), published in September 1966 by Schweizer Verlagshaus of Zurich, one of the largest Swiss publishing houses. The book was serialized in the big German illustrated weekly Quick of Munich. It figures on the bestseller list of the leading Swiss magazine Die Weltwoche for October and November 1966.

Clothbound copies of this book (360 pages of text and 16 pages of documentary illustrations) can be obtained from the author, at the addresses below, at \$4.75 a copy, postpaid.

3 - De waarheid over de moord on Kennedy (Dutch translation of the foregoing title), published in December 1966 by A. W. Bruna & Zoon, Utrecht, a leading Dutch publisher. The book became an instantaneous bestseller.

4 - La verite sur Ruby (The Truth About Ruby)

To be published in February 1967 by Editions Casterman, Paris.

Orders and enquiries concerning the above mentioned books should be sent to either one of the following addresses:

Joachim Joesten, 87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica 11432, New York. U

or

Joachim Joesten, Munich 23, Dreschstr. 5, Germany.

12.1.1967
1000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 1-30-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JOACHIM JOESTEN
AUTHOR OF "THE KENNEDY MURDER FRAUD"

BACKGROUND:

The President's Special Assistant Marvin Watson has furnished us with a copy of a promotional brochure advertising the ten-volume book by Joachim Joesten entitled "The Kennedy Murder Fraud." This brochure was brought to the attention of Watson by Stanley Marcus of Neiman-Marcus, Dallas, Texas.

As will be recalled, Joesten is one of several authors who in the past few years have written books and articles denouncing the findings of the Warren Commission into the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy. Joesten has been responsible for several books and articles on this same theme. However, according to the above brochure, captioned book goes much further in revealing the "monstrous truth" that the assassination of Kennedy was a plot conceived and engineered by President Johnson to cover up his involvement with protege Bobby Baker. This plot, according to the brochure, was assisted from the outset by Dallas Oil Magnate, H. L. Hunt, Defense Secretary McNamara, the heads of the CIA, Secret Service and Dallas Police Department and Dallas city officials. Accomplices after the fact, according to Joesten, were former Kennedy aide Kenneth O'Donnell and the Director who was described as "the chief architect of the coverup."

Joesten's theories and allegations are, of course, utterly unfounded. His prior writings on this subject, as may be expected of this book, have produced not even a tissue of evidence to support his incredible accusations. Captioned book is advertised for \$250 for the complete ten-volume set and, according to the brochure, will be published by the author in multigraphed form--and apparently blatant attempt to "cash in" on the current publicity concerning the Kennedy assassination.

- Enclosure 1 - 37-24
1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Gale - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure

JHC:djr (9)

CONTINUED - OVER

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FEB 2 1967

EX-115

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: Joachim Joesten

INFORMATION IN BUFILES CONCERNING JOESTEN:

Joesten was reportedly born at Cologne, Germany, on June 29, 1907. He reportedly fled Germany in 1943 because of his "pacifist and Liberal-Socialist connections." He entered the United States in 1941, was naturalized as a United States citizen in 1948, and over the years has been an assistant editor of "Newsweek" magazine and contributed articles to a number of prominent United States newspapers and periodicals. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] However, he has been self-described as a "left-wing liberal."

Joesten's book "Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?" was described by "Editor and Publisher" as "filled with inaccuracies." This book, which viciously attacked the Director, was published by Marzani and Munsell, Publishers, Inc., of New York City. [REDACTED]

Joesten is reported to have documented his books and articles on the Assassination from newspaper articles and a four-day visit to Dallas, Texas, in December, 1963. In that same period Joesten's wife reportedly indicated that he had been making "rambling senseless statements," and that she felt he was on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

In August, 1966, [REDACTED]

We have no identifiable arrest record for Joesten in the Identification Division.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be sent to the White House setting forth background information concerning Joesten.

F B I

Date: 1/24/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35)
RE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Miami teletype to the Bureau 11/26/63, captioned as above, and Miami teletypes to the Bureau 11/10 and 11/63, airtel and LHM 11/11/63, and airtel 11/12/63, captioned "THREAT TO KILL PRESIDENT KENNEDY BY [REDACTED] AT MIAMI, FLA., 11/9/63."

BILL BARRY, news reporter, "Miami News," a local Miami, Fla. newspaper, telephonically contacted the Miami Office on 1/24/67. BARRY inquired as to whether the FBI has a "tape" which was made 2 or 3 weeks prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY predicting the President's assassination. BARRY was advised the FBI has no such tape and could make no comment regarding the matter. BARRY said he had information that such a tape exists, and that the tape was turned over to a Federal agency.....

It is apparent BARRY is making reference to information in referenced communications. It is not known how BARRY became aware of the existence of this information, and Miami has no information as to the agency that now has custody of the tape.

This matter is being brought to the Bureau's attention in the event the Bureau receives an inquiry in this matter.

3 - Bureau
2 - Miami
(1 - 137-363)

LCP:ger
(5)

REC-34

JAN 26 1967

57 FEB 8 1967

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 1/27/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35)
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISC-INFO CONCERNING

Re Miami airtel 1/24/67, a copy of which is enclosed for Dallas.

[REDACTED] formerly [REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Miami Office on 1/26/67, and reported the following:

About two weeks ago he was contacted by [REDACTED] Miami, Florida [REDACTED] concerning a recorded conversation made in November, 1963, between himself and [REDACTED] relative to a plot to assassinate President JOHN F. KENNEDY. [REDACTED] inquired as to whether any reporters had contacted him concerning this matter. He [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that he had not been contacted. [REDACTED] then requested permission to release this information to the press. He gave [REDACTED] permission to make the release provided his [REDACTED] identity was concealed.

Subsequent to this contact by [REDACTED] BILL BARRY, a reporter for the "Miami News," contacted him [REDACTED] several times regarding his conversation with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] stated he has confirmed the conversation and requested BARRY to keep his identity concealed.

BARRY stated he has been working on a story about the assassination of President KENNEDY and spent several days in Dallas conducting interviews. He reportedly has been in contact with the FBI in Dallas. BARRY said he has always felt that the U. S. Secret Service failed to do their job and the information furnished to Secret Service regarding

3 - Bureau (RM) (Enc-1)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info) (RM) (Enc-1)
1 - Miami

LCP:ggr
(5)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge.

Sent _____ M Per _____

10 JAN 30 1967

MM 89-35

[REDACTED] confirms his views. BARRY advised that Senator ROBERT KENNEDY, who was Attorney General at the time the information was obtained from [REDACTED] failed to properly carry out his duties since he did not request FBI assistance to help protect the President. BARRY noted that when President KENNEDY came to Miami, Florida, a few days prior to his trip to Dallas, Texas, the security of the President was extremely tight and had the same security been afforded the President in Dallas, he would be alive today.

[REDACTED] said that BARRY contacted him on 1/26/67, to advise that he was preparing his story for a magazine (not identified) and would have it finished within a week.

[REDACTED] said based on his conversation with BARRY this story will be very critical of the Secret Service and Senator ROBERT KENNEDY. BARRY made no remarks derogatory of the FBI.

DC Via Mac 1/1

Miami took this contact by [REDACTED] as an opportunity to again forcefully point out to him the confidential nature of his former association with this Bureau. [REDACTED] said he was fully aware of the confidential nature of his past associated with the FBI.

01-30-10-10-10
7-10-10-10-10
K
DO-4
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

January 31, 1967

The attached February, 1967, issue of "the Washingtonian" was sent to the Director from 1218 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C. 20036. The attached note was clipped to page 61.

Mention is made to the Director on Page 61, and to the FBI on Pages 45, 61 and 81.

mjg

ENCLOSURE
Given to [unclear]
[unclear] 2-1-67
file

What do we know of
Milton Visard?

1
Compliments of the editors.

Your comments are invited.

MR. TOLSON
MR. DELOACH
MR. MOHR
MR. WICK
MR. CASPER
MR. CALLAHAN
MR. CONRAD
MR. FELT
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN
MR. TAVEL
MR. TROTTER
MR. JONES
TELE. ROOM
MISS HOLMES
MRS. METCALF
MISS GANDY

file

62 109060 UNREC.

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 13 1967

11 FEB 9 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

per Dlap
11/17/64
PSS-44-45
1-45
H. [unclear]
no Rubber

FEB 21 1967

NOT RECORDED

FBI

Date: 2/2/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (89-35)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Miami airtels to the Bureau 1/24/67 and 1/27/67.

Enclosed for the information of the Bureau are two copies of an article which appeared in the "Miami News," Miami, Fla. daily newspaper, in the afternoon edition of 2/2/67.

This article was written by "Miami News" reporter BILL BARRY, background regarding which was furnished to the Bureau in referenced airtels.

- ③ - Bureau (Encs-2)
1 - Miami
HAN:ggr
(4)

REC-34

62-109060-4445

FEB 3 1967

FEB 3 1967

61

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

2 WEEKS BEFORE JFK WAS KILLED

Assassination Idea Taped

By BILL BARRY
Reporter of The Miami News

Two weeks before John Fitzgerald Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, a man sat in a Miami apartment and described how it could be done.

The man was an organizer for a State's Rights party. And his conversation was being taped by the Intelligence Division of the Miami Police Department.

The man said that a plan to kill the President was in the works. He said Kennedy would be shot with a high-powered rifle from an office building, and he said that the gun would be disassembled, taken into the building,

assembled, and then used for murder.

He did not say anything about plans to remove the gun from the building.

"They will pick up somebody within hours afterwards... just to throw the public off," he said.

The man told his tale on Nov. 9, 1963. He was talking to a police informer who was posing as a State's Rights advocate. The tape of the conversation was given to the Secret Service. And the informer gave a statement to a Secret Service agent.

Two weeks later, on Nov. 22 — about 12:30 p.m. — President Kennedy was shot while riding in an open car which had just passed the Texas School Book Depository building on Elm Street in Dallas.

Being a warehouse for school books, the Texas School Book Depository also is an office building.

Just an hour and a half later, Dallas Police captured Lee Harvey Oswald. They later said he had assassinated the President with a high-powered rifle from the book depository.

But Oswald said: "I haven't killed anyone... I'm just a patsy."

He was echoing the man who had said in Miami that somebody would be picked up for the murder — quickly — "just to throw the public off."

Because of the striking similarity between what the man had said could happen, and what the federal and local police said did happen, Miami Intelligence agents again brought the tape-recorded conversation to the attention of the Secret Service.

The Intelligence agents say that the man was picked up and questioned by the FBI on Nov. 27 — five days after Kennedy died. Copies of the taped conversation have been in the Miami Police files ever since. Intelligence agents say they do not know what happened to the man featured on the tape.

On Dec. 10, he left his Georgia home on a political trip which included a stop in Dallas. The informer says he has not seen the man since then.

Meanwhile, the public read stories about Lee Harvey Oswald — accused killer of the President — who had been drummed out of the Marine Corps, and who had defected to Russia, and who had a Russian wife, and who

had a record of mental instability, and who was a political agitator of extreme causes.

Two days after his arrest, he was shot to death by Dallas stripjoint operator Jack Ruby.

The Warren Commission later concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin. It said that he owned the murder weapon — a high-powered, 6.5 Mannlicher-Carcano, bolt-action rifle fitted with a sniper scope. The commission said he got the rifle into the building by disassembling it and carrying it under his arm in a paper bag.

The commission said that Oswald did not try to remove his rifle from the building after the assassination. Police found it behind some boxes on the sixth floor of the depository about a half hour before Oswald was captured.

Oswald had started work in the depository Oct. 16. Federal officials had okayed the Dallas motorcade on Oct. 4. The depository commands a view of the fallend of the traditional motorcade route in Dallas.

The man in Miami who had predicted a method of assassination two weeks before it happened also said this: "He (Kennedy) knows he is a marked man."

The informer asked: "They are really going to try to kill him?"

The man answered: "It is in the working."

Perhaps Kennedy did know that he was a marked man.

On the morning of Nov. 22 — while Lee Harvey Oswald was carrying his disassembled rifle into the book depository — President Kennedy was in a Fort Worth hotel room, waiting for his flight to Dallas.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

1A

The MIAMI NEWS

Miami, Florida

701-1111

Being followed

Date: 2/2/67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

Character:

[]

Classification:

Submitting Office: Miami

[] Being Investigated

Somebody showed the President a full-page ad, which was ~~running~~ that morning in the Dallas newspaper. The ad accused Kennedy of treason. His close aide, Ted Sorensen, later wrote that Kennedy turned to his wife, Jackie, and said: "We're really in nut country now."

The President and Jackie both read the ad through. The words struck them like body blows. William Manchester, in *The Death of a President*, describes what happened next.

Kennedy began pacing around the room, talking about assassination. He said: "Last night would have been a helluva night to assassinate a President. I mean it. There was the rain, and the night, and we were all getting jolted. Suppose a man had a pistol in a briefcase."

He raised his right hand, aiming it like a pistol, and he fired off some shots, using his thumb as the rising and falling action of the pistol's hammer.

He said: "Then he could have dropped the gun and the briefcase . . . and melted away in the crowd."

Kennedy then went to his murder in Dallas. The assassination did not happen the way he was thinking about. The Warren Commission concluded that it happened the way the man in Miami had said it would — two weeks before.

The man in Miami had named one man who was gunning for Kennedy. He said: ". . . (he) is just as

likely to get him as anybody . . . he tried to get Martin Luther King . . . he followed him for miles and miles, and couldn't get close enough to him."

The man he named was not Lee Harvey Oswald. He is a Klan leader from Tennessee. He was also working with Right Wing groups, trying to form a third American political party dedicated to the preservation of State's Rights.

The man talking in Miami described the Klansman as a member of the hardcore underground which had a taste for terror by bombing. The man said that the Klansman participated in the bombing of the Birmingham church in which several Negro children were killed.

The man said: "If he wants to blow up the National Capitol, that is all right with me. I will go with him. But not as a party though, as an individual."

"After the conversation, and the way he talked to us, there is no question in my mind about who knocked the church off in Birmingham."

The man said he himself had been contacted by an underground chief in Delaware who had his eye on the Supreme Court Building in Washington. The man talking had worked on the construction of the building for three and a half years.

He said: "He wanted me to give him the layout there so they could go over there and do some things there, you know. But he called it off . . . I was ready to go with him. I gave him the damn information he wanted."

The informer had traveled to Right Wing meetings with the man talking. He had told his police contacts that everywhere he went he had heard talk about the plans to kill John F. Kennedy. The President was coming to Miami on Nov. 18. The police

told the informer to get his friend to Miami, so they could "bug" his talk about assassination.

Sitting in an armchair in a cream-colored parlor in Miami on Nov. 9, 1963, two weeks before the President was killed, the man said: "Well, we are going to have to get nasty. We have got to be ready. We have got to be sitting on go, too. There ain't any countdown to it. We have just got to be sitting on go. Count down and they can move in on you. And on go they can't. Count down is all right for a slow, prepared operation. But in an emergency operation, you have got to be sitting on go."

The informer said: "I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th, or something like that, to make some kind of speech."

The man said: "You can bet your bottom dollar he is going to have a lot to say about the Cubans, there are so many of them here."

The informer said: "Yeah, he will have a thousand bodyguards. Don't worry about that."

The man said: "The more bodyguards he has, the easier it is to get him."

"What?"

"The more bodyguards he has, the more easier it is to get him."

"Well, how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him?"

"From an office building, with a high-powered rifle," the man said.

The informer said: "Boy, if that Kennedy gets shot, we have got to know where we are at. Because you know that will be a real shake if they do that."

The man said: "They wouldn't leave any stone unturned there no way. They will pick up somebody within hours afterwards . . . just to throw the public off."

There was no talk about

killing Kennedy with a bomb.

Sitting in the Miami apartment on Wednesday, Nov. 9, two weeks before the President was assassinated, the man talked on. Behind his chair were some small holes in the wall. Inside the holes were wires. The wires snaked through the wall to a box hidden on top of the refrigerator in the kitchen.

The box was the police tape recorder which was taping down the man's talk about assassination.

The President came to Miami on Nov. 18. Police intelligence took extraordinary steps to guard the President's life. They insisted that he abandon the plan to take a motorcade from the airport to downtown. They put him on a helicopter instead.

The President left Miami in good health. It was Monday.

That Friday there was no countdown in Dallas. Somebody was sitting on go.

The President was shot dead.

BY LIAISON

7/1
Date: February 3, 1967
To: Director, U. S. Secret Service
From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

*2-6-67
delivered
a 11:30*

Reference is made to a memorandum dated November 11, 1963, at Miami, Florida, captioned, "Threat to Kill President Kennedy by [REDACTED] Miami, Florida, November 9, 1963," which was furnished to your Agency by a representative of this Bureau on November 13, 1963. The same information was telephonically furnished to your Agency at 12:15 A. M., on November 11, 1963.

*REC'D-READING ROOMS
FEB 3 1 40 PM '67
BT*

Enclosed for your information and any action you may desire to take are two copies of a memorandum dated February 3, 1967, at Washington, D. C., bearing the same caption as the referenced communication.

Let
Copies of both memoranda are being furnished to Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson, Jr., Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

Enclosures (2)

am
KMR:eem

REC-16 62-104000-4446

(10) NOTE: See Rosen to DeLoach memo, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS," KMR:dcs, 2/2/67.

56 FEB 16 1967

10 FEB 6 1967

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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

*REC'D
FEB 3 1967
CIVIL*

FBI

Date: 2/2/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS
11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

Re: New Orleans airtel, 12/16/66.

Bureau airtel, 12/23/66.

New Orleans airtel, 1/4/67.

New York teletype to Director, 1/19/67.

The following additional information has been received at New Orleans regarding JIM GARRISON, District Attorney, Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, La., conducting investigation in the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

JACK S. MARTIN telephonically contacted SA REGIS L. KENNEDY on January 27, 1967, and demanded that the FBI stop the Parish of Orleans District Attorney's Office from "harassing him." MARTIN was rather incoherent; however, during the conversation it was developed that an investigator from the District Attorney's Office named LYNN LOISEILL (Phonetic) had left a summons at MARTIN's residence, requesting him to appear at the District Attorney's Office. MARTIN had responded to this summons by calling LOISEILL (Phonetic) at his residence at 5:00 A.M., in the morning, which MARTIN advised "caused LOISEILL (Phonetic) to get hot." MARTIN claimed that LOISEILL (Phonetic) told him that if he did not appear he was going to issue a subpoena to force him to appear before

3-Bureau

2-Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 4)

REC-15

62-109060-4447
New Orleans (2-89-69)

RLK:kgb

(1-137-2409) (8)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

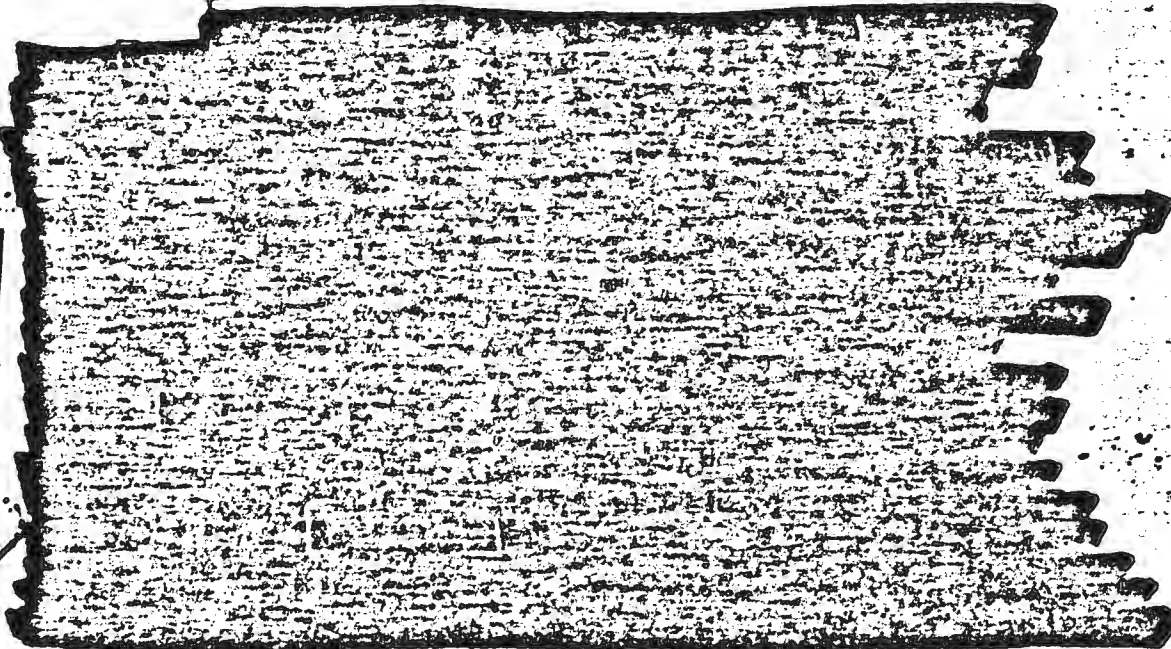
FEB 6 1967

PERS. REC. UNIT

NO 89-69

a New Orleans Grand Jury. MARTIN continued that the scope of GARRISON's investigation is that there was a conspiracy which originated in the rooms above W. GUY BANNISTER's (Deceased) office in New Orleans, and that there was a second assassin firing at President KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas.

W. GUY BANNISTER formerly operated a private investigating office in New Orleans, and was a retired SAC of the FBI.



The above information is being furnished to the Bureau for its information. No investigation is being conducted by the New Orleans Office.

Copies of the following communications are being furnished to the Dallas Office for their information in view of the fact that Dallas is Office of Origin:

NO 89-69

Bureau airtel of 12/23/66.

New Orleans airtel of 1/4/67.

New Orleans airtel of 1/17/67.

New York teletype to Director, 1/19/67.

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

New Orleans previously advised the District Attorney (DA) of New Orleans, James Garrison, has been conducting an independent investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy. It was reported he intends to expose errors in the Warren Report, and his investigators are attempting to develop facts a conspiracy originated in New Orleans, involving Cuban Nationals and Oswald for the purpose of assassinating President Kennedy. New Orleans was previously instructed to keep the Bureau advised of developments. Attached reveals one Dave Lewis was interviewed by the DA's Office who told the DA he had met Lee Harvey Oswald in the office of W. Guy Bannister (deceased) former private investigator and SAC of the FBI. We have had no previous information regarding such a meeting. New Orleans continues to follow this matter.

KMR:dcs

VI IK FE

LL

1174 Richardson Street
Green Bay, Wisconsin 54303
January 27, 1967

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I suppose you don't remember me but I wrote to you last year about you capturing Alvin Karpis. I would like to get a fact straight about the death of President John F. Kennedy. My teacher in Social Studies said that Lee Harvey Oswald did not shoot President Kennedy. She also stated that nobody is sure who shoot him. If you could please reply to who the F. B. I. says assassinated President Kennedy I will be very grateful.

Yours truly,
Steve Noel

Copy (P.S. How do you like the Packers?
Now we're really "SUPER TITLETOWN U.S.A." EH?

REC 1-62

100-4448
FEB 18 1967

ACK 2-3-67

SON: j

REC 1

62 10900-1-4448

Steve

MAILED 19
FEB 3 1961
COMM-FBI

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

LCH:jcg (3)

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REC'D - 11: 04: 11

FILED 5 4 3: 11: 21

1. WAS sent

12833

Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

February 3, 1967

Director, FBI

78
O
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for your information is a copy of a memorandum dated February 3, 1967, at Washington, D. C., captioned, "Threat to Kill President Kennedy by [REDACTED] Miami, Florida, November 9, 1963," which has been furnished to the Director, U. S. Secret Service.

Also enclosed is a copy of a memorandum dated November 11, 1963, at Miami, Florida, bearing the same caption, to which this matter refers. The latter memorandum was originally furnished to U. S. Secret Service by this Bureau on November 13, 1963.

Enclosures (3)

KMR:eem

(10) 2/2/67

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach, captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas,"

REC'D-READING ROOM
FEB 3 1 40 PM '67

REC-192-109060

4449

10 FEB 6 1967

MAILED 10
FEB 3 1967
COMM-FBI

62 FEB 1 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Classified

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (RUC)

DATE: FEB 6 1967

SUBJECT:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Mobile airtel to Bureau, 1-11-67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies of a LHM suitable for dissemination reflecting results of investigation conducted at Miami, Florida, concerning allegations of WILLIAM B. ACKER, JR.

Four copies each of this LHM are being enclosed for Dallas and Mobile.

Investigation in this matter was conducted at Miami, Florida, by SA JOHN F. HANLON, JR.

MM T-1 is [REDACTED]

For the information of the Bureau, complete facts surrounding the involvement of [REDACTED] in Cuban affairs can be found in case [REDACTED]

In view of the fact that this investigation is predicated upon information furnished by WILLIAM BLANTON ACKER, JR., an individual with a diseased mind and also

(2) Bureau (Enc. 10)
2-Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 4)
2-Mobile (89-25) (Enc. 4)
1-Miami

JFH/al
(7)

1cc LHM & slip 15 00 BH
4 usas 2/8/67

REC-47

FEB 13 1967

FEB 6 1967

4450

61 FEB 10 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MM 89-35

because a reliable source advised that [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] was in Miami from November, 1963, to
March, 1964, engaged in Cuban activities, no further
action is being taken at Miami, UACB.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida

FEB 6 1967

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The following investigation conducted at Miami, Florida, is predicated upon information furnished on January 10, 1967, by WILLIAM BLANTON ACKER, JR., of Auburn, Alabama.

On January 19, 1967, [REDACTED] Personnel Department, Royal Castle General Offices, 3800 N. W. 62nd Street, was contacted and related that there would be no record of employees who commenced and terminated employment prior to January 1, 1964. However, if an employee began working prior to January 1, 1964, and continued thereafter, there would be a record. [REDACTED] searched the files and found no mention of a WILLIAM B. ACKER or ART SILVA.

On the same date, [REDACTED] Record Section, Royal Castle, related that he would search through the old tax records and attempt to find some record of employment for WILLIAM BLANTON ACKER and/or ART SILVA and would reply as soon as possible.

On the same date it was determined through actual observation that 8th Street crosses Lejeune Road in four places in the Miami area. At the intersection of S. W. 8th Street and Lejeune Road in Miami was found a Farm Market and adjacent thereto is Frank's Cottages, 4170 S. W. 8th Street. Frank's Cottages consist of about ten units. Inquiry was made of [REDACTED] Manager, and she related that she had absolutely no past registration cards and since she had only recently obtained the job, the names WILLIAM BLANTON ACKER, ART SILVA, and ROY (Last Name Unknown) meant nothing to her. She advised that [REDACTED] owned the cottages and could be found at the Farm Market.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

1-2-109060-4450

RECEIVED

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On the same date, [REDACTED] was contacted and related that he purchased the cottages from [REDACTED] on May 27, 1965, and that he could shed absolutely no light on the matter. He suggested that a representative for R & K Mortgage Company, 2120 S. W. 60th Avenue, be contacted in an effort to determine who owned the cottages in 1963-1964.

On the same date, [REDACTED] representative for R & K Mortgages, 2120 S. W. 60th Avenue, was contacted and related that the cottages were owned by a [REDACTED] from August 23, 1962, until January 1, 1964, when she, [REDACTED] took over. She had them from January 1, 1964, until May 8, 1964, when she sold them to [REDACTED] Pennsylvania. [REDACTED] related that a [REDACTED] managed the place while she owned the cottages and also when [REDACTED] had them. She advised that [REDACTED] was a petty thief and was mixed up in gun-running and also in Cuban activities. She advised that she recalled [REDACTED] saying that [REDACTED] was stopped by either United States Customs or the Coast Guard, trying to go to Cuba. *1 Roy Emory*

[REDACTED] advised that she had no records at all as to tenants and the names WILLIAM BLANTON ACKER and ART SILVA meant nothing to her. She related that a woman stayed with [REDACTED] at the cottages; however, she could furnish no information relative to her.

She related that [REDACTED] the previous owner of the cottages, left without notice after selling out and had never been heard from since. Eventually [REDACTED] was fired as he did not turn over some rents to [REDACTED]

On January 19, 1967, [REDACTED] Tamiami Hotel, 203 West Flagler Street, was contacted and could furnish absolutely no information, verbal or documentary.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 23, 1967, [REDACTED] of Royal Castle telephonically advised that he had just found the following information:

A. A. ~~SILVA~~ ^{Art}, Social Security No. 047-28-2333, had worked at Royal Castle, Shop #8, until September, 1963, and at that time resided at 207 N. E. 2nd Avenue, Miami. ^{F16}

W. B. ACKER, Social Security No. 421-10-4674, was employed until December, 1963, and listed a residence of 3530 N. Miami Avenue, Miami.

On January 24, 1967, it was determined through observation that there is no 207 N. E. 2nd Avenue in the Miami area and that Marcie's Record Bar occupies space at 3530 N. Miami Avenue. Inquiry of [REDACTED] of the Record Bar, netted nothing.

MM T-1, who has been active in Cuban revolutionary matters for the past seven years, on February 10, 1965, advised he personally knew, and was formerly associated with, [REDACTED] a mercenary, adventurer, and soldier of fortune.

From November, 1963, through March, 1964, [REDACTED] was closely associated with, and worked for, FELIPE VIDAL SANTIAGO, a Cuban revolutionist in Miami. [REDACTED] helped VIDAL to obtain arms, ammunition, and a boat. He transported the boat and military equipment between Miami and the Florida Keys. When [REDACTED] was stopped by United States Customs Agents, VIDAL clandestinely left the United States and infiltrated Cuba. VIDAL was captured and executed by a firing squad in Cuba in April, 1964.

On April 25, 1964, Mr. STANLEY SCHACHTER, United

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

States Customs, advised that a boat, truck, and ammunition been seized and four Cubans were arrested. Interview of the Cubans disclosed that the boat was provided by [REDACTED] and the boat was to be used in making a run to Cuba.

Contributor of Fingerprints-	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposit
Base Confinement Facility Lackland AFB Box 1036 Lackland AFB Texas	[REDACTED]	5-16-57	86 AWOL 95 escape	confined 9 rec BCD
Maricopa Co SO Phoenix Ariz	[REDACTED]	2-13-58	burg	
SO Phoenix Ariz	[REDACTED]	5-5-58	grand theft	rev of prob 2-3 yrs ASP 5-13-58 revocation of prob 2 to 3 yrs 5-13-58
Bd Pardons & Paroles Phoenix Ariz	[REDACTED]	5-23-58	grand theft	2 yrs to 3 yrs 12-28-59 rel by expiration

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
Pub Safety Dept Miami Fla	[REDACTED]	6-20-63	hold for Marshal	
A&TT Jacksonville Fla	[REDACTED]	6-19-63	vio IRC (NPA)	

The records of the following agencies were checked
by Investigative Clerk CLIFFORD M. WERNER on March 2, 1965,
with negative results.

Miami Beach Police Department

Credit Bureau of Greater Miami

The records of the Dade County, Florida, Sheriff's
Office, as checked on March 2, 1965, by Investigative Clerk
WERNER, contained the following information concerning

[REDACTED] a white male, born February 14,
1940, at St. Louis, Missouri, 5' 10" tall, 165
pounds, hazel eyes, and brown hair, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] His occupation was
listed as a Decorator.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

The records of the Miami, Florida, Police Department, Number [REDACTED] as checked on March 2, 1965, by Investigative Clerk WERNER, contained the following information concerning [REDACTED]

The records of the Miami Municipal Court, as checked on March 1, 1965, by Investigative Clerk WERNER, contained the following information concerning [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] a white male, 21, occupation - Decorator, born in Missouri, [REDACTED] 75551 on July 4, 1961, for Vagrancy and discharged [REDACTED]

The Bureau of Vital Statistics, City of St. Louis, Register [REDACTED] disclosed a birth record of [REDACTED] at St. Louis, Missouri. His mother was [REDACTED] white race, age 19, born Osborn, Missouri, occupation, housewife. His father was [REDACTED] white, age 26, born Charleston, Missouri, occupation, laborer; residence address was [REDACTED] Missouri.

On January 26, 1967, record checks were made at the Miami Beach Police Department, Miami Police Department, Credit Bureau of Greater Miami, Municipal Court for the City of Miami, and Dade County Department of Public Safety relative to [REDACTED] and nothing additional was found.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 31, 1967, JOHN GARDNER, United States
Customs, was contacted and no additional information concerning
~~_____~~ could be found.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

On January 31, 1967, JOHN GARDNER, United States
Customs, was contacted and no additional information concerning
[REDACTED] could be found.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. MM 89-35

Miami, Florida

FEB 6 1967

Title

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS

Character

Reference

Memorandum dated and captioned as
above, at Miami, Florida.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

COPIES DESTROYED
21 JAN 11 1973

The Acting Attorney General

February 8, 1967

12837

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

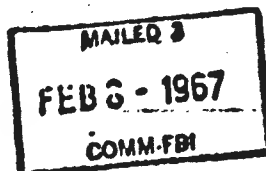
Enclosed is a copy of a communication addressed to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, The White House, Washington, D. C., dated February 8, 1967. 62-109060-4458

This is submitted for your information and no further action is being taken by this Bureau.

Enclosure - NOT ATTACHED. SEE

KMR:ctj *ctj*
(9)

NOTE: See Rosen to DeLoach Memo dated 2/7/67, captioned as above, KMR:blw. 62-109060-4465



REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI
FEB 8 1 46 PM '67

62-109060-4451
EX-115
FEB 9 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

2/7/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Rosen

To: SAC, Washington Field

From: Director, FBI

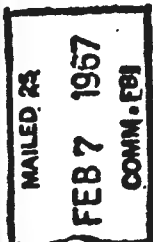
DAVID F. ~~BLACK~~ - COMPLAINANT
2121 P Street, Northwest
Apartment 703
Washington, D. C.

At 3:35 a.m., 2/7/67, an individual identifying himself as captioned, telephonically contacted the Bureau. He claimed that he had information which would be of interest to the Bureau.

Black did not furnish any specific data; however, he stated that his analysis of "psychological warfare" has led him to believe he can provide information regarding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. He stated he formerly was employed by the National Security Agency (NSA).

Bureau files indicate that one David F. Black was employed by NSA in 1957.

Black stated that he would contact Washington Field Office to furnish information which he believes pertinent. This is for your information.



NOTE: [Subject may be identical with reference 64-32001-1-608.]

JEK:djg
(5)

REC-25

62-109061-4452

19 FEB 8 1967

Loach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

MAR. ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4453

PAGE NO. _____

NO. OF PAGES 2

SECTION NO.

110

CIA

REFERRAL

W. W. WOLFSON, PHARMAC

DRUGS — PRESCRIPTIONS
LAKELAND, FLORIDA

2518 SOUTH FLORIDA AVENUE
1211 SOUTH FLORIDA AVENUE
1401 LAKELAND HILLS BOULEVARD

OFFICE:
2518 SOUTH FLORIDA AVENUE

JANUARY 28, 1967

MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER, DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEAR MR. HOOVER,

THE ATTACHED PAPER WAS PLACED IN MY DELIVERY CAR TODAY BY
PERSONS UNKNOWN.

I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT BE INTERESTED. I AM SURE YOU GET MANY
OF THESE, BUT WANT TO BE SURE THAT YOU SEE THIS ONE.

SINCERELY YOURS,

W. W. Wolfson
W. W. WOLFSON

EX-108

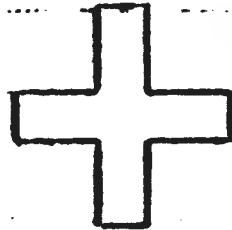
REC-25

62-115711-0 - 4454

FEB 8 1967

not ask
2-2-67

W. W. Wolfson



CHRISTIAN YOUTH CORPS

Weekly Report

WHO KILLED KENNEDY ???

Most Christian Americans have serious doubts about what they have been told by the Jew-controlled Press concerning President Kennedy's assassination. Let us give you some facts that you have not been told about this evil act. It has not been published by the Communist controlled press that President Kennedy had, three weeks before his death, called in the Joint Chiefs' of Staff to make plans for an all out INVASION OF CUBA to remove that Communist Dagger at the throat of the U.S.. The Jew-Communist Conspiracy had no intention of losing their most important military base in the western hemisphere, so they gave the orders for Kennedy's Assassination.

Do not be deceived into thinking that Oswald acted alone, for several reasons. The President of The American Rifle Association commented that it would be impossible for the best shot in the world to get off 3 shots in the 5 seconds elapsed time using a scope equiped bolt action rifle and hitting a 10 inch moving target 100 yards away. There was at least one, and possibly two more assassins because the first shot to hit the President came through the windshield and hit him in the neck.

It has been established that Oswald and Jack Rubenstein knew each other and had several meetings before the assassination. The Jew-Communist Conspiracy had not planned on Oswald getting caught, so when he was caught the only one of their fellow Communists that could get to Oswald to silence him was Jack Rubenstein. Then to cover up the whole sordid plot the Jews appointed Earl Warren, a CONVERT TO JUDAISM and a full fledged Communist, to investigate and white wash the whole affair as far as there being any involvement by the real assassins, the Jew-Communist Conspiracy.

All of which proves that Jesus Christ spoke the truth when he told the Jews, "Ye are of your father the DEVIL, and the lusts of your father ye will do: he was a MURDERER from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him. When he speaketh a lie, he speaketh of his own; for he is a liar and the father of it." St. John 8:44.

For more information write to Box 20342 St. Petersburg 33, Fla.

6-1-109000

4/4/57

COPIRE

REC-25 62-109060-4454

February 2, 1967

EX-108

Mr. W. W. Wolfson
2518 South Florida Avenue
Lakeland, Florida 33803

Dear Mr. Wolfson:

Your letter of January 28th has been received. The interest prompting your contacting us is appreciated, and I want to thank you for bringing the sheet you enclosed to our attention.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

MAILED 19
FEB 2 1967
COMM-FBI

F B I
REC'D-CRIMINAT SEC

NOTE: Correspondent is not identifiable in Bufiles. Correspondent's enclosure emanating from B620342, St. Petersburg, Florida, alleges a conspiracy between Oswald and Ruby in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. The sheet is strongly anti-Semitic and states that Chief Justice Earl Warren, "a convert to Judaism and a full fledged Communist," whitewashed the whole affair.

DCL:par (3)

70 FEB 16 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 2 4 33 PM '67
REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 2/2/67

FROM : *WJH*, PARIS (62-148) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

ReBulet to Paris 1/26/67.

From a review of the translated material submitted with referenced Bureau letter which originated in "Special," a Belgian magazine, it appears that no further inquiry is warranted, unless requested by the Bureau. UACB, no further action is being taken.

3 - Bureau
(1 - Liaison Section)
1 - Paris
NWP:eim
(4)

REC 18

EX-104

10 FEB 6 1967

4455

61 FEB 15 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MILTON VIORST

DATE: 2-1-67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BACKGROUND:

The Director is in receipt of the February, 1967, issue of "the Washingtonian," which was mailed from the Washington, D. C. headquarters office of that publication. It contains (pp 60-61 & 81) an article by Milton Viorst entitled "There Was Nothing Else They Could Do." Stapled to this article was a note: "Compliments of the editors. Your comments are invited."

The Director has inquired "What do we know of Milton Viorst?"

This article calls for a new investigation into the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy, claiming that the findings of the Warren Commission are not compelling and are losing public confidence. The Commission, argues Viorst, was trapped by pervading influences that sought a solution to the assassination which would serve the National interest rather than the truth. The article characterizes the Director and the FBI as part of these insidious influences that destroyed the Commission's "capacity to function as a free agency," and "drove it ineluctably to accept" Lee Oswald as the unassisted assassin.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

According to "Contemporary Authors" (copyrighted 1964), Viorst was born 2-18-30, at Paterson, New Jersey. He is married, the father of two children, and resides at 1725 Q Street, Washington, D. C. Receiving B. D., M. A., and M. S. degrees, respectively, at Rutgers, Harvard and Columbia Universities prior to 1955, Viorst took postgraduate study at the University of Lyon. He served with U. S. Air Force Intelligence, 1952-54, and since 1961 has been a Washington correspondent

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

NOT RECORDED

199 FEB 15 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

FEB 9 1967

JHC:djr
(9)

FEB 24 1967

Classified by 3002
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite

CRIME RESEARCH

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: Milton Viorst

CONFIDENTIAL

for the "New York Post." He reportedly has written several books on political and historical matters, and has done free-lance writing for several national periodicals.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Viorst is possibly identical with a former student at Rutgers University who, with others, in May, 1949, was dropped from a Reserve Officers Training Course for refusing to sign a required certificate denying membership in any organization seeking to alter the U. S. Government by unconstitutional means. (100-361797-1)

During a "prayer walk" conducted outside the White House in November, 1961, by the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (cited by EO 10450), Helen Sobell, wife of convicted Atom-Spy Morton Sobell, conversed with an unidentified man observed driving a car registered to Viorst. (100-387835-2692, p. 2)

Following the above-reported meeting, our inquiry concerning Viorst determined that he was then the holder of a White House pass as the Washington representative of the "New York Post." He then had employed for him as a General Assistant one Ronald Balin who had twice been arrested by the Metropolitan Police Department for "soliciting for lewd and immoral purposes" and "indecent gestures." (105-104844-3)

Viorst has no identifiable arrest record with our Identification Division, and he has not been the subject of an FBI investigation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. For the Director's information concerning Viorst.

2. That the invitation to comment on the Viorst article be ignored.

CONFIDENTIAL

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Wick

February 3, 1967

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

J. F. Bland

- 1 - Mr. Lenihan
- 1 - Mr. Enlow
- 1 - Mr. Stark
- 1 - Mr. Floyd

THOMAS GITTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.

MARK LANE

SECURITY MATTER - COMMUNIST

PURPOSE:

To advise of proposed press conference by subjects in France during first part of February, 1967.

DETAILS:

By airtel January 30, 1967, Legat, Paris, reported that he had received information from Leslie S. Brady, U. S. Information Service, Paris, France, that Mark Lane and Thomas Buchanan, Jr., were attempting to arrange a press conference in Paris for the first part of February, 1967, to promote sales of their books regarding the assassination of the late President Kennedy. Legat, Paris, furnished Brady pertinent background data concerning Lane and Buchanan. Brady informed Legat, Paris, that he had been discussing the matter with Morvan Duhamel, Chief of Cabinet to Emil Roche, President of the Economic Council of France. Brady considers Duhamel reliable and a very intelligent individual. Duhamel informed Brady that he, Duhamel, has written a book on the assassination and that he has found that the books of Lane and Buchanan contain numerous falsehoods and false conclusions. Duhamel plans to expose the motives of Lane and Buchanan if the opportunity presents itself at the press conference.

62-109060 - UNREC.

100-354341 (Buchanan)

100-409763 (Lane)

NOT RECORDED

199 FEB 13 1967

62-109060 (Assassination of President Kennedy)

WHF/csh

(10)

DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan from J. F. Bland
RE: THOMAS GITTINGS BUCHANAN, JR.
100-354341

Thomas G. Buchanan, Jr., is a writer and author who has written articles as well as a book, "Who Killed Kennedy," which were critical of the Warren Commission report. He currently resides in France. Buchanan is a former newspaper reporter who was fired from "Washington Star" in 1948 after admitting Communist Party membership. He was extremely active in Communist Party affairs during 1948 to 1956. Mark Lane, a New York attorney, is author of the book "Rush to Judgment," which is highly critical of the Warren Commission report. Lane has a long history of affiliation with Communist Party front groups and is a sex degenerate.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Police Informer Made Tape Of A Kennedy Murder Plan

Miami, Fla., Feb. 2 (AP)—Two weeks before President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, a man described to a police informer how it could be done. Dallas was not mentioned in the conversation.

He said a high-powered rifle could be disassembled, taken into an office building, reassembled, and then used for murder.

Afterward, he said, officers "would leave no stone unturned" trying to find the killer. "They will pick up somebody within hours afterward . . . just to throw the public off," he said.

Conversation Taped

The conversation, on November 9, 1963, was taped and is now in the files of the Miami Police Department. Its existence was revealed today in a story in the Miami News. Police then played the tape for reporters.

An assassination attempt was not discussed in specific terms such as dates, times or places.

Police would not identify the informant or the man describing the possibilities, who spoke dispassionately in a soft, level accent about bombings in Alabama and Georgia and attempts to kill the President.

"The man who described the assassination possibilities did name one person he said was trying to kill Mr. Kennedy. He said, '... (he) is just as likely to get him as anybody . . . he tried to get Martin Luther King . . . He followed him for miles and miles, and couldn't get close enough to him.'"

The potential assassin was described as a hard-core underground agent with a taste for terror bombing.

The newspaper story, written by Bill Barry, said the man who described a possible assassination on the tape was picked up by the FBI five days after President Kennedy was killed in Dallas, and questioned.

No Comment

The Secret Service and the FBI in Miami would not comment.

Barry said the informer had told police that, as he attended meetings throughout the country, he had heard repeated talk about an assassination attempt.

Because of this talk and because President Kennedy was due in Miami November 18, police asked the informer to lure this man to Miami so his conversation could be recorded, Barry said.

This conversation was on the tape:

Man: "Well, we are going to have to get nasty. We have got to be ready. We have just got to be sitting on go. Count down and they move in on you. Count down is all right for a slow, prepared operation. But in an emergency operation you have got to be sitting on go."

Informer: "I think Kennedy is coming here on the 18th, or something like that, to make some kind of speech. . . . He will have a thousand bodyguards."

Man: "The more bodyguards he has, the easier it is to get him."

Informer: "What?"

Man: "The more bodyguards he has, the more easier it is to get him."

High Powered Rifle

Informer: "Well, how in the hell do you figure would be the best way to get him."

Man: "From an office building with a high-powered rifle."

Later, the man said, " . . . take it (the rifle) up there un-assembled and assemble it and . . ."

Still later, there was this exchange:

Informer: "Boy, if that Kennedy gets shot, we got to know where we are at. Because you know that will be a real shake if they do that."

Man: "They wouldn't leave any stone unturned there no way. They will pick up somebody within an hour afterwards . . . just to throw the public off."

President Kennedy did come to Miami, November 18. Police said they dissuaded him from motorcading through down Miami. Instead, he took a helicopter.

DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Wick ☒
Casper ☐
Callahan ☐
Conrad ☐
Felt ☐
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☐
Trotter ☐
Tele. Room ☐
Holmes ☐
Gandy ☐

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

REC- 63

ENCLOSURE

FEB 9 1967

DEC FEB 3 1967

What about this?

Min 8
6-67
Kink: h

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

5010-106

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
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Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 2, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Halley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach
- 1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63
DALLAS, TEXAS

PURPOSE:

To advise the Miami Office has been contacted by a news reporter from the "Miami News" inquiring about a "tape" which was made two or three weeks prior to the assassination of President Kennedy predicting the President's assassination.

BACKGROUND:

Miami advised Bill Barry, news reporter, "Miami News" telephonically contacted the Miami Office and inquired whether the FBI has a "tape" which was made two or three weeks prior to the assassination of President Kennedy predicting President Kennedy's assassination. He was advised the Bureau did not have such a tape and could make no comment regarding the matter.

Bureau files reveal that [redacted] was visited by [redacted] of Quitman, Georgia, on 11/9/63. At that time, the conversation between [redacted] was tape recorded by the Miami, Florida, Police Department Intelligence Unit. The recording contained a statement by [redacted] in which [redacted] advised that plans were in the making to kill President Kennedy at some future date and he indicated the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House using a high-powered rifle.

The information contained in the tape recording was furnished to U. S. Secret Service by the Miami, Florida, Police Department, date unknown. However, this information was telephonically furnished to U. S. Secret Service Headquarters by the Bureau at 12:15 a.m. 11/11/63. We received Xerox copies of the transcript of the recording and the information regarding the threat to President Kennedy was set forth in a letterhead memorandum furnished to U. S. Secret Service Headquarters through liaison on 11/13/63.

KMR:dcs

(7)

Enclosures 2-3-67

CONTINUED - OVER

RECEIVED COPIES FILED IN

ENCLOSURE
REC-63 67-1-9260-4456

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Bureau files reveal [REDACTED] is a [REDACTED] wealthy bachelor, [REDACTED] He has been described as an eccentric who has associated with hate-type organizations and formed his own "Constitutional American Parties of the United States," which is a paper organization having no membership. This information and complete background regarding [REDACTED] have previously been furnished to U. S. Secret Service.

[REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Miami Office on 1/26/67. He advised he was contacted by [REDACTED] of the Miami, Florida, [REDACTED] who requested [REDACTED] permission to release information recorded between himself and [REDACTED] on 11/9/63. [REDACTED] agreed to the release as long as his identity was concealed. Subsequently, he was contacted by Bill Barry, reporter for the "Miami News," regarding his conversation with [REDACTED] determined Barry is writing a story for a magazine that was not identified. Barry feels Secret Service failed to do their job, and the information furnished to them regarding [REDACTED] confirms his views. According to [REDACTED] Barry advised that Robert Kennedy, who was Attorney General at the time the information from [REDACTED] was received, failed to properly carry out his duties to help protect the President. Barry noted when President Kennedy was in Miami prior to his Dallas trip, his security was extremely tight, and if the same security had been afforded him in Dallas, he would be alive today. [REDACTED] said Barry made no derogatory remarks concerning the Bureau but related the story will be critical of Secret Service and Robert Kennedy.

[At the conclusion of [REDACTED] comments, it was forcefully pointed out] to him by the Miami Office the [REDACTED] and he said he was fully aware of this.

It is to be noted that during the investigation of the assassination it was determined [REDACTED] was in Quitman, Georgia, on 11/22/63, the date of the assassination.

ACTION:

Attached for approval are letters to the Criminal Division of the Department and the U. S. Secret Service furnishing information concerning this proposed article.

[Handwritten notes and signatures: "P", "OK", "JAN 29", "Oil", "T"]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach *Dr*

DATE: February 6, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen *ARM*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Handwritten initials and marks

The Baltimore newspaper, "The Sun," dated 2-3-67, printed an article, "Police Informer Made Tape of Kennedy Murder."

This matter concerns a tape recording made by the Miami, Florida, Police Department on 11-9-63, during a conversation between [redacted] and [redacted] who at that time was [redacted]. The information in the tape recording revealed a statement by [redacted] that plans were in the making to kill President Kennedy at some future date and he indicated the job could be done from an office or hotel in the vicinity of the White House using a high-powered rifle.

The 2-3-67, newspaper story indicated the man who described a possible assassination on the tape was picked up by the FBI five days after President Kennedy was killed in Dallas and questioned.

Bureau files show that during 1963 and 1964 [redacted] was [redacted] due to his association with hate-type organizations and the fact he had formed his own "Constitutional American Parties of the United States" as a front to form a hard-core underground for possible violence in combating integration. This was a paper organization having no membership. [redacted] is very eccentric, has no close associates, and is regarded as an agitator.

REC-63

62-104647 4456

The information concerning the threat to the President which [redacted] made to [redacted] was telephonically furnished to the Secret Service at 12:15 a.m., 11-11-63, and was followed by a letterhead memorandum furnished to Secret Service Headquarters on 11-13-63.

KMR:erge:q

(8)

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE

1967
226

Handwritten initials and marks

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Following the assassination of President Kennedy on 11-22-63, [REDACTED] because of his known association with hate-type organizations and his previous threat regarding President Kennedy, was immediately considered a suspect. However, our investigation determined he was in Quitman, Georgia, his home, on 11-22-63.

[REDACTED] was interviewed on 11-27-63, which was five days following the assassination of President Kennedy. He was not arrested or detained. At that time he was questioned regarding his travels and association with various organizations. He admitted being a non-dues paying member of the White Citizens Council, the Congress of Freedom, and the Constitutional Party-all right-wing organizations.

In addition, he was questioned concerning whether he ever made any threats to assassinate President Kennedy. At that time, [REDACTED] emphatically denied ever making threats to assassinate President Kennedy or participating in any such assassination.

All information in our possession regarding the threat to President Kennedy and [REDACTED] activities with various hate-type organizations has been furnished to U. S. Secret Service and to the Department.

The information concerning the proposed article by Bill Barry was the subject of an A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach memorandum dated 2-2-67, which is attached.

ACTION:

This is submitted for information.

RJH *DP* *✓* *11/74*
✱ *11/8*

Do not destroy
these copies. File
in Kanpoch

62-109060-4456
February 3, 1967

**THREAT TO KILL PRESIDENT
KENNEDY BY J. A. MILTEER
MIAMI, FLORIDA
NOVEMBER 9, 1963**

On January 26, 1967, the Miami Office of this Bureau received the following information. It was reported that [REDACTED] had requested permission from [REDACTED] to release to the press information regarding the plot to assassinate President John Fitzgerald Kennedy made by [REDACTED] to the [REDACTED] on November 9, 1963.

[REDACTED] gave [REDACTED] permission to make the release provided [REDACTED] identity was concealed. Subsequently, [REDACTED] was contacted by Bill Barry, a reporter for the "Miami News," and [REDACTED] confirmed his conversation regarding the threat to President Kennedy on November 9, 1963, and at the same time requested Barry to keep his identity concealed.

According to the report Bill Barry was preparing a story about the assassination of President Kennedy for a magazine; however, the publication was not identified. Barry was reported to have said he has always felt the U. S. Secret Service failed to do its job and the information furnished to Secret Service regarding [REDACTED] confirms his views. Barry was also reported to have said Senator Robert F. Kennedy, who was Attorney General at the time the information was obtained from [REDACTED] failed to properly carry out his duties since he did not request assistance to help protect the President. Barry noted that when President Kennedy came to Miami, prior to his trip to Dallas, Texas, the security of the President was extremely tight and had the

2 MAR 2 1967

KMR:eem NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach captioned "Assassination of (12) President John F. Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," 2/2/67, KMR:eem

MAR. ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC'D-READING ROOM
FEB 3 1967
UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 107

Threat to Kill President Kennedy

same security been afforded the President in Dallas, he would be alive today. It was indicated that, due to the comments made by Barry, his story will be very critical of the Secret Service and Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

Property of the FBI - this document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 3, 1967

THREAT TO KILL PRESIDENT
KENNEDY BY [REDACTED]
MIAMI, FLORIDA
NOVEMBER 9, 1963

On January 26, 1967, the Miami Office of this Bureau received the following information. It was reported that [REDACTED] had requested permission from [REDACTED] to release to the press information regarding the plot to assassinate President John Fitzgerald Kennedy made by [REDACTED] to the Miami Police Department informant on November 9, 1963.

The [REDACTED] gave [REDACTED] permission to make the release provided [REDACTED] identity was concealed. Subsequently, [REDACTED] was contacted by Bill Barry, a reporter for the "Miami News," and [REDACTED] confirmed his conversation regarding the threat to President Kennedy on November 9, 1963, and at the same time requested Barry to keep his identity concealed.

According to the report Bill Barry was preparing a story about the assassination of President Kennedy for a magazine; however, the publication was not identified. Barry was reported to have said he has always felt the U. S. Secret Service failed to do its job and the information furnished to Secret Service regarding [REDACTED] confirms his views. Barry was also reported to have said Senator Robert F. Kennedy, who was Attorney General at the time the information was obtained from [REDACTED] failed to properly carry out his duties since he did not request assistance to help protect the President. Barry noted that when President Kennedy came to Miami, prior to his trip to Dallas, Texas, the security of the President was extremely tight and had the

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 12 1973

Threat to Kill President Kennedy

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Property of the FBI - this document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 2/1/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: DALLAS)

Re: Dallas airtel to the Bureau, 1/16/67;
Dallas teletype to the Bureau, 1/18/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of a letterhead memorandum as above captioned, setting forth results of investigation conducted by the Houston Division at Aransas Pass, Texas, by SA PENROD W. HARRIS.

One (1) copy of this letterhead memorandum is being forwarded to each of the following offices: Dallas, New Orleans, and San Antonio.

ADMINISTRATIVE

No one was present to act as a second witness to the Warning and Waiver For Statement signed statement obtained from [redacted] as set out in the letterhead memorandum.

- 3 - Bureau (ENCLOSURE) (AM)
2 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 2) (AM)
1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Encl. 1) (Info.) (AM)
2 - San Antonio (89-67) (Encl. 1) (AM)
1 - Houston (62-2115)

5 FEB 8 1967

REC-2

4457

100 LHM to
USSS 2/9/67
Pm 5726

Approved: _____

64 FEB 15 1967 Sent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

HO 62-25

No dissemination to local Secret Service is being made regarding letterhead memorandum pending advice of the Bureau.

INFORMANTS

On 1/27/67, [REDACTED] Texas, advised CLIFTON JOHNSTON, JR., was known to her, but she did not know his present whereabouts or how to reach him.

On 1/23/67, [REDACTED] informed he is well acquainted with CLIFTON JOHNSTON, JR., who was at that time on a fishing trip in the Gulf of Mexico, and who would no doubt return to Aransas Pass shortly.

On 1/27/67, [REDACTED] furnished information that CLIFTON JOHNSTON, JR., was at that time at the Beach Grill at Conn Brown Harbor. JOHNSTON was thereafter located at that place [REDACTED]

LEADS

NEW ORLEANS DIVISION (INFORMATION)

One (1) copy of this communication and one (1) copy of the letterhead memorandum is being furnished the New Orleans Office for information in view of the fact original information in this matter was received by that office.

SAN ANTONIO DIVISION

AT BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS

Will discontinue investigation to locate CLIFTON JOHNSTON, JR.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Houston, Texas

February 1, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

AT ARANSAS PASS, TEXAS

On January 23, 1967, [REDACTED]
Johnson and Johnson Sea Food, Conn Brown Harbor, advised
as follows:

Clifton Johnston has not unloaded shrimp with
Johnson and Johnson for approximately two years. Johnson
said he had seen Clifton Johnston within the past six
months, but had no information to assist in locating him.

On January 23, 1967, [REDACTED] Retail
Merchants Association, informed her only record concerning
Clifton Johnston is that a collection item in amount of
\$2.00, received from the Aransas Hospital, was paid by him
on December 8, 1966. Four notices regarding this bill were
mailed to him at Route 2, Box 124, Hereford, Texas, and
payment was received by mail.

On January 23, 1967, [REDACTED]
Aransas Pass Police Department, checked records of this
agency and informed he was unable to locate any record
concerning Clifton Johnston or Johnson.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-4457

ENCLOSURE

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

He advised that [REDACTED] has the following record of arrests with the Aransas Pass Police Department:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was described as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	July 25, 1914
Place of Birth	Biloxi, Mississippi
Height	5'6"
Hair	Black
Eyes	Brown
Address	General Delivery, Aransas Pass
Occupation	None shown

On January 23, 1967, [REDACTED] Gulf King Shrimp Company, advised his records reflect Clifton Johnston was previously employed by this company on shrimp boats, dates not available; but that he has not been employed since at least early 1966. His Social Security Number was given as [REDACTED] home address at [REDACTED] Texas.

On January 27, 1967, Clifton Johnston, Jr., was located at the Beach Grill on the waterfront at Conn Brown Harbor and he furnished the following signed statement:

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

46-98-1571
"Aransas Pass, Texas
"January 27, 1967

"I, Clifton Johnston, Jr., make the following free and voluntary statement to Penrod W. Harris who has identified himself to me as a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This statement concerns a matter that I understand is of interest to the Federal government. My rights have been explained to me as set out on a separate form, and I have waived them by signing the form.

"I was born August 22, 1923, at Paris, Texas, and am now 43 years of age. My mailing address is Rt. 2, Box 124, Hereford, Texas. I am a shrimp boat rigger on rigman. I have been working on the shrimp trawler 'Bronecker' for several months and am getting ready to go out on the trawler 'Wild Goose.' Both of these boats are owned by John F. Taylor who lives at Ingleside, Texas. We unload at Independent Sea Food, owned by Burl King at Aransas Pass. I usually stay on the shrimp boat on which I am working. I have a room at an old hotel across the street from the Police Station at Aransas Pass, where I go to clean up.

"In January, 1959, my father, Clifton Johnston, Sr., who was living at Brownsville, Texas, bought a shrimp trawler named the 'Jane R.' It was bought from Johnny Ryan, and financed through the Pan American State Bank at Brownsville. I was captain of this vessel.

"The first fishing trip made on this boat after my father bought it, commenced on Friday the 13th, 1959, from Brownsville. The rig man was Eastace Chatham, whom I had not known before. The third man was a Mexican whose name I cannot recall.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

"We left Brownsville and I believe we fished two nights. We came in to Aransas Pass because of the weather, about February 15, 1959. We stayed in port one night, and the Mexican got off and left the boat, as he had been seasick. We went out one night with another header (or third man), with Chatham as rigger and with me as captain. We came back in because of the weather.

"Chatham claimed he had a toothache and he could not go back out, as he had to have the tooth pulled. He had no money so I gave him a Master's Certificate so he could go to a Marine Hospital and have his teeth fixed. He left and I understood later he had gone to Brownsville and then to New Orleans, Louisiana, to a Marine Hospital.

"The next I heard directly from or about Chatham was some months later. I was at Brownsville and my father's lawyer, a man named White, advised us Chatham was going to sue him. The suit claimed Chatham did not have the right kind of help on the 'Jane R' and it caused him to hurt his back. The suit was settled for \$100.00.

"I understand Chatham has made a statement to the effect that while he was on the 'Jane R,' I made some statements about killing the President of the United States. I wish to state I never at any time made any such statement to Chatham or anyone else. I have never owned a rifle of any type or a pistol.

"The 'Jane R' was seized by the U.S. Marshal on or about December 1, 1963, at Brownsville.

"I would like to point out that Chatham's trip on the 'Jane R' was only about four days in February, 1959. Kennedy was not President of the United States at that time.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

"I never said anything at all to Chatham about Lyndon Johnson, or that I knew him or had visited him. I never stated he wanted to be President or anything to that effect. I never discussed Johnson or Kennedy with Chatham.

"After Chatham left the 'Jan R' I hired a rig man named Newt Odem, who worked for me for a number of years. He was on the boat when Chatham came to the boat at Brownsville and asked if I was going to give him his job back. I told him I was not, as he had left the boat at Aransas Pass, and I had already advanced him \$160.00 before he left. He came to the boat at Brownsville about two or three weeks after he had left the boat at Aransas Pass.

"I have no idea why Chatham would make allegations that I ever discussed shooting the President of the United States, which is entirely untrue, I do not know of any grievance he could have had against me, or any reason for ill feeling toward me. It is my personal opinion Chatham is mentally ill. I thought this when he went out on the boat with me. He was a 'minor' then and very unstable.

"I know of no reason Chatham would have thought up such a fantastic tale. There is no truth whatsoever to it. I never at any time owned a rifle or had one in my possession, nor showed any rifle to Chatham. We had no conversation whatsoever regarding Kennedy or Johnson. As mentioned above, I am positive of the dates Chatham was on the 'Jane R' and this was long before Kennedy became President. Chatham was on the 'Jane R' in February, 1959, and Kennedy did not become President till 1961, as I recall.

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

"I have signed this state ment am It is
tru true and correct to the best of my know
ledge

"/s/Clifton Johnston, Jr.

"Witness:

"/s/Penrod W. Harris, Special Agent,
F.B.I., Corpus Christi, Texas."

Following is the physical description of Johnston
which was obtained during the course of interview with
him:

Name	Clifton Johnston, Jr.
Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	August 22, 1923
Place of Birth	Paris, Texas
Height	6'1"
Weight	118 pounds
Build	Slender
Hair	Dark brown, graying
Eyes	Brown
Complexion	Ruddy
Education	7th grade
Religion	Protestant - no religious preference
Scars and Marks	Tattoo on right arm, "CORA"; round burn scar, 1", on left arm
Teeth	Stained and uneven
Social Security #	467 18 8746
Military Service	Served in United States Air Force
United States Air Force Service #	38761090

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

Immediate Relatives

Father

Clifton Johnston, Sr.,
Hereford, Texas

Mother

Ellie Johnston,
Hereford, Texas

Brother

J. R. Johnston, age 38,
Dimmitt, Texas

Sister

Mary Frances Roberts, age 41,
Dowsman, Wisconsin

Sister

Sammie Jo Gray, age 36,
Tyler, Texas

Sister

Virginia Ellen Daniels, age 31,
Corpus Christi, Texas

Occupation
Employment

Shrimper
-Shrimp trawler "Wild Goose,"
unloading at Independent
Sea Food, Aransas Pass

Home (Mailing)
Address

Route 2, Box 124,
Hereford, Texas

WEC 1/8
6P

JFK

62-109060

SECTION III

COPY 2

February 8, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

OASSASSINATION
President

Dear Mr. Watson:

This is submitted following your request made to Assistant to the Director Cartha D. DeLoach on February 7, 1967, to identify the Cabinet officer who made notes during the Dallas assassination as attributed to William Manchester in a United Press International release.

Following a review of data available to this Bureau, no information could be located indicating a Cabinet officer was in Dallas, Texas, at the time President Kennedy was assassinated. The second installment of Manchester's book appearing in the February 7, 1967, edition of "Look" magazine, refers to notes taken by Mrs. Johnson following the assassination. This is set forth on page 55.

REC 13

62-109110-4458

On page 45 of "The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report" the identities of individuals who participated in the Presidential motorcade in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, are set forth. None of the individuals listed were members of President Kennedy's Cabinet. It is noted, however, that one of the participants is identified as Lawrence F. O'Brien, who at that time was Special Assistant to the President for Congressional Relations. As you are aware, Mr. O'Brien is now Postmaster General.

18 FEB 9 1967

Mr. O'Brien's testimony concerning the assassination is set forth beginning on page 457, Volume VII, of the "Hearings

RIS:eam

(9)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach, captioned, "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, 28/67, RIS:eam.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Delivered to
on 2-8-67

Honorable Marvin Watson

Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy." Mr. O'Brien makes no reference to any note taking in this testimony.

In view of the limited descriptive data available, no additional efforts will be made to identify this individual unless requested.

Sincerely yours,



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

February 8, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

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Honorable Marvin Watson

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In view of the limited descriptive data available, no additional efforts will be made to identify this individual unless requested.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI

Date: 1/25/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY
FROM: SAC, MOBILE (62-1398)(P)
SUBJECT: ANONYMOUS NOTES DEPOSITED
IN MAIL BOXES, DOTHAN, ALABAMA,
JANUARY 1967 CONCERNING THE
GRAVES OF "JFK" AND "OSWALD"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

525575

64
K1 Re Mobile airtel, 1/6/67.

On 1/23/67, J.P. BRYANT, JR., Postal Inspector, Dothan, Alabama, advised that the anonymous notes in this matter appeared to be of the same nature as an anonymous note reading, "Is somebody 'snooping' your mail? Really! Our'n, too!", mailed to him by a letter postmarked 9/9/66 Dothan, Alabama. As background information BRYANT stated that one EDDIE H. LIVINGSTON, Route 4, Box 459, Dothan, a prolific letter writer to Congressmen, government officials, newspapers and magazines, wrote a letter to Senator JOHN SPARKMAN in the summer of 1966, alleging that someone was tampering with his mail. BRYANT conducted an investigation, which determined that the allegation of LIVINGSTON was completely unfounded, and during the investigation, BRYANT interviewed LIVINGSTON. A few days after this interview BRYANT received the above anonymous note. When interviewed regarding the anonymous note, LIVINGSTON denied same, but submitted two pages of handprinting specimens on 9/22/66.

Enclosed is the anonymous note, marked #1, and the two pages of handprinting samples of EDDIE LIVINGSTON, marked 2 and 3. The Laboratory is requested to compare the

(3) Bureau (Encs. 3) (RM) IAC P. 1/25/67
2-Mobile WLC/jrc
CWS/bap 2/6/67 ST-123
(5) 95-135031

ENCLOSURE

JAN 27 1967

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

NOT RECORDED
155 MAR 6 1967

Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN

MO 62-1398

handprinting on these submitted three items with the handprinting on the three anonymous notes submitted to the Laboratory in re airtel.

At the conclusion of the examination these three items should be returned to the Mobile Office to be returned to Postal Inspector BRYANT.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Mobile (62-1398)

Date: February 6, 1967

Re: ANONYMOUS NOTES DEPOSITED
IN MAIL BOXES, DOTHAN, ALABAMA,
JANUARY 1967 CONCERNING THE
GRAVES OF "JFK" AND "OSWALD"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

John Edgar Hoover, Director

EX-102

FBI FILE
Lab. No.

95-135031-3
D-525975 JC

Examination requested by:

Mobile

Reference:

Airtel 1/25/67

Examination requested:

Document

Remarks:

For your investigative assistance, significant similarities were noted in the hand printing on Q1 through Q3 when compared with the hand printing on Q4 and K1. Dictated known hand printing specimens written in the wording of the questioned hand printing on Q1 through Q3 should be obtained from EDDIE LIVINGSTON, K1. Undictated hand printing specimens of LIVINGSTON would also be of value.

WHL:jec (4)
jlc

Enclosures (4) (Q4, K1, 2 Lab report)

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

FEB 8 3 38 PM '67

RECEIVED
FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



1967

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-1398-5726
62-1398-7667(7)

ORIGINAL FILED IN 62-1398-5726

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

To: FBI, Mobile (62-1398)

Date: February 6, 1967

FBI File No. 95-135031

Lab. No. D-525975 JC

Re: ANONYMOUS NOTES DEPOSITED
IN MAIL BOXES, DOTHAN, ALABAMA,
JANUARY 1967 CONCERNING THE
GRAVES OF "JFK" AND "OSWALD"
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Specimens received 1/27/67

Q4 Piece of paper bearing hand printed note saying "Is Somebody
"snooping" your mail? Really! Our'n too!"

K1 Two sheets of paper bearing known handwriting of
EDDIE LIVINGSTON

Result of examination:

Because of a few variations, and due to the limited
comparable material, a definite conclusion was not reached
as to whether the hand printing on Q1 through Q3 and the
hand printing on Q4 and K1 were prepared by the same person.

Specimens Q4 and K1 are returned herewith.
Photographs are retained.

WLC:jec (4)
jic

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Sick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NA
2-9-67
8/12

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 9 1967
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

St. John
Rafael

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

435PM URGENT 2-9-67 LMB
TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)
FROM DALLAS (89-43) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOV.
TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS
INFO CONCERNING.

REBUTEL TO DALLAS, FEB. NINE INSTANT.

AIRTEL ENCLOSING LHM FORWARDED BUREAU THIS DATE DATED FEB.

NINE INSTANT.

ENDC

ERG

FBI WASH DC

cc - Rappach
McDonough
File 2260
4459
6

EX-102

REC 26

62-109060-4459
FEB 10 1967

R. B.
53 FEB 17 1967

F B I

Date: 2/6/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via A I R T E L REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1025)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (157-876) (C)

SUBJECT: BAPBOMB

Re Birmingham airtel to Bureau dated 2/3/67, Miami airtels to Bureau 1/24 - 27/67, captioned "Assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas", and Miami airtel dated 2/2/67, enclosing copies of article from the "Miami News" under same caption.

By airtel dated 11/13/66, captioned "J. A. MILTEER; RM; OO: Atlanta", Miami furnished the Bureau and Birmingham Xerox copies of a recorded conversation between WILLIAM SOMERSETT, [REDACTED] and J. A. MILTEER, at Miami, Fla., 11/9/63. This is the recorded conversation referred to in news article enclosed with Birmingham airtel of 2/3/67, captioned "BAPBOMB".

For additional information re MILTEER and his contacts with SOMERSETT, Birmingham should see Miami airtel to Bureau with copy for Birmingham dated 11/27/63 captioned, "Constitutional American Parties of the United States; RM; OO: Atlanta".

157-1025-
NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 13 1967

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Birmingham (RM)
1 - Miami
LCP/bab
(5)

FEB 9 1967

Approved: 78-12
51 FEB 14 1967
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO (62-0)

FROM : ROBERT H. SYLVESTER, CLERK

SUBJECT: LEONARD J. ~~SHORT~~ELL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 1/24/67

SHORTELL, who said he resides 6508 8th St., Apt. B-2, Alexandria, Virginia, telephone 765-1726, called WFO 8:25pm, 1/24/67, and advised at follows:

About twenty minutes prior to calling WFO, he called the White House and spoke to a Secret Service representative. He told this man that although he had not yet received his subscription copy of "Look" magazine, containing the latest serialization of author WILLIAM MANCHESTER's "Death of a President," the controversial account of the KENNEDY assassination, he had been following advance "leaked" information about contents of the serialization in the newspapers. SHORTELL expressed to the Secret Service representative the sympathy of both his wife and himself towards President JOHNSON's responsibilities and feelings at the time of the late President's death. SHORTELL said further that both his wife and himself were behind President JOHNSON "all the way."

SHORTELL claimed that the Secret Service man to whom he spoke made a comment to the effect that SHORTELL must be "some kind of a nut" to call the White House for that reason. SHORTELL alleged that the Secret Service man then told him that SHORTELL was a known caller to the White House, pointing out to SHORTELL that he last called in September, 1966. SHORTELL also claimed that the Secret Service man made a comment to the effect that he was going to come out and tear out SHORTELL's phone if he made further calls like this to the White House.

SHORTELL said he took exception to the Secret Service man's comments, arguing with him somewhat, but that he did not

1-WFO
RHS:rhs



5010-108

51 FEB 17 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JAN 24 1967	
FBI - WASH. F. O.	

4460

press the matter further.

SHORTELL stated he was calling the FBI because he wanted to make this a matter of record in FBI files. He said he often calls the FBI, usually FBI Headquarters, to discuss his feelings about various matters, and that he has spoken to Mr. DeLoach on the phone in the past. He also said he personally knows former SA PAUL ERTZINGER, whom he met while they were both working "on the Hill," and that he is aware ERTZINGER is now with what he believes is the American Historical Society. SHORTELL wanted to know whether the FBI could investigate the actions of the Secret Service representative to whom he spoke.

SHORTELL was advised of lack of FBI jurisdiction. He indicated an understanding and said he would probably make a complaint to Secret Service.

WFO Indices were negative re SHORTELL.

For record purposes.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 1/26/67

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-0)

SUBJECT: LEONARD J. SHORTELL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Enclosed is a memorandum dated 1/24/67, submitted by Clerk ROBERT H. SYLVESTER, captioned as above.

This is being furnished for information and completion of the Bureau's file.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1)
1 - WFO
JDP:MCP
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EX-102
REC 5

Feb. 9
5 JAN-27 1967

CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Wick ✓
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 2-7-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: LEONARD J. SHORTELL

The Washington Field Office has advised that captioned individual, who lives in Alexandria, Virginia, telephonically contacted WFO on 1-24-67. He indicated he had just spoken to a Secret Service Representative concerning the Manchester book on the assassination of President Kennedy.

Shortell claimed that the Secret Service man to whom he spoke made a comment to the effect that Shortell must be "some kind of a nut" to call the White House for that reason. He further alleged that the Secret Service man told him that he was a well-known caller to the White House. Shortell took exception to the Secret Service man's attitude and wanted this to be a matter of record to the FBI. He said he often calls the FBI to discuss his feelings about various matters and has spoken to Mr. DeLoach on the phone in the past.

Mr. Donahoe asked what our files show on Shortell. There is only one reference in Bureau files to Leonard J. Shortell. This is a personnel file which reflects that one Leonard Joseph Shortell, who was born on 5-6-13, in Ansonia, Connecticut, applied for the position of typist and messenger on 7-9-37. He was not recommended inasmuch as he had the approach of a high pressure salesman, was talkative, and very headstrong. The Bureau representative who interviewed him stated that it was apparent that he was intoxicated at the time of interview. No consideration, of course, was given to his application for employment. (67-105546)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Wick

DGH:klg (5)

EX-102

REC-52

4461

CRIME RESEARCH

PERS. REC. U

February 8, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick

Dear Mr. Watson:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

Eustace Thaddeus Chatham advised our New Orleans Office that several years ago he worked on a boat out of Brownsville, Texas, named the "Gene R," operated by one "Clifford Johnson." Chatham alleged "Clifford Johnson" asked him if he would kill the President, referring to President Kennedy, for a specific amount of money. Chatham also alleged that "Clifford Johnson" claimed he was a cousin of President Johnson.

This Bureau initiated immediate investigation into this matter. It was determined Eustace Thaddeus Chatham has an arrest record, he cannot read and he has a third-grade education. Medical records reveal Chatham has "paranoid ideas" and was suspected of being a "malingerer."

Investigation determined there was a boat named the "Jane R," which was owned by one "Clifton Johnston, Sr." from 1959, until March 3, 1962. At that time it was sold at Brownsville, Texas, by the United States Marshal based on a court order.

Mr. Clifton Johnston, Jr., was located at Aransas Pass, Texas, and was interviewed by a Special Agent of this Bureau. Mr. Johnston verified the fact his father formerly owned the boat named the "Jane R," which was a shrimp trawler. Mr. Johnston also verified the fact that during February, 1959, Eustace Thaddeus Chatham was employed on the "Jane R" for four days as a rigger. He said Chatham left the boat as he had to have dental work done and he did not see or hear from Chatham again until several months later when Mr. Johnston, Sr.'s lawyer advised Chatham was filing suit alleging he had injured his back while employed on the "Jane R." This suit was subsequently settled for \$100.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

KMR: EFB 6 1967

REC 36

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO...

FEB 9 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEB 8 1 42 PM '67
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Delivered to Mr. Stogall
62-109060-4462

Mr. Marvin Watson

Mr. Johnston emphatically denied making a statement about killing the President to Chatham or anyone else. He stated he never owned a rifle or pistol of any type and had no idea why Chatham would make such an allegation. Mr. Johnston said it was his personal opinion Chatham is mentally ill and very unstable.

There is no substance to the allegations made by Eustace Thaddeus Chatham since our investigation determined that if his allegations were true, they would have occurred prior to the time that President Kennedy was President of the United States. In addition, "Clifford Johnson" has been identified as Clifton Johnston, Jr., who is no relation to President Johnson. Therefore, no further action is being taken by this Bureau.

A copy of this communication is being furnished to Mr. Ramsey Clark, Acting Attorney General, for his information and all information in our possession regarding this matter is being furnished to United States Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,

1 - The Acting Attorney General

NOTE:

See Rosen to DeLoach Memo dated 2/7/67, captioned "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS" KMR:blw.

PLA INTXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060)

REBUAIRTEL JANUARY THREE LAST AND BALTIMORE AND SEATTLE
AIRTELS AND LHM'S ALL DATED JANUARY EIGHTEEN LAST.

EJM:sjk
(3)

LC 26

18 FEB 10 1967

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

Olson _____
 Bloch _____
 Shu _____
 Wick _____
 Asper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
59 FEE
 Sullivan _____
61 FEE
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Jandy _____

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 9 1967

TELETYPE

F B I

Date: 2/7/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (89-21) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Re Bureau airtel 1/31/67, which concerned a letter written by one FRANK DEBILZEN, Star Route, Box 275, Forest Grove, Oregon, to President JOHNSON.

Enclosed herewith are five copies of a letterhead memo containing information relative to DEBILZEN.

- ③ - Bureau (Enc. 5) (AM) (RM)
- 2 - Portland

WSB:cfk
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC-69

EX-108

FEB 9 1967

D. D. Wick

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

66 FEB 16 1967

2 cc to Dept
attn C.W. Pulek
2/10/67
6-Final

4464

1 cc
HMM
Enc 5726

Handwritten signature and initials



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Portland, Oregon

February 7, 1967

FRANK DEBILZEN

It should first be noted that investigation disclosed that the residence of Frank Debilzen, Star Route, Box 275, Forest Grove, Oregon, is located in an isolated rural area approximately 31 miles west of Portland, Oregon, near the tiny community of Gales Creek. Extensive logging operations once were carried on in the area, but now Gales Creek consists of little more than a Post Office (located in a private residence), one general store, and a tavern.

Debilzen's home is a very small structure, possibly of two rooms, located some two miles from Gales Creek.

On February 3, 1967, Warren Barnes, Hillsboro, Oregon, sheriff of Washington County, in which Gales Creek is located, advised that he was well acquainted with the Gales Creek vicinity but that Frank Debilzen was unknown to him.

Charles Sherratt, Chief Deputy Sheriff, said on February 6, 1967, that he also was very well acquainted with the residents of Gales Creek vicinity since he once resided in that area but that he had no knowledge of Frank Debilzen. Sherratt ascertained from the Portland General

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21 JAN 11 1973

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109061-4424

ENCLOSURE

FRANK DEBILZEN

Electric Company at Hillsboro which provides electrical power to the Gales Creek community that the records of that concern show that Debilzen came to Gales Creek in January, 1965, from Route 1, Box 1040, Maple Valley, Washington. His wife's name is Anna, and he listed his occupation as that of a self-employed logger. Sherratt volunteered the comment that Debilzen undoubtedly would have difficulty making a living as a self-employed logger inasmuch as there is no longer sufficient timber in the area to provide much work.

Gerald Eckhardt, the Washington County deputy sheriff, who covers the area in which Gales Creek is located, said on February 6, 1967, that Debilzen was not well known to him because Debilzen had not lived in the Gales Creek community for any length of time, but that Debilzen is considered to be somewhat "funny" or "odd". Eckhardt was unable to explain specifically what he meant by the terms "funny" or "odd", but said that they apparently stemmed from the fact that Debilzen spends much time to himself. He could not elaborate further nor provide any additional pertinent information.

Mrs. Eva Sargent, Postmaster at the Gales Creek Post Office, which is located in her home, said on February 6, 1967, that she was acquainted with Debilzen since he makes frequent trips to the Post Office. She estimated that he has been living in the Gales Creek community somewhat over a year, but she did not know his previous residence. He had told her that he had sold his former home and then had "looked around" until he had found a residence which he could buy without going into debt. He finally found the small structure outside Gales Creek, which he said he had been able to purchase "cheap".

Mrs. Sargent said further that actually Debilzen currently does nothing in the way of gainful employment, but is living on his Social Security income. She stated

FRANK DEBILZEN

that he has mentioned his wife, but that in all the time that the Debilzens have resided in the community, Mrs. Sargent has never seen Mrs. Debilzen. The only other members of his family mentioned by Debilzen have been a daughter and a son, neither of whom were named or their residences noted.

Mrs. Sargent said that Debilzen stays to himself and apparently spends most of his time in working on puzzles and contests which he finds in newspapers and other publications. She said that he writes continually in answer to these contests and directs his replies to points all over the country. As a consequence, he makes frequent trips to the Post Office to mail his letters and purchase stamps which he buys in rolls because of his extensive letter writing.

Debilzen has explained to Mrs. Sargent that he is doing everything he can to "win some money". On one occasion, he told her that he was sending away for materials for making baby shoes (apparently an answer to an advertisement) which he intended to make and sell for added income.

Mrs. Sargent volunteered the comment that upon the occasion of his frequent visits to the Post Office, Debilzen is always very dirty in his appearance and dress and unshaven.

Ralph Rhodes, proprietor of the one general store in Gales Creek, advised on February 6, 1967, the Frank Debilzen came to the Gales Creek community between two and three years ago. Debilzen has indicated that he formerly had resided in the area around Tacoma, Washington. He told Rhodes of selling his residence in that area for very little money and consequently had purchased the small home near Gales Creek because it was cheap. The only

FRANK DEBILZEN

members of his family whom Debilzen has mentioned to Rhodes are his wife and a daughter, who supposedly is employed in Portland. He has upon occasion made reference to a son. Rhodes has never met nor seen Mrs. Debilzen in all the time that the family has lived near Gales Creek.

According to Rhodes, Debilzen currently works at doing odd jobs here and there, whatever he can find, and occasionally does a little logging. Rhodes recalled one occasion on which Debilzen had requested Rhodes to handle in his store for him the sale of some item, possibly soap, to try to "pick up a little money". He was somewhat upset when Rhodes would not agree to do so. Rhodes commented that mostly Debilzen just stays at home, and when he is not there, he usually is frequenting taverns. Rhodes described him as a heavy drinker and said that usually when Debilzen comes into the store, he is so "beered up" that Rhodes endeavors to get him out of the store as soon as possible.

Rhodes went on to say that in his dealings with the man, Debilzen has never shown any interest in governmental affairs or personalities and has made little comment concerning the affairs of the day.

Sheriff Barnes said on February 3, 1967, that the files of his department, which covers the Gales Creek vicinity, contained no information concerning Debilzen.

Similar information was provided on February 7, 1967, by the following law enforcement agencies in Portland, which is the nearest metropolitan area to Gales Creek:

Records Section, Portland Police Department,
Checked by [Miss Ruby White]

FRANK DEBILZEN

Intelligence Section, Portland Police Department,
Checked by Officer Harold Franklin;

Records Division, Multnomah County Sheriff's
Office, Checked by Deputy Donald Hickman.

[REDACTED] of Credit Bureau
Metro, Portland. which covers the Gales Creek vicinity,
advised on February 7, 1967, that she could locate no
record of a Frank Debilzen or anyone with that last name in
the files of that agency.

[REDACTED] clerk, Retail Credit Association,
which covers the Portland metropolitan area, said on
February 2, 1967, that she could locate no record in
the files of that association concerning Frank Debilzen.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: February 7, 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick

Wick ✓
Tavel ✓
Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

PURPOSE:

To advise the White House and the Department the results of our investigation based on an allegation made by Eustace Thaddeus Chatham. Chatham alleged a former employer of his had asked him several years ago if he would kill President Kennedy. Chatham alleged his former employer was named "Clifford Johnson," described as a cousin of President Johnson.

BACKGROUND:

On November 28, 1966, New Orleans Office interviewed and obtained a signed statement from Eustace Thaddeus Chatham. He alleged he was working on a shrimp boat several years ago out of Brownsville, Texas, owned by an individual named "Clifford Johnson." According to Chatham, Johnson was alleged to be the cousin of President Johnson. Chatham said he was asked by Johnson if he would kill President Kennedy for \$50,000 or \$100,000 or \$150,000.

REC-126 62

4465

Investigation was initiated and it was determined Eustace Thaddeus Chatham has a previous arrest record, he cannot read, he has a third-grade education and medical records indicate he has "paranoid ideas" and was suspected of being a "malingerer." Chatham claimed he was working on a boat named the "Gene R" and it was determined there was a boat named the "Jane R," owned by "Clifton Johnston, Sr." This boat was sold on March 3, 1962, at Brownsville, Texas, by the United States Marshal based on a court order.

FEB 10 1967

The Houston Office located and interviewed Clifton Johnston, Jr., who verified the fact Chatham did work for him for four days during 1959. He described Chatham as a "wino" and a very unstable individual and Johnston knew no reason why Chatham would think up such a fantastic tale. He said when Chatham was

Enclosures (2) sent 2-8-67

KMR:blw
(7)

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

employed, President Kennedy was not President of the United States. Further he never owned a rifle or a revolver and he never discussed President Johnson or President Kennedy with Chatham.

This matter was the subject of a previous memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach dated 12/2/66. It is noted extensive investigation was conducted by our Dallas, San Antonio, and Houston Offices to identify Clifton Johnston, Jr. Following many leads and the review of numerous public records, Johnston was located on 1/27/67, at a water front grill at Aransas Pass, Texas, and he is currently employed on a shrimp trawler as a boat rigger. It is noted the investigation, description, and background of Clifton Johnston, Jr., determined he is no relation to President Johnson.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. Watson at the White House regarding this matter and a letter to the Acting Attorney General enclosing a copy of the same communication. Copies of the letterhead memoranda received are being disseminated to U. S. Secret Service.

2/9/67

Airtel

1 - Mr. Raupach

EX-102

To: SAC, Dallas (89-43)

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 4463

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re: Airtel 2/1/67.

For the information of receiving offices, the information regarding the allegations made by Eustace Thaddeus Chatham to the New Orleans Office and the results of our investigation into this matter, have been furnished to the White House, Department, and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Offices holding dissemination of letterhead memoranda concerning this matter to U. S. Secret Service, may now make dissemination to local U. S. Secret Service representatives.

- 2 - Houston (62-2115)
- 1 - Jackson (Info)
- 1 - Louisville (Info)
- 2 - New Orleans (89-69)
- 2 - San Antonio (89-67)

KMR:dcs
(12)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAILED 9
FEB 9 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

59 FEB 2 1967
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach under the assassination caption dated 2/7/67. Field offices were previously instructed to hold any dissemination to local Secret Service regarding this matter until the White House, Department, and U. S. Secret Service Headquarters were advised. Copies of letterhead memoranda furnished to U. S. Secret Service Headquarters 2/9/67 and this matter is now completed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 2/6/67

FROM : SAC, WFO (62-0)

SUBJECT:

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mrs. [REDACTED] Fairfax, Virginia, telephone [REDACTED] telephonically contacted Clerk CONRAD L. RING, JR., of the Washington Field Office at approximately 9:00 p.m. on 2/4/67 and furnished the following information.

She alleged her telephone is tapped. A tap was placed on it by a federal agency. She said her brother, an electronics engineer, made a test of her phone and confirmed this.

She advised she has information on the assassination of the late President JOHN F. KENNEDY. She discussed this information with an unidentified newspaper reporter, but in her telephone conversations with him keeps being cut off. She alleged there is a nationwide conspiracy to conceal the assassination facts; that President KENNEDY personally had her phone tapped in 1964 in Bremerton, Washington, because of her knowledge of "Cuba-2." She stated that the late President, in her opinion, is still alive.

She alleges she has received anonymous phone calls and frequently hears prowlers around her home. She stated she has taken the matter up with the local police but they cannot help her.

She alleged that she worked for CIA from 1950 to 1953 and had a Top Secret clearance. She has also worked for the Air Force in the past. 102

- ② - Bureau
- 2 - Richmond
- 1 - WFO

GRT:mer
(5)



FEB 13 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

REC-124

4466
12 FEB 8 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

[REDACTED]

From her conversation it was determined Mrs. [REDACTED] appeared to be in her forties, very well educated and coherent. She stated her husband, [REDACTED] is a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Navy (verified in Criss-Cross Directory). She indicated he is currently in the Washington area working on submarine plans. According to Mrs. [REDACTED] her husband agrees with her statements but he is being considered for promotion and is reluctant to get involved. She indicated she was making her telephone call from Washington, D. C., noting that her home phone has always been tapped wherever she and her husband reside.

Subsequently Mrs. [REDACTED] telephonically contacted SA W. WALK HOMESLEY of the Washington Field Office and continued to reiterate the statements made to Clerk KING. SA HOMESLEY noted her statements were loose and rambling in nature, suggesting mental unbalance. He noted she had no specific information of value to the Bureau. During the conversation with Mrs. [REDACTED] someone in her home apparently took the phone away from her and terminated the conversation. Someone was overheard telling her to "get off the phone."

The above information is furnished to the Bureau and Richmond in order that the name may be indexed.

FBI

Date: 2/6/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (157-1025)

FROM: SAC, KNOXVILLE (157-189) (RUC)

BAPBOMB

Re Birmingham airtel 2/3/67, concerning a tape recording recently made public by the Miami Police Department and in which mention is made of a "BROWN". It is stated that this "BROWN" is identical with "a JOHN W. BROWN, or a JACK BROWN, who is a leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Chattanooga, Tennessee."

It appears probable that the JOHN W. BROWN or JACK BROWN referred to is JACK WILLIAM BROWN, Bufile 157-888, Birmingham file 105-540. It is to be noted that JACK W. BROWN died at Chattanooga, Tennessee, 10/4/65. Copies of all recent summary reports concerning him have been furnished to Birmingham in the case indicated. It is further noted that he was considered as a suspect in the BAPBOMB case and was in fact interviewed in connection with that case, as reported in report of SA GEORGE C. WELBORN dated 11/19/63 under the BAPBOMB title. He was determined to have been in Chattanooga, Tennessee on 9/15/63.

In the absence of further specific information concerning instant tape, no investigation being conducted by Knoxville Office.

- 3 - Bureau
1 - Birmingham (157-352)
1 - Miami
1 - Knoxville

WFE:at

(6)

Approved: 56 FEB 17 1967
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date: 2/3/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (157-1025)

FROM: SAC, Birmingham (157-352) (P)

SUBJECT: BAPEOMB

Enclosed for the Bureau, Knoxville, and Miami is one copy of a newspaper article which appeared on February 3, 1967, in the Birmingham Post Herald. It is self-explanatory.

Mr. JAMES SPOTSWOOD, Reporter, Birmingham News, advised on February 3, 1967, that several days ago, Major MALCOLM GRACY, of the Miami Police Department, is alleged to have made available the tape recording referred to in enclosed newspaper item, to BILL BARRY, reporter for the Miami News, in Miami, Florida, and BARRY's exclusive story appearing in the Miami News was later adopted by the wire services.

SPOTSWOOD advised that, through a series of telephone calls, he has also learned that the man referred to in this article as "BROWN" is identical to a JOHN W. BROWN, or a JACK BROWN, who is a leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

ENCLOSURE Miami is requested to contact Major GRACY of the Miami Police Department, and BILL BARRY of the Miami News, to further develop the facts of the information set out in enclosed article. It is not known whether the contents of this tape recording have previously been made available to this Bureau, and, if so, where the tape or a transcript thereof is currently on file, and Miami is likewise requested to make this determination.

3-Bureau (Enc. 1)
1-Knoxville (Enc. 1)
2-Miami (Enc. 1) 62-109060-2
2-Birmingham
HPS:ela C. C. West

NOT RECORDED
199 FEB 9 1967

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BH 157-352

The Knoxville Division, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, is requested to determine whether a man named JOHN W. or JACK DROWN is, in fact, a Klan leader in the Chattanooga area, and, if so, a request is also made that any information concerning this individual, not previously furnished Birmingham, be furnished the Birmingham Office.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Taped Threat, Church Blast Link Seen

A three-year-old tape recording made two weeks before President John F. Kennedy's assassination and warning him that he would be killed, may be a tie-in with the unsolved Oct. 15, 1963, bombing of a Birmingham Negro church, according to press service reports from Miami.

The tape, played for news yesterday by Miami police, recorded a conversation between two unidentified men which sketchily outlined a plan for murdering Kennedy the same way he was assassinated

—by sniper fire "from an office building with a high powered rifle."

One of the speakers on the recording mentions repeatedly a man named "Brown" who reportedly wished to assassinate Negro leader Martin Luther King and who was linked with the Birmingham bombing.

Blast Rocks Church

"Brown", the man indicated, was a close associate of his and was the organizer for a "Constitutional Party."

On a Sunday, Sept. 15, 1963, a dynamite blast rocked the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church here killing four Negro girls attending services there. The explosion blew out windows on the east side of the building and shattered windows in nearby establishments.

The incident touched off street battles and scattered shooting which injured 19 other persons. Shortly after the bombing Gov. George Wallace issued a \$5000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the bomber.

It was never collected and the bomber was never caught.

Played For Newsmen

The recording was played at a press conference after the Miami News first disclosed existence of the recording in police files and quoted extensively from it.

The plot to kill Kennedy was outlined by an unidentified man under questioning by an undercover interrogator in a Miami apartment on Nov. 9, 1963, according to Miami police.

"Kennedy knows he is a marked man — sure he does, sure he does," the man said. He said the assassination plot was "in the works."

The tape makes no mention of Dallas, however, or of Lee Harvey Oswald, Kennedy's convicted slayer.

Secretly Taped

The recording was made by intelligence agents of the Miami Police Dept. who secretly taped the conversation and turned it over to the U. S. Secret Service a week later.

Police would make no comment on the circumstances of the taped recording. However, it was made only nine days prior to Kennedy's Nov. 18, 1963, visit to Miami Beach for a speech to the Inter-American Press Assn. and presumably was part of a tight advance police security investigation of the Miami area.

The man under questioning reportedly said "to get this Kennedy is going to be a hard proposition." He said, however, that bodyguards surrounding the President would prove no problem in an assassination attempt.

Suggests Sniper Shot

"The more bodyguards he has, the easier it is to get him," the man stated. He suggested that "the best way" to kill Kennedy would be:

"From an office building with a high powered-rifle. The Secret Service never covers all the office buildings where he is going."

He also suggested Kennedy could be killed in Washington but "it's the wrong time of the year now" — meaning that cold November weather would keep the President indoors at the White House.

"But if he comes out during pleasant weather on the (White House) veranda you could pick him off from a hotel across the way."

Kennedy was assassinated two week after the recording was made — on Nov. 22, 1963 — in Dallas, Tex.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

THE BIRMINGHAM
NEWS

BIRMINGHAM POST-
5 HERALD

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

Date: 2-3-67

Edition: FINAL

Author:

Editor: DUARD L. GRAND

Title: RAPBOMB

Character:

or RM

Classification:

Submitting Office: BIRMINGHAM

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

IF NEXT RADIO CONTACT MISSED,
SEND BY PLAINTEXT URGENT TELETYPE

2/8/67

CODE

INDICGRAM

URGENT

1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Ash

TO SAC MIAMI

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (157-1025)

BAPBOMB

RE BIRMINGHAM AIRTEL TO BUREAU FEBRUARY THREE LAST.

YOUR ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO MIAMI AIRTEL TO BUREAU
JANUARY TWENTY-FOUR LAST CAPTIONED "ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, ELEVEN TWENTY-TWO SIXTY-THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS",
MIAMI FILE EIGHTY-NINE DASH THIRTY-FIVE, WHICH REFERS TO
TAPE RECORDING MENTIONED IN YOUR AIRTEL.

YOU SHOULD FURNISH BIRMINGHAM AND KNOXVILLE WITH PERTINENT
INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS MATTER FROM YOUR FILES NOT ALREADY
IN THEIR POSSESSION. IT APPEARS THAT ALL PERTINENT INFORMATION
CONCERNING THIS TAPE RECORDING IS IN THE POSSESSION OF YOUR
OFFICE, THEREFORE, DO NOT CONTACT BILL WATRY, NEWS REPORTER,
MIAMI NEWS, OR MAJOR GRACY OF THE MIAMI POLICE DEPARTMENT,
CONCERNING THIS MATTER.

AIRMAIL COPY SENT BIRMINGHAM AND KNOXVILLE.

- BIRMINGHAM
- KNOXVILLE

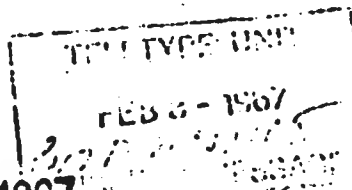
DATA: REF

56 FEB 17 1967

LETTER TO BUREAU

MAIL ROOM

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



SEE NOTE PAGE 2.....

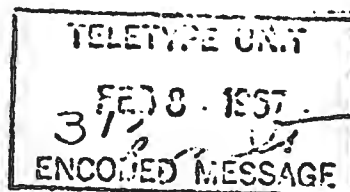
ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOTE:

Birmingham made reference to a news clipping pertaining to a tape recording made in November, 1963, between two unidentified persons in which references are made to a man by the name of Brown who reportedly wished to assassinate Negro leader Martin Luther King, and who was linked with the Birmingham bombing.

Bureau files reveal that a former racial informant of the Miami Office, was visited by J. A. Milteer of Quitman, Georgia, on 11/9/63. At that time the conversation was tape recorded by the Miami, Florida, Police Department. All aspects of this matter were previously checked out and appropriate dissemination of information contained in the recording was made.

- 2 -



SAC, Chicago (100-16196)

February 8, 1967

Director, FBI (100-10123)

"NARODNI GLASNIK"
IS - R and YU

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is a portion of the translation which you requested by letter dated 2/1/67.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Retained until completion of translation.

Wason _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____

MLM:trs

(3)

Enc. (2)

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☒TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 6

FEB 10 1967

COMM-FBI

FEB 6 3 45 PM '67

62-109061-
 NOT RECORDED
 199 FEB 15 1967

NOT RECORDED
 19 FEB 16 1967

59 FEB 20 1967

TRANSLATION FROM SERBO-CROATIAN

N A R O D N I G L A S N I K

(THE PEOPLE'S HERALD)

YEAR 60, NO. 3

ISSUE OF JANUARY 25, 1967

**DALLAS TRIES TO DEFEND
WHAT ALL HONEST PEOPLE REPROVE
IN CONNECTION WITH THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY**

Some of the facts reported in William Manchester's book concerning the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, which was named the "capital of ultrarightist organizations" and this actually means the capital of criminal terrorist fascists, have caused a new shock among all thoughtful people.

These facts were actually known even without Manchester's book, but their reporting only reminded people about events which were almost forgotten. However, the new dramatic effect of these facts has astounded many people.

The facts described by Manchester are the waves of fear and fatal predictions expressed by all the friends of President Kennedy, his personal and his political friends, when he announced that he had to visit Dallas. He said that he did not like this visit, but felt compelled to go there in order to settle the conflict that had occurred among the leaders of the Democratic Party; this conflict had to be settled for the purpose of keeping the State of Texas on the democratic side during the forthcoming presidential elections.

All the friends of President Kennedy not only advised him but even seriously urged him to refrain from going to Dallas, the nest of terrorist organizations. The President was particularly warned by Adlai Stevenson who had been beaten on the head by the fascists in Dallas, barely one week before Kennedy's visit. Stevenson was attacked for "defending the communist cause in the United Nations," and the police looked at the beating.

TRANSLATED BY:
MAX L. MIUSHKOVICH: trs *the*
February 6, 1967

62-104660
ENCLOSURE

cf ✓ Nobody mentioned "the communist conspiracy" because the FBI could not find any communist organization in Dallas.

If they (sic) had succeeded in finding any communist organization, they would have certainly charged it with the assassination of President Kennedy.

In the light of the existing situation, they (sic) had to satisfy themselves by finding somebody who, in the past, had some connections with some "leftists" even though that was not the Communist Party.

In connection with the publication of the first installment of Manchester's book dealing with the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas, the repulsion of the honest people was spontaneously aroused against the authorities in general, and against the Dallas police in particular. People are aroused not only because of the ultrareactionary atmosphere which resulted in the murder, but because of the whole process which followed the assassination.

This process involves the death of Jack Ruby, whom the Dallas police allowed to kill deliberately Lee Harvey Oswald, and silence him forever. Seven other people who know important facts about the assassination also lost their lives. Ruby's cancer was not detected in prison but in the hospital, when it was too late to cure it.

The horror and the direct repulsion are so great that the "thunderers" of Dallas have decided to justify themselves in front of the United States and of the world by publishing a declaration in the "New York Times," and perhaps also in some other newspapers. This declaration appears on a full page. It stresses that the "thunderers" of Dallas considered that the passing of time would heal the matter; however, Dallas now is the target of new arrows and sling stones; therefore, they want the voice of Dallas to be heard.

However, the declaration involved does not unmask the fascist and terrorist gangsters and the ultrareactionary atmosphere that killed President Kennedy. On the contrary, all this is defended by the demagogical statement that the people of Dallas are honorable, honest and normal.

Indubitably, there are honorable, honest, and normal people in Dallas. However, this statement tries to encompass also the fascist gangsters, and to put over them the cover of "honest people."

In Hitler's Germany and in Mussolini's Italy, there were honorable and honest people. Thus, somebody could try to defend all the Nazi and fascist crimes, in the name of honorable and honest people.

This attempt of defense is vain. It is not possible for the ultrareactionaries to wash the smear of the assassination of President Kennedy and it is not even possible to hush up this murder.

F B I

Date: 2/9/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (89-43)(P)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

OO-DALLAS

Re San Diego airtel to Bureau, 1/9/67; Bureau airtel to Baltimore, Dallas and Seattle, 1/13/67; Seattle airtel to Bureau, 1/18/67; and Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 1/18/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten copies of LHM reflecting results of interviews with PETE WOLFF, Manager, Coffee Shop, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas; and EVELYN SCHANBURGER, former hostess, Coffee Shop, Adolphus Hotel.

The investigation set forth in LHM was conducted by SA WILL HAYDEN GRIFFIN.

Agency CRD + CRIM DIV
 Date Forw. FEB 13 1967
 How Forw. 6-21 (G)
 By JCB-FM
 1 cc CIVIL RIGHTS UNIT

③ - Bureau (Enc. 10)
 2 - Dallas
 WHG/jc
 (5)

O. C. Wick

REC-35

ST-113

FEB 11 1967

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge.

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
February 9, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS**

**RE: Allegation that LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Associated with JACK RUBY**

The following information supplements that contained in letterhead memoranda dated January 9, 1967, at San Diego, California; January 18, 1967, at Seattle, Washington; and January 18, 1967, at Baltimore, Maryland.

On February 1, 1967, Pete Wolff, Manager, Adolphus Hotel Coffee Shop and Dining Room, Dallas, Texas, advised the person referred to as hostess in the Coffee Shop by Mrs. Loretta Violet Ringer was Evelyn Schanburger, 4317 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, who is presently employed as a hostess in the Dining Room at the Dallas Hotel, Dallas, Texas. Wolff stated that he recalled Schanburger discussing with him the conversation between Schanburger and Ringer regarding their having seen Lee Harvey Oswald in the Dining Room of the Adolphus Hotel approximately two and a half weeks prior to President Kennedy's assassination. Wolff stated that Schanburger had said that she had talked to this individual; and after seeing Oswald's photograph and seeing Oswald on television, she was certain that the individual in the Coffee Shop was not identical with Oswald.

Wolff further advised that he was in the Dining Room of the Adolphus Hotel during the days and nights and had never seen Oswald in the Dining Room. Wolff stated the only bus boy employed about two and a half weeks prior to the assassination was Willie Bugs, who left the hotel about two years ago and his whereabouts are unknown. Wolff stated that Bugs would have no knowledge of the comments made by the individual in question, as the bus boys were not allowed to talk to the customers, and that he was only in the Dining Room for short periods of time.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

On February 1, 1967, Evelyn Schanburger, 4317 Gaston Avenue, Dallas, hostess, Dining Room, Dallas Hotel, advised she recalled Loretta Violet Ringer discussing with her a conversation Ringer had had with a guest about two and a half weeks prior to the assassination of President Kennedy. Schanburger recalled that the same individual who Ringer believed to have been Oswald was an older and larger person than Oswald. This individual discussed with Schanburger the prices of dinner parties, stating that he was going to have meetings one night a month for his company, and there would be 30 or 40 people. The person appeared to be mentally unbalanced and she did not believe that he had been drinking. Schanburger told the individual that they did not take reservations for meetings in the Dining Room and that he would have to discuss the matter with the catering manager. At that time the Catering Office was not open. She stated that the individual paid his bill and left the Dining Room.

Schanburger further stated that she knew Jack Ruby from his photograph, and that Ruby had been in the Dining Room on numerous occasions; but from seeing Oswald's photograph, she was positive that Oswald had never been in the Adolphus Hotel Dining Room.

Schanburger stated she never left the Dining Room during the evenings and was positive that the bus boy, Willie Bugs, had not talked to the individual.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Wack	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

RECEIVED

EXP. PROC.
30 FEB 6 1967

152-14 67 - 4468

EX 101

15 FEB 6 1967

CORRECTION

3616 49th Ave.
Beach City
78112

Mr. J. E. Hoover
3 FEB 1967
PM 7



Mr. J. E. Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

Mr. F. E. Haaker
Director of Federal
Bureau of Investigation

Dear Mr. Haaker,

I finished reading an article only moments ago which is an interview with Mark Lane in the February issue of Playboy magazine. It was concerned with the Warren Report which up to now, was to me, a compiling of the facts on the assassination of President Kennedy. Being up to now because after reading the interview, I too have grave doubts as to the validity of the Warren Report.

Yours truly,
[Signature]
1-9-67
[Initials]

Different Theories on what
happened in Dallas on
Nov. 22, 1963 but never
chose to believe any version
but that of people I felt
were above reproach in
integrity, especially the
FBI. Maybe this is because
I wanted to believe the
simplest explanation I don't
know myself. The Playboy
article however, not only
makes the Warren Commis-
sion look deceitful &
dishonorable but also our
tax government agencies. By
that I mean the CIA and
Service and most important
to me, the FBI. Up to now
I have had every faith and
confidence in the Federal
Bureau of Investigation. I

felt with all the corruption
there may be in different
agencies, the one organization
that was free from all types
of intimidating and under-
handed methods was
the FBI. Now I don't
know. There of course, could
be explanations for the
"facts" written in Mr. Lano's
interview and I would be
relieved to know that
the govtaps type methods he
describes are inaccurate.
That's why I would like
to know the FBI's explana-
tion to the article. I am
what you might describe
as an average type citizen
who is easily swayed when
presented with authentic
looking reading material.

If you would care to
 inform me where I can
 read something in contrast
 to Mr. Lane's statements I
 would be glad to look
 at the other side. I can't
 make any qualified decisions
 you may think, but if
 my description of myself
 as an "average type citizen"
 is correct, there may be
 millions of other Americans
 who have read the afore-
 mentioned article & have
 a tarnished image of what
 once to them was the one
 organization where they
 could seek help & have
 unquestioned faith that
 their interests would be
 held in high regard. You
 may think that the public

couldn't and still cannot
handle information of
certain caliber, but I
wonder if it's better to
have their faith in
their government shaken,
because as government
agencies, from Dallas police
representing city government
to the FBI representing
federal government, etc.,
could be the result of having
such doubts as were raised
by Mr. Harris's interview.

Sincerely

Mrs. A. D. Carter
3616 49th St. W.
Seattle 1, Wn.
99116

February 2, 1967

Mr. J. E. Hoover
director of Federal
Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I finished reading an article only moments ago which is an interview with Mark Lane in the February issue of Playboy magazine. It was concerned with the Warren Report which up to now, was to me, a compiling of the facts on the assassination of President Kennedy. I say up to now because after reading the interview, I too have grave doubts as to the validity of the Warren Report.

Like most people I've heard different theories on what happened in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963 but never chose to believe any version but that of people I felt were above reproach in integrity, especially the FBI. Maybe this is because I wanted to believe the simplest explanation I don't know myself. The Playboy article however, not only makes the Warren Commission look deceitful & dishonorable but also our top government agencies. By top I mean the CIA, Secret Service and most important to me, the FBI. Up to now I have had every faith and confidence in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I felt with all the corruption there may be in different agencies, the one organization that was free from all types of intimidating and underhanded methods was the FBI. Now I don't know. There of course, could be explanations for the "facts" written in Mr. Lane's interview and I would be relieved to know that the gestapo type methods he describes are inaccurate. That's why I would like to know the FBI's explanation to the article. I am what you might describe as an average type citizen who is easily swayed when presented with authentic looking reading material. If you would care to inform me where I can read something in contrast to Mr. Lane's statements I would be glad to look at the other side. I can't make any qualified decisions you may think, but if my description of myself as an "average type citizen" is correct, there may be millions of other Americans who have read the afore mentioned article & have a tarnished image of what once to them was the one organization where they could seek help & have unquestioned faith that their interests

ack
2-9-67
mjb

would be held in high regard. You may think that the public couldn't and still cannot handle information of certain caliber, but I wonder if it's better to have their faith in their government shaken, because as government agencies, from Dallas police representing city government to the FBI representing federal government, that could be the result of having such doubts as were raised by Mr. Lane's interview.

Sincerely

Mrs. A. D. Carter
3616 49th S.W.
Seattle Wn. 98116

COPY:nm

REC-1462-109060-4468

February 9, 1967

EX 101

Mrs. A. D. Carter
3616 49th, Southwest
Seattle, Washington 98116

Dear Mrs. Carter:

With reference to your communication of February 2nd, this is to advise that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President John F. Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested answers to any questions you may have concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available through review at the National Archives.

I would like to add that the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective, and thorough investigation of the assassination at the direction of President Johnson. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to the Warren Commission, and not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy. All available evidence and facts point to one conclusion--that Oswald acted alone in his crime.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 9

FEB 9 1967

COMM-FBI

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Carter. The article by Mark Lane has been reviewed by the Bureau and found to be a rehash of the scurrilous and irresponsible charges he made in a book previously published concerning this. The comments appearing in the last paragraph of this letter were previously publicized in a release to news media 11-23-66.

HRH:mjb (3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

FEB 9 4 07 PM '67

WIDETAMS-4726

REC 6

FBI

Date: 2/9/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, PORTLAND (89-21)
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

The following is being submitted as a matter of information for the Bureau. Involved in the information is GEORGE MEYERS.

MEYERS was elected to the National Committee of the Communist Party (CP), USA, at its 18th National Convention held in New York City, 6/22-26/66.

MEYERS said on 1/16/67 that GEORGE MEYERS recently was elected chairman of the Labor Commission of the national CP organization.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

③ - Bureau (AM) (RM)
2 - Portland

MSB:ckk
(5)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

4469

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach *FD*
FROM : A. Rosen *AS*
SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

DATE: February 8, 1967
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick

Rosen

Memorandum from Mr. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson dated 2/7/67, set forth details concerning a conversation Mr. DeLoach had that day with Marvin Watson at the White House. Among other things, Mr. Watson indicated that the United Press International quotes the author William Manchester as stating that "A Cabinet officer made notes during the Dallas assassination." Watson wanted to know if the FBI could identify this Cabinet officer for the President.

From material available no reference could be located indicating a Cabinet officer accompanied the Presidential party to Dallas in November, 1963. The 2/7/67 edition of "Look" magazine contained the second installment of William Manchester's book "The Death of a President." On page 55, the following is set forth: "Mrs. Johnson, who always carried notebooks to record what she called her 'never-to-be-forgotten moments,' had produced one from her purse and was rapidly writing down her impressions."

Our Dallas Office was contacted concerning this inquiry and advised that it possessed no information that a Cabinet officer accompanied President Kennedy on his trip to Dallas. Page 45 of the Warren Commission Report on the Assassination sets forth the identities of all individuals who participated in the motorcade at the time of the President's death. None of President Kennedy's Cabinet officers were listed as being in this motorcade.

Manchester's article, as well as the Warren Commission Report indicate that Lawrence F. O'Brien was a member of the President's party visiting Dallas at the time of the assassination. At that time O'Brien was listed as a Special Assistant to the President for Congressional Relations. He is currently Postmaster General and may be the individual referred to by Manchester, in the United Press International release.

Enclosure *sent 2-8-67*
RIS:eam
(7)

REF. 82
CONTINUE D - OVER

4470
30 FEB 14 1967

61F-32 3 1967

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

O'Brien's testimony concerning the assassination is set forth beginning on page 457 of Volume VII in the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy." There is nothing in this testimony to indicate O'Brien made any notes while at Dallas.

ACTION:

In view of the limited information available, it is not possible to definitely determine the identity of the "Cabinet officer" other than set forth above.

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. Watson at the White House furnishing him the above information.

✓
P
JRM
OK
H
JRM

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen

February 10, 1967

Assassination of President Kennedy

No information is available indicating a Cabinet officer was in Dallas, Texas, at the time President Kennedy was assassinated. The second installment of Manchester's book, appearing in the February 7, 1967, edition of "Look" magazine, refers to notes taken by Mrs. Johnson following the assassination. This is set forth on page 55.

On page 45 of "The President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy Report" the identities of individuals who participated in the Presidential motorcade in Dallas, Texas, on November 22, 1963, are set forth. None of the individuals listed were members of President Kennedy's Cabinet. It is noted, however, that one of the participants is identified as Lawrence F. O'Brien, who at that time was Special Assistant to the President for Congressional Relations. Mr. O'Brien is now Postmaster General.

Mr. O'Brien's testimony concerning the assassination is set forth beginning on page 457, Volume VII, of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy." Mr. O'Brien makes no reference to any note taking in this testimony.

CDD:CSH (4)

This information was requested by Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and prepared in blind memorandum form at his specific request.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REC-82 CDD

orig. del. to Marvin Watson 2/10/67

L

4471

FEB 14 1967

61 FEB 23 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

February 9, 1967

F. B. I.

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Since the assassination of President Kennedy, I have read a lot about F. B. I. reports, F. B. I. supplement reports, etc., on this subject. As a collector of any material about the assassination, I would appreciate a copy of all such reports that are available to the public. Thank you.

Yours truly,

REC 32

Odes D. Drennan FEB 15 1967

Odes D. Drennan

3910 Warrington Drive

Dallas, Texas 75227

4476
CORRESPONDENCE

2-15-67
EU

February 15, 1967

REC 32

62-104060-4472

FEB 15 9 49 AM '67
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

EX-102

Mr. Odes D. Drennan
3910 Warrington Drive
Dallas, Texas 75227

Dear Mr. Drennan:

Your letter of February 9th has been received.

At the request of the President, this Bureau conducted investigation regarding the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished results to the appropriate authorities. It is not within our province to make further dissemination of the results of our investigation.

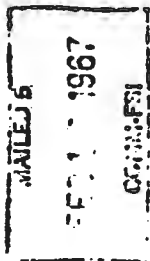
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of correspondent.

ED:mlb (3)



Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

6 FEB 23 1967

edw *WPA* *non/*

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. Conrad

DATE: 1/26/67

FROM : W. D. Griffith

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

11 put to work, m d

The most recent book by Harold Weisberg entitled "Whitewash II - The FBI - Secret Service Coverup" is highly critical of the Bureau and specifically of the testimony of FBI Laboratory Examiner SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt. Weisberg previously authored the book "Whitewash" and is now reported to be writing "Whitewash III." Harold Weisberg is a Hyattstown, Maryland, poultry farmer, an ex-State Department employee, and an ex-Senate investigator who was removed from both positions because of suspicion of being a communist or having communist sympathies. Weisberg had the book printed himself because he could not interest any publishers in it possibly due to the libelous nature of its contents.

In Whitewash II, Weisberg extensively quotes the testimony of SA Shaneyfelt regarding the examination of the Zapruder film and the re-enactment that was based on the Zapruder film. He states that Shaneyfelt "ran the re-enactment that was made essential by the doctrine of the Report" and "the FBI knowingly engaged in a reconstruction they knew to be utterly false." He alleges in Whitewash II that SA Shaneyfelt "was the Commission's photographic expert," "he did or supervised their photographic lab work," and "those faces on the cutting room floor may have been put there by Shaneyfelt." After establishing in the reader's mind that SA Shaneyfelt did all the photographic work he refers

Enclosure

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Casper (Legal Research Desk)
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
- 1 - 62-109090

LJS:mjk (11)

CONTINUED - OVER

ENCLOSURE

REC-63

3 FEB 15 1967

7-8
PERS. RM. UNIT

FILED IN
UNRECORDED COPY

Memorandum to Mr. Conrad dated 1/26/67
Re: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

|| unceasingly to "picture doctoring," "edited or altered" photographs and the
|| "destruction of evidence." He concludes with a very specific implication that
|| SA Shaneyfelt cut out the much-publicized missing frames 208 through 211 of
|| the Zapruder film to conceal from the public what really happened during the
|| assassination. All of these allegations are, of course, completely false.
|| (Life Magazine has recently admitted having spliced the original Zapruder film
|| and cut out the four frames.) These frames were not missing in the FBI copy
|| of the film and were considered in all evaluations by the Laboratory and the
|| representatives of the Commission who viewed the FBI copy. SA Shaneyfelt
|| made several photographic examinations at the request of the Commission but
|| did not "run their photographic lab work." He assisted in the re-enactment
|| but did not "run it" and, of course, did not edit, doctor, or mutilate any evidence.
|| Weisberg suggests that SA Shaneyfelt may be a perjurer.

|| The allegations of Weisberg would appear to be libelous of both the Bureau
|| and SA Shaneyfelt. Accordingly, in an effort to discourage and stop such highly
|| irresponsible and unwarranted attacks against the Bureau on the part of Weisberg and
|| others like him, the Bureau may wish to explore the feasibility of having a libel
|| action brought against Weisberg in SA Shaneyfelt's name. Factors to be weighed
|| in any such consideration are: (1) Legal estimate of whether successful suit might
|| be sustained based on (a) the irresponsible and malicious statements in the book as
|| opposed to (b) the recent Supreme Court decision holding that newsworthy persons
|| including those who do not seek publicity have only a limited right to sue for damages
|| for false reports that are published about them; and (2) a tactical estimate as to
|| whether a net gain would accrue, bearing in mind the greatly increased forum
|| which such an action would provide for Weisberg, as opposed to the fact that he is now
|| apparently forced to publish his books privately.

SA Shaneyfelt, of course, contemplates no action in the matter unless so
desired by the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

The Bureau may wish to refer this memorandum and the enclosed book
|| "Whitewash II" to the Legal Research Desk for review and consideration as to whether
|| it might serve as a basis for libel action against Weisberg.

[Handwritten signatures and initials]
-2-

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: 1/31/67

FROM : J. J. Casper

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Attached memorandum of 1/26/67, captioned as above, from Mr. W. D. Griffith to Mr. Conrad, concludes by recommending that the Legal Research Unit determine whether the statements made against FBI Laboratory Examiner SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt are libelous. For the reasons shown below, the Legal Research Unit concludes that the statements are libelous and that SA Shaneyfelt has a cause of action against the author of Whitewash II.

The statements made in the book definitely are libelous as to any ordinary person. They go far beyond the range of fair criticism and clearly charge, in their total context, that Shaneyfelt is a liar, forger, etc. They provide an ample basis on which the ordinary person could sue for libel, slander or defamation of character as the case may be.

A special problem arises in Shaneyfelt's case, however, because he is a public employee who has come to some public attention as a result of the use of his examinations in the work of the Warren Commission on the assassination of the President. If Shaneyfelt is now a "public official" his case would be determined by a rule different from that used in deciding an action for libel brought by an ordinary person. This rule was laid down clearly by the Supreme Court in New York Times, Inc. v. Sullivan, 376 U. S. 254 (1964), and reads as follows:

A public official is allowed the civil remedy for libel and slander "only if he establishes that the utterance was false and that it was made with knowledge of its falsity or in reckless disregard of whether it was false or true." In other words, a public official may successfully sue for libel or slander only by proving actual malice and this must be proven by showing that the utterance was false and that it was made with knowledge of its falsity or in reckless disregard

ENCLOSURE

Enclosure

Bufile 62-109060

1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Griffith

1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

1 - Bufile 62-109090

DJD/pal

(11)

REC-63

FEB 24 1967

"CONTINUED - OVER"

FEB 15 1967

REC-63
FEB 15 1967
7-2

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Dallas, Texas, 11/22/63
Miscellaneous Information Concerning

of whether it was true or false. A public official is held to this stricter standard of proof because the very nature of the position of a public official is such that in a free government a great deal of criticism concerning the official and his conduct of official affairs must be tolerated.

The Supreme Court has not clearly defined the term "public official" for all purposes. As the Court said in Rosenblatt v. Baer, 383 U. S. 75 (1966):

"We remarked in New York Times that we had no occasion to determine how far down into the lower ranks of government employees the 'public official' designation would extend for purposes of this rule, or otherwise to specify categories of persons who would or would not be included."

After the above language, the Court went on, in Rosenblatt v. Baer, to use other qualifying words which we believe clearly indicate that SA Shaneyfelt is not a "public official" for purposes of suit for libel and slander. The Court said, for example:

"It is clear, therefore, that the 'public official' designation applies at the very least to those among the hierarchy of government employees who have, or appear to the public to have, substantial responsibility for or control over the conduct of governmental affairs . . . But a conclusion that the New York Times malice standards apply could not be reached merely because a statement defamatory of some person in government employ catches the public's interest; that conclusion would virtually disregard society's interest in protecting reputations. The employee's position must be one which would invite public scrutiny and discussion of the person holding it, entirely apart from the scrutiny and discussion occasioned by the particular charges in controversy."

From the above language the Legal Research Unit concludes that SA Shaneyfelt is not a "public official" for purposes of the law of libel and slander and that, hence, he is not held to the stricter standard of proof applied to a public

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Dallas, Texas, 11/22/63
Miscellaneous Information Concerning

official who sues. He is, on the contrary, held only to the ordinary standard of proof which is much easier to meet and which can be amply supported by the defamatory language used in the referenced book.

It is believed, moreover, that even should SA Shaneyfelt be held to be a "public official" for this purpose, the referenced book displays such a reckless disregard for the truth or falsity of charges that are actually false that SA Shaneyfelt probably could recover under even the stricter standard applied to public officials.

There are several policy considerations which are not within the province of the Legal Research Unit but we mention them for such value as they may have in making a decision whether SA Shaneyfelt should bring suit:

(1) The author of the referenced book may be inviting a law suit to obtain publicity and sales for his book.

(2) If the libel in the referenced book is not challenged now, the author may come out with Whitewash III - a book which he is said to be now writing - and make in that book additional statements which are even more libelous than those made here. The danger seems considerable if he is not stopped now.

(3) If SA Shaneyfelt's integrity ever is questioned in court where he appears in his usual capacity as an FBI Laboratory Examiner and challenged with particular reference to the statements made in this book, a bad impression is left, to say the least, if SA Shaneyfelt must reply that he took no action in this case. Many might consider failure to take action as a sort of admission of guilt by both SA Shaneyfelt and the FBI.

(4) As time passes and SA Shaneyfelt is not challenged in court during regular testimony, his claim for damages should he later consider action in this case is considerably weakened.

Memorandum J. J. Casper to Mr. Mohr
Re: Assassination of President
John Fitzgerald Kennedy
Dallas, Texas 11/22/63
Miscellaneous Information Concerning

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to the FBI Laboratory.

Suggest we leave
it up to Sharneyfelt
as to whether he
should see.

JJC

21/67

V
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Ryzm

D. J.

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yes.
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(JJC)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. Conrad *June*

DATE: 2/7/67

FROM : W. D. Griffith *R*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reference is made to my memo to you dated 1/26/67 concerning the libelous nature of the book "Whitewash II" by Harold Weisberg and his allegations about the FBI and SA Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt. By memo dated 1/31/67 from Mr. Casper to Mr. Mohr the Legal Research Desk set out their review and recommendations concerning this matter.

Since there is no assurance that any benefit to the Bureau would be forthcoming if SA Shaneyfelt undertook the civil suit against Weisberg and since SA Shaneyfelt has no desire to obtain a financial advantage therefrom, he contemplates no action.

RECOMMENDATION: None. For information.

62-109060

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Casper (Legal Research Desk)
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Griffith
- 1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt
- 1 - 62-109090

LLS:mb (11)

Mr. J

108

REC 32

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PERS. REC. UNIT
122 Shaneyfelt

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 14, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Shroder
- 1 - Mr. Raupach

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Attached for transmittal to Marvin Watson at the White House is a blind memorandum containing information taken from the article appearing in the 2/21/67, issue of "Look" magazine, "Death of a President," by William Manchester. It mentions Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman was making notes on his return to Washington following the assassination. The article does not contain specific information that a Cabinet officer was in Dallas, Texas, at the time President Kennedy was assassinated or that a Cabinet officer was possibly keeping a diary.

Other information in this regard was furnished to Mr. Watson on 2/10/67, in blind memorandum form at his specific request.

Enclosure
KMR:eem
(6)

ENCLOSURE

ST-109

REC 11

12 FEB 17 1967

44 75

GH: Transmitted by letter

February 14, 1967

**THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT
BY
WILLIAM MANCHESTER**

The February 21, 1967, issue of "Look" magazine contains Part III "The Death of a President by William Manchester."

The article begins on page 43 and in column three on page 43 the following was revealed:

"Over the far Pacific, another Boeing 707, identical to Air Force One, was racing homeward with six members of the Cabinet. Orville Freeman slumped in his seat beside Janie Freeman. She reached over and squeezed his hand. 'I'm so glad you weren't made VP in L. A. I'm selfish.'

"He nodded. Then his mind raced back to the convention in Los Angeles, when he had been mentioned as a possible Vice-Presidential candidate. Had events taken a different turn, Freeman reflected, the new occupant of the White House might well be named President Orville Freeman. He mused absently, 'Isn't that something?' On a pad, he scribbled Janie's remark and added beneath it: 'Thought then in my mind too - What if, what would I do.' "

There are no further references in Part III which contain an implication that a Cabinet officer was possibly keeping a diary. While the above specific reference may not mean Secretary Freeman was keeping a diary, it is set out for information purposes.

KMR:eem

NOTE: This information was requested by Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and prepared in blind memorandum form at his specific request.

See cover memo Rosen to DeLoach captioned "Assassination of President John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," KMR:eem, dated 2/14/67.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

REC'D-READING ROOM
B I

February 15, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach

Dear Mr. Watson:

Attached is a memorandum in accordance with
your request.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

KMR:dcs
(7)

NOTE:

See A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach memorandum captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, dated February 14, 1967, KMR:een."

FEB 15 9 34 AM '67
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

_____ Nixon
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_____ Holmes
_____ Gandy

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Delivered to Mildred Stogall
on 2-15-67

11676 3/8 Darlington
Los Angeles, Calif.,
December 6, 1965

Lyndall Shaneyfelt
F.B.I.
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Warren

Commission

Dear Sir,

I have been doing some research in the 26 volumes of the Warren Commission Hearings, and recently noticed what I think is a small error in the labelling of two Zapruder frames in CE 885 in Volume 18. Since these volumes constitute an extremely important document, I thought I should call this to your attention.

I am referring to the two Zapruder frames labelling 314 and 31 I claim that the frame captioned 314 is actually 315, and vice-versa

To prove this, drop a perpendicular from the forward foot of the little girl in the background to the side of the Presidential automobile in both frames. You will note that it falls further towards the rear of the car in the frame labelled 314 than in the frame labelled 315. Of course, the reverse should be true as the car is moving forward, with respect to the little girl, at about 10 MPH. The lateral motion of the car is much greater than that of the little girl's foot.

Similarly, I note that the woman in the left background of frame 313 suddenly disappears in the frame labelled 314, but reappears in the frame labelled 315. Of course, the reverse would be true if the camera is slowly scanning from left to right.

If you agree that this is indeed an accidental mislabelling, I suggest that the National Archives be notified about this? It is very possible that the slides are being shown there in this mislabelled fashion.

I would like to hear your opinion on the validity of my argument at your earliest convenience. Thankyou.

Respectfully yours,

Judith R. Schmidt
Judith R. Schmidt

Let 12-14-65
LJS/anh

REC-18

62-104568-1
PEN
DEC 17 1965

DEC 13 1 18 PM '65

FBI-LOS ANGELES

62-104568-4476

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

REC-18

62-109000-4776

December 14, 1965

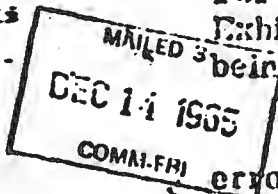
Airmail

Miss Judith R. Schmidt
11676 3/8 Darlington
Los Angeles, California 90049

Dear Miss Schmidt:

Reference is made to your letter dated December 8, 1965, to Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt regarding the labeling of two of the Zapruder frames numbers 314 and 315 of Commission Exhibit 885 in Volume 18 of the "Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy."

You are correct in the observation that frames labeled 314 and 315 of Commission Exhibit 885 are transposed in Volume 18 as noted in your letter. This is a printing error and does not exist in the actual Commission Exhibit. For your information the slides from which Commission Exhibit 885 was prepared are correctly numbered and are being shown in their correct sequence.



The National Archives is aware of this printing error; however, I do appreciate your interest in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: The photographs described by Miss Schmidt as Exhibit 885 are photographs of each frame of the Zapruder film including the pertinent portion of this film that was made during the assassination of President Kennedy. These photographs were made in the FBI Laboratory from c slides that had previously been made directly from the original Zaprude films. The black and white photographs were bound in a book and each frame was numbered in sequence and this book was used during the testimony of SA Shaneyfelt before the Commission. SA Shaneyfelt has checked this Exhibit at the National Archives and found that not only Commission

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

WSK (continued next p

Miss Judith R. Schmidt

Exhibit 885 is correctly numbered and sequenced but the slides from which they were made are also in their correct sequence and are correctly numbered. All of the photographs were reproduced in Volume 18 of the Commission Hearings and apparently the plates for frames 314 and 315 were transposed thus resulting in this printing error.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Miss Judith R. Schmidt.

LLS:emh

February 6, 1967

Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
9th St. and Pennsylvania
Washington, D.C.

Attn: Mr. John Edgar Hoover, Director

Re: Recent interview in Playboy magazine

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have just finished reading the February issue of Playboy magazine which contains an interview with Mark Lane. This concerns the assassination of President Kennedy and the Warren Commission report, of course.

On page 46 of the interview Playboy quotes from a letter offered them by Mr. Lane which purports to be from you or, at least, under your authorship. It would seem completely absurd to assume that Mr. Lane would attempt to deceive Playboy, which is very widely read, by submitting a document which were not correct.

As you will note I am forwarding copy of my letter to you to Playboy and what I wish is, first, a copy of the letter which you submitted to Mr. Lane's investigators that I might read it in its entirety or, if such is not possible then, second, confirmation that the quote is correct.

The statement ascribed to your letter is:

"Your are correct in the observation that frames labeled 314 and 315 of Commission Exhibit 285 are transposed in Volume 18 as noted in your letter."

Thanking you in advance -

Yours truly,

Warren R. Buschert
910 Caulfield S.W.
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503

cc: HTH Publishing Company
Playboy Building
919 N. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Illinois 60611

ENCLOSURE

ack 2-13-67

REC 46

62 109060-4476

FEB 8 1967

CORRECTION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

EX-111
FEB 8 1967

EX-102

February 13, 1967

REC 4662-109060-4476

REC 46

Mr. Warren R. Buschert
910 Caulfield, Southwest
Grand Rapids, Michigan 49503

Dear Mr. Buschert:

Your letter of February 6th has been received.

In response to your inquiry, I sent the following letter to a citizen on December 14, 1965:

"Reference is made to your letter dated December 6, 1965, to Special Agent Lyndal L. Shaneyfelt regarding the labeling of two of the Zapruder frames numbers 314 and 315 of Commission Exhibit 885 in Volume 18 of the 'Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy.'

"You are correct in the observation that frames labeled 314 and 315 of Commission Exhibit 885 are transposed in Volume 18 as noted in your letter. This is a printing error and does not exist in the actual Commission Exhibit. For your information the slides from which Commission Exhibit 885 was prepared are correctly numbered and are being shown in their correct sequence.

"The National Archives is aware of this printing error; however, I do appreciate your interest in this matter."

(Continued - next page)

HRH:rlf (3)

70 MAR 7 1967

62 FEB 28 1967

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UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-109060-4476

Mr. Warren R. Buschert

Although my statement appearing on page 46 of the February, 1967, issue of "Playboy" magazine is accurately quoted, it is obvious it was taken out of context. It is necessary to read the entire paragraph in which this statement appears to correctly interpret my remarks concerning this matter. I have no objections to your making this letter public.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Buschert. The letter quoted herein of 12-14-65 was sent to Miss Judith R. Schmidt, 11676 3/8 Darlington, Los Angeles, California.

The Acting Attorney General

February 15, 1967

Director, FBI

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I received from Mr. James J. Rowley, Director, U. S. Secret Service, dated February 13, 1967. Also enclosed is a copy of my reply to him, which is self-explanatory.

I am furnishing you these communications as I thought they would be of interest to you.

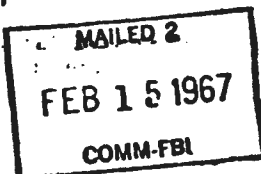
Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (2)

KMR:em
(10)

NOTE: See memo Rosen to DeLoach, captioned as above, 2/15/67, KMR:hw...

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EX-104
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re Lucie Bradley 105-11336.
RAN/gdr

REC 54
62-109660-4477
19 FEB 16 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 2/14/67

FROM : SAC, MIAMI (89-35) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, dated 1/17/67.

The following investigation conducted within the
Miami Division concerning TOM BAUGH:

AT MIAMI, FLORIDA

On 1/27/67, IRENE SEAMAN, Auto Tag Agency, Dade
County, advised SA JOHN F. HANLON, JR., that 1966 Florida
license 1G97 was issued to THOMAS M. BAUGH, 3301 South
Andrews Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, for a 1959 Volkswagen
truck, Vehicle Identification Number 408518 and was
registered in Broward County, Florida.

On 1/30/67, IC CLIFFORD M. WERNER caused the following
agency checks to be made concerning THOMAS M. BAUGH. This
netted nothing:

Miami Police Department
Metropolitan Dade County Department of Public Safety
Credit Bureau for Greater Miami
Municipal Court for the City of Miami
Miami Beach Police Department

On 2/2/67, Mrs. FLORENCE ALLEN, Federal Housing
Administration, 3001 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables,
Florida, advised SA HANLON that no one with the name THOMAS M.
BAUGH had ever been associated in any way with FHA.

② - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Miami
JFH:jkj
(5)

EX-102
REC-49

62-109060-4478

18 FEB 16 1967



62 FEB 27 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MM 89-35

AT FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

On 2/8/67, SA JOSEPH I. GREALY caused records to be searched at the following agencies in an effort to develop information concerning THOMAS M. BAUGH. This netted nothing:

Fort Lauderdale Police Department
Broward County Sheriff's Office
Broward County Credit Bureau

On the same date, SA GREALY determined that 3301 S. Andrews Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, is the location of Griffith's Oyster House and Lloyd's Trailer Park.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO :

Mr. Wick *Wick*

DATE: 2-13-67

FROM :

M. A. Jones *M. A. Jones*

SUBJECT:

APPEARANCE OF WILLIAM MANCHESTER
ON THE TELEVISION PROGRAM
"MEET THE PRESS" ON 2-12-67

Captioned individual, who is the author of the book, "The Death of a President," appeared on the television program "Meet the Press" on 2-12-67 and was interviewed with respect to his forthcoming book.

In answer to questions posed during the course of the program, he stated substantially as follows:

Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy commissioned him to write the book as she wished to have a complete chronicle of the events that transpired on the occasion of the assassination of President Kennedy. He feels that the historical value of the book lies in the fact that he has been in a position to interview individuals closely connected with the tragedy before time has dimmed their memory of pertinent events.

He does not feel that he has broken any agreement with the Kennedys with respect to a publication date, although it was originally decided to publish the book in 1968. Manchester's purpose in publishing the book at the present time is to avoid any effect it may conceivably have upon the Presidential election in 1968. He also stated that Senator Robert Kennedy had clearly indicated to Marquis Childs, a newspaper columnist, that the old agreement had been "washed out."

Manchester was never employed or received any financial remuneration with respect to writing the book and the terms governing its publication were established in a written "memorandum" signed by Robert F. Kennedy and him. He stated that he would have prepared a document legally more binding and definitive if he had it to do again.

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Wick

DFC:eng *DFC:eng*

CONTINUED OVER

FEB 17 1967

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: APPEARANCE OF WILLIAM MANCHESTER

Although he regards his book to be historically sound and objective, he admitted to deleting what he regarded as unfit material furnished to him by Mrs. Kennedy during his ten hour interview with her. The purpose is to avoid possible embarrassment or further suffering to her.

Lyndon B. DC

Manchester unequivocally stated that he does not believe Robert F. Kennedy was politically motivated in releasing him from the original agreement to publish the book during 1968, nor does he regard his book as hostile to President Johnson. He feels the American public will recognize that President Johnson was not unfairly dealt with in his publication as he regards the President to have acted admirably throughout the whole period immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy.

He maintained that he had not seen any photographs depicting President Kennedy's male aids present during the swearing in of President Johnson. He continued to maintain that Kenneth O'Donnell had been described to him by several eyewitnesses as walking the corridor outside the room aboard the plane in which President Johnson was sworn in.

11-21-78

Manchester stated that he accepts the Warren Commission Report of the assassination as a valid finding of what occurred. He felt, however, that Marina Oswald was treated too gently in her appearance before the Commission and could have shed more light upon Oswald's activities. Of all the people connected with the assassination he had approached for an interview, she was the one person who declined to see him. He does not believe any reason exists to reopen the inquiry into the assassination of President Kennedy.

No mention of the FBI was made during the course of Manchester's appearance before this panel.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

✓

D

Wick

DC-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

February 13, 1967

The attached post card was sent to the Director anonymously from Toledo, Ohio. The card read as follows:

"As time goes on there is more and more reason to believe that you had a hand in the plot to assassinate President Kennedy and no doubt would love to do the same to Brother Bobby. How about it?"

MR. TOLSON ✓
MR. DELOACH ✓
MR. MOHR ✓
MR. WICK ✓
MR. CASPER ✓
MR. CALLAHAN ✓
MR. CONRAD ✓
MR. FELT ✓
MR. GALE ✓
MR. ROSEN ✓
MR. SULLIVAN ✓
MR. TAVEL ✓
MR. TROTTER ✓
MR. JONES ✓
TELE. ROOM ✓
MISS HOLMES ✓
MRS. METCALF ✓
MISS GANDY ✓

nm

REC-34

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2/1/67

ADTEL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, SAN ANTONIO (105-0)
RE: DR. R. W. JUDD
IS - R - MEX

Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are six copies of an LHM suitable for dissemination reflecting information furnished the San Antonio Division on 1/30/67 by Dr. R. W. JUDD, 111 Danube, San Antonio, Texas.

Two copies of this LHM are being furnished the Dallas Division in view of the fact that the Dallas Division is OO of the case entitled, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, INTERNAL SECURITY - R - CUBA".

For the information of the Bureau and Dallas, when Doctor JUDD had furnished the information concerning the unknown individual he spoke with at the Russian Embassy, Mexico City, on 1/26/67, JUDD stated he had contacted the San Antonio Office to determine what legal steps he could take to insure that the man with whom he had talked could not enter the United States for any reason at any time.

Doctor JUDD was advised that the FBI could furnish him no legal advice whatsoever concerning this or any other matter.

The San Antonio indices were searched with negative results concerning Dr. R. W. JUDD, his wife LYNNE, or his business partner, CLYDE WHITWELL.

EX-113

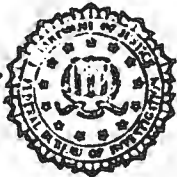
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas

February 1, 1967

DR. R. W. JUDD

On January 30, 1967, Dr. R. W. Judd, a dentist who resides at 111 Danube, San Antonio, Texas, telephonically contacted the San Antonio Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with the following information.

Doctor Judd explained that on Thursday, January 26, 1967, while he, his wife Lynne Judd, and a business partner, Clyde Whitwell, also of San Antonio, Texas, were returning from a trip to the West Indies, they stopped in Mexico City, Mexico.

While in Mexico City, Doctor Judd explained they decided to visit the Soviet Embassy. Doctor Judd stated that he and his wife and Whitwell have traveled extensively and are interested in foreign countries and their cultures; however, their decision to visit the embassy was based mainly on "curiosity".

Doctor Judd stated that when he, his wife, and Whitwell arrived at the embassy, which he described as an old building, with large iron gates painted green, they were shown inside by an unidentified individual to a small room where they remained by themselves for approximately five minutes, after which they were shown through a locked door to an adjoining room where they were greeted by a man identifying himself as the "Consul".

Doctor Judd stated they conversed in Spanish for several minutes, and when Judd asked the man his name, he answered, but did so in such a fast manner that neither his wife nor Whitwell understood. Doctor Judd advised that he then asked the man to write his name, but the man refused to do so.

Doctor Judd advised he informed the man their visit was a friendly one and told him where they resided. Doctor Judd stated he then asked if it would be possible to tour the embassy and was advised this would not be permissible due to the fact members of the Soviet Embassy would not be allowed to

62-100000-4481
ENCLOSURE

DR. R. W. JUDD

visit any United States Embassy. Doctor Judd stated he differed with the man's remark by stating he understood any person could enter an American embassy at any time, and offered to escort the man to the American Embassy in Mexico; however, the man refused.

Doctor Judd stated he and the man then talked a short while about the United States, and the man stated he would be traveling through the United States in July, 1967, going to New York City en route to Moscow.

Doctor Judd advised when the man informed him of the proposed trip to New York City, he, Judd, invited him to spend a few days at the Judds' residence. Doctor Judd stated the man then made reference to one of Judd's previous remarks to the effect that the Judds and Whitwell were from Texas by stating he, the man, did not like Texas or Texans due to the fact they "killed presidents".

Doctor Judd stated he asked the man to elaborate on the remark, and the man replied that President Johnson had "arranged" for Kennedy to be assassinated.

Doctor Judd stated that by this time he, his wife, and Whitwell were thoroughly disgusted with the man, and Judd stated that he advised the man, "If you and I were out in the street and not in the Embassy, I would knock hell out of you."

Doctor Judd stated he also advised the man that he, Judd, intended to do any and everything legally to keep him out of the United States.

Doctor Judd stated he then asked that he, his wife, and Whitwell be allowed to leave, and they were ushered out of the Embassy, however, not before they were given a copy of a magazine, "Soviet Life", which had a price marked on it of thirty-five cents. Doctor Judd stated when he was handed the magazine, he laid ten pesos out on the table in the room and departed.

Doctor Judd stated that he intended to write Senator John Tower of Texas informing him of the foregoing information.

DR. R. W. JUDD

and stated that he intended to make a copy of the letter available to one of President Johnson's aides as he felt President Johnson would be interested in the information.

Doctor Judd stated he intended to take any legal action necessary, even if it involved hiring a private attorney in an effort to keep the Russian out of the United States.

Doctor Judd described the man who had identified himself as the Consul as follows:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Age	35 to 40 years
Weight	175 to 180 pounds
Hair	Light brown, very wavy
Characteristics	Two full gold crowns on lower teeth and one full gold crown on upper teeth

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

The Acting Attorney General

February 20, 1967

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

The Sunday editions of two Washington, D. C., newspapers for February 19, 1967, carried articles indicating that District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans, Louisiana, is conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Allegedly Garrison claims that the Warren Commission Report is inaccurate in stating Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed is a memorandum which sets forth a concise summary of the results of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald from April, 1963, when he returned to New Orleans from Dallas, Texas, until September, 1963, when he traveled to Mexico City, Mexico. Also set forth is information in our files concerning District Attorney Garrison and data concerning Miguel Torres and David William Ferrie who are mentioned in these newspaper articles.

Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President.

62-109060

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)

Assistant Attorney General
1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - 62-109090 (Warren Commission Report)

REL:KMR:sal (15)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 2/19/67, captioned as above, prepared by REL:KMR:sal. - 4516

62 MAR 2 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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Conrad
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Rosen
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Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

REC-20 62-109060-4482

FEB 21 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan

The Acting Attorney General

February 21, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS**

We have previously furnished to you information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late President Kennedy.

There is enclosed a memorandum dated February 21, 1967, which sets forth additional information which we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison in this matter.

Additional pertinent information that comes to our attention in this matter will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Enclosure

62-109060

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 2/21/67, captioned as above, prepared by REL:kmg.

REL:kmg
(13)

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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The Acting Attorney General

February 21, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed is a copy of a letter dated February 14, 1967, which was directed to this Bureau by Dr. Carlos Bringuier, a New Orleans, Louisiana, businessman.

For your information, Dr. Bringuier is a Cuban refugee and is an outspoken opponent of Fidel Castro. He is the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban student directorate.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, we determined that Lee Harvey Oswald visited a store managed by Dr. Bringuier on August 5, 1963. Oswald indicated an interest in joining Dr. Bringuier and his associates in their struggle against Fidel Castro. On August 9, 1963, Dr. Bringuier observed Oswald pass out Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets in New Orleans. Dr. Bringuier and Oswald got into a dispute which resulted in their arrests for disturbing the peace. Oswald pleaded guilty to the charge against him and paid a \$10 fine.

On August 21, 1963, a New Orleans radio station arranged a debate between Oswald and Dr. Bringuier concerning Cuba. In the course of this debate, Oswald defended the Castro regime and discussed Marxism. Dr. Bringuier claimed that Oswald was a communist.

Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

62-109060

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

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SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

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Tavel _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Acting Attorney General

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Harvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Enclosure

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 2/20/67, captioned as above, prepared by REL:gow.

TRANSLATION SUMMARY FROM GERMAN

From "Öffentliche Sicherheit" (Public Security), an illustrated monthly magazine published by the Federal Ministry of the Interior, Office of the Director General for Public Security, Vienna, Austria, December 1966 issue (Volume 31, No. 12).

Page 21 - The Mystery of the Double Shot in Dallas - One Thousand Assassination Attempts Since 1900 - In the last few days the wanton forest of questions marks as to whether President Kennedy was assassinated by only one man has sprouted, in a manner of speaking, new branches. The Warren Commission, which was appointed by the successor of the assassinated President, came to the conclusion - in a 1,000-printed-page report - that Lee Harvey Oswald was the lone assassin. (The reliability of this finding began to be doubted throughout the world immediately after its publication.)

And now the Warren Commission and its world-renowned report are getting a new "going over" by an unknown young journalist. He has written a book, "Inquest," which bears the subtitle: "The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth."

The author of this five-dollar book, 31-year-old Edward Jay Epstein, originally delved into the subject in order to write a thesis for his doctorate. He chose the subject because he wanted to show how a Commission with an unusual assignment from the Government had discharged its duties. By necessity, he became involved with the tragic events in Dallas, particularly that earth-shaking event which occurred on November 22, 1963, when mankind received such a jolt that it almost forgot to breathe.

The more he studied the material about the Kennedy assassination, the less Epstein felt inclined to write a mere doctor's thesis about it. The poignancy of his chosen subject, but even more, the contradictions which he thought to have discovered turned him into a fanatic pursuer of an elusive truth and, ultimately, into a Sherlock Holmes. Perhaps he began to understand those people who before him had shaken their heads about the Warren Commission Report, particularly the main point concerning whether Oswald had actually assassinated the President single-handedly - a question, which, in their eyes, had not been answered satisfactorily. There is no doubt that the Highest Judge in America, Earl Warren, and his collaborators waded through

TRANSLATED BY:
RAFFAELE A. VACCARI:cspcop
February 10, 1967

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1 JAN 11 1973 Being trans. filed with magazine in Dallas. File. F.B.I. 2-16-67. amb.

John F. Kennedy

through a most unusual amount of material: over 500 depositions and the answers to 25,000 questions asked by FBI men. All this material had to be studied and yet it measured in excess of 90 cubic feet of written paper.

So it happened that in that cold winter a lot of perspiration was shed over a gigantic mountain of paper. As is known, President Johnson is a man who likes to have his wishes carried out expeditiously. He knows how to put spurs on his orders. No wonder, therefore, that the Warren Commission found itself in a "time squeeze." There is no question that Earl Warren, the Chairman of the Commission, felt sure that the assignment, however honored they might have been by it, was not going to bring him and his collaborators any laurels. And, thus far, events have proven him right in his analysis.

If the Commission, on the basis of its findings, had come to the conclusion that Oswald was not the lone assassin, the logical assumption would have been that there was a plot. Naturally, it would be a political plot. Under the circumstances, was it not possible that a "hot wire" might melt? Would it not bring about the unavoidable; that unavoidable which must be avoided at all cost and for which the world finds no price too high? Therefore, the truth was disguised and Oswald was labeled as the lone assassin. It was done in the interest of the country; or rather, in the interest of all of mankind! What better proof was needed to show that truth had been tampered with than the fact that the President's assassin had been dispatched, with a bullet, to the land of no return under the very eyes of the police? And was not there a second man looking out of the fatal window in the School Book Depository Building a few seconds after 12:30 P. M.? Were not there eyewitnesses who had seen this man? Or was imagination playing tricks on them - perhaps as they tried to reconstruct the crime?

With the appearance of the "Inquest" book, the question that has raised tempers to a new boiling point is as follows: According to the world-renowned explanation of the Commission, there were "probably" three shots, one of which is assumed to have missed. A second shot is believed to be the fatal shot. A third shot is supposed to have hit both the President and Governor Connally. (The sequence of the shots is not believed to be a determining factor. Editor's Note)

As far as the "shot with two hits" is concerned, there is - according to the FBI autopsy report - no exit wound in the body of the President! Therefore, the logical assumption is that there was a second rifleman on the job. There is no way to answer

these basic questions. The only way in which they can be answered so as to sweep all objections aside is by making public the photographs of the autopsy, which has not been done thus far. These photographs should provide evidence as to whether the wound in Kennedy's throat was an exit wound or was caused by a fragment.

A study of the motion picture which was shot by amateur photographer Zapruder during the assassination shows that the two shots must have been fired within 1.8 seconds from each other, whereas the rifle used by Oswald - on the basis of painstakingly accurate testing - would have required at least 2.3 seconds to be used again.

Be it as it may:

The consequences of Kennedy's assassination are hardly to be evaluated today, even though everybody (in the East and West) is convinced that the late President was in a position to change, in time, the face of the world in a fashion about which all of us - with a degree of probability which approaches certainty - would have had nothing to regret.

(The article goes on to discuss the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914. It is pointed out that since the turn of the century, 1,000 assassinations or attempted assassinations have taken place in the world. Needless to say, all these assassinations had far-reaching political consequences. Yet, they are always viewed as "individual occurrences even though they may very well be the links of a sinister chain of murders whose significance, more often than not, can only be evaluated with the benefit of hindsight."

The article goes on to name and review some of the most famous assassinations and assassination attempts of this century, including bricklayer Zangara's attempt on Franklin Delano Roosevelt's life and the shooting in the House of Representatives by a group of Puerto Rican nationalists.

After a short list of kings, potentates and political figures who were the victims or intended victims of assassins, the article concludes:)

If we were to think a little longer, we would certainly come up with more names of people on whose lives attempts have been perpetrated in the last 60 odd years. However, most of these people

are either forgotten, or never mentioned, or there are good reasons to try to forget that they ever existed. By the same token, the names of the assassins and would-be assassins are like particles of dust in the wind. What remains is the shameful fact that there always are and always will be men and women who allow themselves to be used, or rather misused, as "tools of history." And history, in its contempt for human life, is as ruthless and vain as the fanatics and madmen that it makes use of from time to time.

FBI

Date: 2/14/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E LA I R M A I L

(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (62-0)

SUBJECT: BURAL FRANCES KESSENS;
JOHN CLINTON
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Assassination of
President John F.
Kennedy

Enclosed for the Bureau is original letter addressed to Consultants & Designers, 719 N. Old Scottsdale Road, Suite 206, Scottsdale, Arizona, Attention: "BUD" KESSENS, bearing return address JOHN CLINTON, P. O. Box 1385, Mountain View, California.

The enclosed letter reads as follows:

"It now appears I have to explain something. From Atlanta to N. Y. the accountant sitting in front of my brother overheard things: (1) Rumor about BOBBY KENNEDY and (2) Rumor that someone high in the FBI was involved in the assassination. I give you my word both are false. If GEORGE WASHINGTON was still running our government we wouldn't have 1% of the problems we now have. Who is involved are those trying to get Mr. HOOVER out of his position. I honestly wonder if any agent would even steal an apple. Now - this is my agreement. I know DAVE LUZADER is here in town. I want him, "CHICAGO" SMITTY, DOUG MOSELEY, and the fellow from Columbus Ohio (TOASTER BOX) here within a week. I know SMITTY is an agent. That's 3 & 3 (I think). Non-Agents won't have firearms. I don't even know how to use one. I'm not wrong so don't disregard".

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX-101

ENCLOSURE

/S/ "JOHN"

REC 11

- (3) - Bureau (Enclosure - 1) (AM)
2 - San Francisco (Enclosures - 2) (AM)
1 - Phoenix

JJR:mss
(6)

2-CC-MJ

FEB 16 1967

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FEB 16 1967

FEB 16 1967

FEB 16 1967

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M.

Per _____

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

CRIME RECORDS

FBI

Date: 2/14/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E LA I R M A I L

(Priority)

PX 62-0

Enclosed for the information of San Francisco is one xerox copy of address portion of letter and one xerox copy of letter portion.

The above letter was furnished to the Phoenix Office on 2/9/67, by Mr. ~~LEN~~ MARTIN, who is employed as a cook at an Alcoholic Anonymous Rehabilitation Center, 861 North 1st Street, Phoenix, Arizona. Mr. MARTIN stated that he found the enclosed letter on the floor of a public bus in Phoenix, Arizona, and after reading it thought that he should turn it in to the FBI.

It is to be noted that underneath the postage stamp appears two telephone numbers, 947-7169 and 279-5511. The latter number is the telephone number for the Phoenix Office of the FBI. Telephone number 947-7169 is an unlisted number assigned to Consultants & Designers, Inc., 719 Old Scottsdale Road, Scottsdale, Arizona.

A check of the records of the Credit Bureau of Phoenix, Inc., and Dun and Bradstreet, Phoenix, revealed no record concerning Consultants & Designers, Inc. -

Records of the Credit Bureau of Phoenix, Inc., revealed BURAL F. ~~X~~ KESSENS, wife JOAN, residing at 8220 East Hazelwood, Scottsdale, Arizona, have been known to that agency since 10/1/59. Previous addresses listed for them are at 4205 North 32nd, Phoenix; 7009 North Ridge, Chicago, Illinois, and Rural Route #1, Crown Point, Indiana. KESSENS' occupation is listed as an Accountant Executive with Consultants & Designers, Inc., and previous employments are shown as United Materials; Tempe Equipment Company, Teco Redi-Mix Concrete; Lam Development Company; Superlite Cordeh, all Phoenix area, and companies in the construction and materials business field; U. S. Steel, Chicago, Illinois, and United States Navy, April, 1943 to October, 1945.

- 2 -

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 2/14/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via A I R T E LA I R M A I L

(Priority)

PX 62-0

According to the records of the Credit Bureau of Phoenix KESSENS' date of birth is shown as 5/3/27, Chicago, and Social Security Number 325-20-4921. Date of birth for JOAN KESSENS is 4/1/30, and their marriage dates are listed as 2/6/55 and 10/6/54.

Records of the Arizona Drivers License Bureau revealed BUREL FRANCES KESSENS, 8220 East Hazelwood, Scottsdale, Arizona, born 5/3/27, described as 6' tall, 195 pounds, brown hair, blue eyes, and occupation Sales Manager, was issued Arizona Driver's License I-68438, 5/3/65.

No record for KESSENS could be located at the Maricopa County Sheriff's Office or the Scottsdale Police Department. An Interrogation Card was located at the Phoenix Police Department under date of 11/4/66, which shows he was interrogated by Officer W. KING, #1293, at 9:55 A. M., on 11/4/66, after complaints had been received that KESSENS was following children. According to the Interrogation Card, KESSENS displayed a private investigator card and said he was watching a house at 3847 or 3047 North 50th Drive. At the time he was driving a 1959 green two door Ford, bearing Arizona License HFT-782. He was described as a Caucasian, male, born 5/3/27, 6' tall, 195 pounds, blue eyes, brown hair, Arizona Driver's License I-68438, occupation Accountant with Texec, 719 North Scottsdale Road, Scottsdale, Arizona.

Phoenix indices reveal no prior information concerning JOHN CLINTON, DAVE LUZADER, DOUG MOSELEY, "CHICAGO" SMITTY, or "TOASTER BOX".

Scottsdale, Arizona

[Redacted] Mountain States Telephone Company, Phoenix, Arizona, (protect identity), has advised that telephone number 947-7169 was connected in September, 1965, for Consultants & Designers, Inc., 719 Old Scottsdale Road. According to the record of the Mountain States Telephone Company, the officials for this corporation are listed as CHARLES ZIMMERMAN, President; FRED EINSIDLER, Vice President, and L. FEINBERG, Treasurer.

- 3 -

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

FBI

Date: 2/14/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

A I R T E L

A I R M A I L

(Priority)

PX 62-0

According to the records, they have a Western Division at Hollywood, California, telephone number 466-1391. The main office of the corporation is listed at New York City, New York, telephone number AL 5-5000, and the individual listed to be called concerning information is a Mr. FEINKS, New York City, Area Code 212, telephone number 757-6700.

It would appear that since there is no postmark on the letter that the letter had never been mailed, however, a question would arise, therefore, in view of the return address of Mountain View, California. The letter is not dated, so therefore there is no way of determining when it might have been written.

Phoenix is taking no action concerning this matter, UACB, and copies of the letter are being furnished to San Francisco for their information, in the event the Bureau may desire to have JOHN CLINTON identified and interviewed.

- 4 -

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

JOHN CLINTON
P.O. BOX 1385
MT. VIEW, CALIF.



947-7169
271-5511

CONSULTANTS & DESIGNERS
719 N. OLD SCOTTSDALE RD.
SUITE 206
SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA

ATTN "BUD" KESSENS

IT NOW APPEARS I
HAVE TO EXPLAIN SOMETHING.

FROM ATLANTA TO N.Y. THE ACCOUNTANT
SITTING IN FRONT OF MY BROTHER OVERHEARD

THINGS: (1) RUMOR ABOUT BOBBY KENNEDY AND (2) RUMOR THAT
SOMEONE HIGH IN THE FBI WAS INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION.
I GIVE YOU MY WORD BOTH ARE FALSE. IF GEORGE WASHINGTON WERE
STILL RUNNING OUR GOVERNMENT WE WOULDN'T HAVE 1% OF THE PROBLEMS WE
NOW HAVE. WHO IS INVOLVED ARE THOSE TRYING TO GET MR. HOOVER OUT OF
HIS POSITION. I HONESTLY WOULD IF ANY AGENT WOULD EVEN STEAL
AN APPLE. NOW - THIS IS MY AGREEMENT. I KNOW DAVE KENNEDY
IS HERE IN TOWN. I WANT HIM, "CHICAGO" SMITTY, DOUG MOSELEY
AND THE FELLOW FROM COLUMBUS OHIO (MASTER BOX) HERE
WITHIN A WEEK. I KNOW SMITTY IS AN AGENT.

THAT'S

3 3 3 (I THINK)

NON-AGENTS WOULDN'T HAVE FIRE ARMS

I DON'T EVEN KNOW HOW TO USE

ONE. I'M NOT WORKING

DON'T DISREGARD

THIS.

John

2/21/67

1 - Mr. Raupach

EX 101
AIRTEL

REC 11 62-109060-4486

To: SAC, Phoenix

From: Director, FBI

BURAL FRANCES KESSENS;
JOHN CLINTON
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

RePXairtel 2/14/67.

Phoenix and San Francisco are instructed to thoroughly interview Bural Frances Kessens and John Clinton regarding the letter that was turned over to the Phoenix Office on 2/9/67, by Mr. Les Martin. Insure that both Kessens and Clinton are aware that the letter was opened prior to the time it was received by Phoenix.

The individuals named in this letter should be identified and John Clinton should be questioned thoroughly for clarification of his letter. It should be determined when it was written and how it came to be located in Phoenix, Arizona. The identity of "Chicago Smitty" should be determined and ascertain if he is a Special Agent of the Bureau.

Based on the information furnished, subjects Kessens and Clinton could not be identified in Bureau files.

Phoenix and San Francisco are to closely coordinate this matter and submit results of investigation by letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination to U. S. Secret Service and the Department. Your replies are to be directed to the attention of the General Investigative Division, Criminal Section.

2 - San Francisco

KMR:bap

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO....

MAILED
FEB 21 1967
COMM-FBI

Inson _____
Loach _____
Mohr _____
Nick _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Tele. _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

62 MAR 3 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Airtel to SAC, PX
RE: BURAL FRANCES KESSENS

NOTE: See Rosen to DeLoach memorandum dated 2/20/67, captioned
"Bural Frances Kessens; John Clinton; Miscellaneous -
Information Concerning." KMR:bap

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 20, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: BURAL FRANCES KESSENS;
JOHN CLINTON
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To instruct the Phoenix and San Francisco Offices to interview Bural Frances Kessens and John Clinton. These two men were named in a letter received by the Phoenix Office containing comments relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

BACKGROUND:

On 2/9/67, Mr. Les Martin furnished the Phoenix Office a letter found on the floor of a public bus in Phoenix, Arizona. He turned it over to the Phoenix Office due to the contents of the communication.

The letter was addressed to "Consultants and Designers, 719 N. Old Scottsdale Road, Suite 206, Scottsdale, Arizona," Attention: "Bud" Kessens. The return address was listed as "John Clinton, P.O. Box 1385, Mt. View, California." The envelope contained a five cent postage stamp, but did not contain a postmark indicating it had been mailed. Appearing visibly beneath the five cent postage stamp were two telephone numbers, "947-7169" and "279-5511." Phoenix determined telephone number 947-7169 is the unlisted telephone number for Consultants and Designers, Incorporated, Scottsdale, Arizona. The other number is the telephone number of the Phoenix Office.

The content of the letter was not written on a separate piece of paper but was written on the inside of the envelope and reads as follows:

6 FEB 24 1967

"It now appears I have to explain something. From Atlanta to N. Y. the accountant sitting in front of my brother overheard things: (1) Rumor about BOBBY KENNEDY and (2) Rumor that someone high in the FBI was involved in the assassination. I give you my word both are false. If GEORGE WASHINGTON was still running our government we wouldn't have 1% of the

Enclosure

KMR:hap

62 MAR 3 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

11.5

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1 - Mr. DeLoach
 1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Raupach
 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Lenihan
 1 - Mr. Sullivan
 1 - Mr. Malley
 1 - Mr. Branigan

February 21, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
 Special Assistant to the President
 The White House
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

We have previously furnished to you information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy.

There is enclosed a memorandum dated February 21, 1967, which sets forth additional information which we have received concerning Mr. Garrison's investigation. I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Acting Attorney General and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

62-109060
 1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
 REL:gow (11)

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2-20-67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:kmg.

EX-107

REC-50

62-109060-4488

FEB 23 1967

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

59 MAR 2 1967 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Delivered to Mildred Stearns on 2-21-67

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Lyndon

February 20, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Dear Mr. Watson:

The Sunday editions of two Washington, D. C., newspapers for February 19, 1967, carried articles indicating that District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans, Louisiana, is conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. Allegedly Garrison claims that the Warren Commission Report is inaccurate in stating Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Enclosed is a memorandum which sets forth a concise summary of the results of our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald from April, 1963, when he returned to New Orleans from Dallas, Texas, until September, 1963, when he traveled to Mexico City, Mexico. Also set forth is information in our files concerning District Attorney Garrison and data concerning Miguel Torres and David William Ferrie who are mentioned in these newspaper articles.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

EX-114 REC-50 62-109060-4489

This data is also being furnished to the Acting Attorney General.

62-109060

MAR 7 1967

Sincerely yours,

1 - 105-82555

(Lee Harvey Oswald)

1 - 62-109090

(Warren Commission Report)

Enclosure

REL:KMR(sal)
(12)

59

MAR 7 1967

ENCLOSURE

PERS. REC. UNIT

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

Delivered to Mildred Stegall
on 2/23/67

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Honorable Marvin Watson

NOTE:

See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan dated 2/19/67; captioned "The Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas;" prepared by REL:KMR:sal.

1 - DeLoach	1 - J.R. Malley
1 - Wick	1 - Branigan
1 - Rosen	1 - Raupach
1 - Sullivan	1 - Lenihan

February 20, 1967

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

The Sunday editions of the "Washington Post" and the "Washington Evening Star" dated February 19, 1967, contained articles reporting that District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans, Louisiana, was conducting an investigation of the assassination of the late President Kennedy and was claiming that the Warren Commission Report is inaccurate in stating that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination. Garrison did not furnish details of his investigation to the press, but stated that arrests will be made, charges will be filed, and convictions will be obtained. *Exhibit 1741*

The newspaper articles indicated that Miguel Torres, a 26-year-old Cuban who formerly lived only a block from Oswald's last known New Orleans address, is known to be connected with the investigation conducted by the District Attorney's office. The "Washington Evening Star" article also reported that David William Ferrie, a part-time private investigator and operator of a New Orleans flying service, informed the press that the District Attorney's office informed him it had "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy." *Jim Garrison*

James C. Garrison, District Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, is a former Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He entered on duty with this Bureau on March 5, 1951, and resigned on July 24, 1951, to enter military service. His services with this Bureau were satisfactory.

Garrison was elected District Attorney, Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, and took office in May, 1962. On November 1 and 2, 1962, the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" carried statements by Garrison charging that the parish criminal-court judges were clogging up the city jail and delaying justice by taking excessive vacation periods. Following such charges, the judges involved instituted a defamation

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Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

REL:lag (12)
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
1 - 62-109090

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE, PAGE 5

62-109090-447

Handwritten notes and signatures:
2 es
K
c

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

charge against Garrison. The trial received nation-wide publicity and Garrison was found guilty on February 6, 1963, of the charges and was fined \$1,000. Garrison appealed his conviction and on November 24, 1964, the United States Supreme Court reversed the conviction of Garrison. The United States Supreme Court held that the element of deliberate malice was lacking in the statements attributed to Garrison regarding the trial judges involved.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past has informed this Bureau that Garrison is politically ambitious. Our New Orleans Office has advised that rumors have been circulating in the city of New Orleans indicating Garrison may be a candidate for Lieutenant Governor of the State of Louisiana in the next election to be held in December, 1967. [REDACTED]

Following the assassination of President Kennedy, this Bureau conducted an extensive investigation in New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning Oswald's residence there from April, 1963, to September 25, 1963, when he left New Orleans to travel to Mexico City, Mexico. Following his move to New Orleans from Dallas, Texas, in April, 1963, Oswald, responding to a newspaper advertisement, obtained a position with William B. Reilly Company, Incorporated, an enterprise engaged in the roasting, grinding, canning, bagging, and selling of coffee. Oswald's task was the lubrication of the company's machinery. Oswald obtained an apartment at 4905 Magazine Street and made arrangements for his wife, Marina, and his child to join him in New Orleans. On July 19, 1963, Oswald was dismissed by the Reilly Company because of inefficiency and inattention to his work.

On July 25, 1963, Oswald received another personal setback when he was notified that, in response to the request for review which he had made in 1962, his undesirable discharge from the United States Marine Corps had been affirmed. It was during the same period that Oswald began to evidence thoughts of returning to the Soviet Union or going to Cuba. On July 24, 1963, Oswald applied for a new passport, which he received on the following day.

In late May and early June, 1963, Oswald apparently had begun to formulate plans for creating a New Orleans branch of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Using a false

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

name, Oswald ordered a number of printed circulars, demanding "hands off Cuba" in large letters, and application forms and membership cards for the proposed chapter. On August 5, 1963, he visited a store managed by Carlos Bringuier, a Cuban refugee and avid opponent of Castro and the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban student directorate. Oswald indicated an interest in joining the struggle against Castro.

On August 9, 1963, Bringuier saw Oswald pass out Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets. Bringuier and Oswald got into a dispute which resulted in their arrests for disturbing the peace. Oswald pleaded guilty to the charges against him and paid a \$10 fine.

On August 17, 1963, Oswald appeared on a radio program in New Orleans representing himself to be a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. On August 21, 1963, Oswald engaged in a debate on another radio program at which time he defended the Castro regime and discussed Marxism.

During this period, Oswald wrote several letters to V. T. Lee, the National Director of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Oswald informed Lee in exaggerated terms of his activities in New Orleans. He also wrote to the Communist Party in New York City and informed Communist Party officials of his activities. On September 25, 1963, Oswald left New Orleans by bus en route to Mexico City.

During the course of our investigation of Oswald's activities in New Orleans, we received no evidence that Oswald was in personal contact with pro-Castro Cubans nor any indication that he might be involved in an assassination plot with others to kill President Kennedy.

In the "Washington Post" article, mentioned above, it is reported that Miguel Torres is known to be connected with the investigation being conducted by the District Attorney in New Orleans. On October 25, 1962, this Bureau received a complaint that Miguel Torres, along with his father, mother, and two brothers, was pro-Castro in his belief. It was also alleged that the Torres family had a short-wave radio in their home for the purpose of receiving Cuban broadcasts. We initiated investigation of Miguel Torres and other members of his family on the basis of such allegations but found no information to corroborate such allegations. Our investigation

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

did disclose that Miguel Torres had a criminal record. He was arrested February 1, 1959, on an armed robbery charge and was sentenced on October 2, 1959, for a period of ten years in the State Penitentiary. On February 2, 1961, he was discharged from the Louisiana State Penitentiary. He was arrested again on September 5, 1964, by the New Orleans Police Department on burglary charges and was sentenced to nine years in the Louisiana State Penitentiary. In September, 1964, he was also arrested by the Bureau of Narcotics for violation of the Federal Narcotics Law. He was sentenced on January 6, 1965, to three years in a Federal Penitentiary with the sentence to begin after completion of the nine-year sentence in the Louisiana State Penitentiary.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating acquaintanceship or contact between Lee Harvey Oswald and Miguel Torres.

In the "Washington Evening Star" article, mentioned above, it was reported that David William Ferrie, part-time private investigator and operator of a New Orleans flying service, stated the New Orleans District Attorney's office informed him it had "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy." Immediately following the assassination of the late President Kennedy, this Bureau received an allegation that Lee Harvey Oswald may have been acquainted with David William Ferrie through a Civil Air Patrol group in New Orleans. The source of such allegation stated that Ferrie was an amateur hypnotist and the source felt that Ferrie may have hypnotized Oswald and planted a post-hypnotic suggestion that Oswald kill President Kennedy. We also received allegations that Ferrie, a qualified pilot, was to fly Oswald from Dallas following his assassination of President Kennedy.

We conducted extensive inquiries concerning the allegations surrounding Ferrie, including interviews of Ferrie. We developed no evidence that Ferrie knew Oswald or that Ferrie was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

On February 19, 1967, our New Orleans Office advised that the New Orleans "Times-Picayune" newspaper for February 19, 1967, carried an article which indicated that Ferrie stated the investigation of the assassination carried on by District Attorney Garrison is a "big joke." Ferrie reportedly told

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

a New Orleans reporter that he had been pegged as the get-away pilot in an elaborate plot to kill President Kennedy. Ferrie has contacted our New Orleans Office and has stated he plans to take civil action against those accusing him of being involved in a plot to kill President Kennedy.

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2-19-67, captioned same, prepared by REL/KMR:sal.

1 - DeLoach	1 - Malley
1 - Wick	1 - Branigan
1 - Rosen	1 - Raupach
1 - Sullivan	1 - Lenihan

February 21, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

*Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy*

Dear Mr. Watson:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter dated February 14, 1967, which was directed to this Bureau by Dr. Carlos Bringuier, a New Orleans, Louisiana, businessman.

For your information, Dr. Bringuier is a Cuban refugee and is an outspoken opponent of Fidel Castro. He is the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban student directorate.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, we determined that Lee Harvey Oswald visited a store managed by Dr. Bringuier on August 5, 1963. Oswald indicated an interest in joining Dr. Bringuier and his associates in their struggle against Fidel Castro. On August 9, 1963, Dr. Bringuier observed Oswald pass out Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets in New Orleans. Dr. Bringuier and Oswald got into a dispute which resulted in their arrests for disturbing the peace. Oswald pleaded guilty to the charge against him and paid a \$10 fine.

On August 21, 1963, a New Orleans radio station arranged a debate between Oswald and Dr. Bringuier concerning Cuba. In the course of this debate, Oswald defended the Castro regime and discussed Marxism. Dr. Bringuier claimed that Oswald was a communist.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Sick _____
Tavel _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
REL:lag

61 MAR 6 1967

SEE NOTE, PAGE 2

Delivered to Mr. Stagg
on 2-21-67

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable Marvin Watson

This data is also being furnished to the
Acting Attorney General and to the Director of the Secret
Service.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated
2-20-67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald
Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by
REL:gow.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

W. J. ...
DeLoach
Briggs
RA

J. E. Hoover. You and the Administration were in such a hurry to sweep Pres. Kennedy's assassination under the rug and evidence mounts that your & the Warren reports were rigged from start to finish. Mysterious assassinations have been taking place to remove all whose testimonies were ignored by the "investigators" because they conflicted with your pre-determined verdict. Your strenuous effort to suppress & destroy evidence is proof that you were involved in the conspiracy to assassinate JFK

J. Eatnenk (?)

COPY mjm

Bureau files contain no record on a J. Eatnenk.

6-11-64

1 - DeLoach	1 - Malley
1 - Wick	1 - Branigan
1 - Rosen	1 - Raupach
1 - Sullivan	1 - Lenihan

February 21, 1967

BY LIAISON

PL

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

*2/23/67
Bellevue
a.s.*

Dear Mr. Rowley:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter dated February 14, 1967, which was directed to this Bureau by Dr. Carlos Bringuier, a New Orleans, Louisiana, businessman.

h

For your information, Dr. Bringuier is a Cuban refugee and is an outspoken opponent of Fidel Castro. He is the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban student directorate.

During the course of our investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, we determined that Lee Harvey Oswald visited a store managed by Dr. Bringuier on August 5, 1963. Oswald indicated an interest in joining Dr. Bringuier and his associates in their struggle against Fidel Castro. On August 9, 1963, Dr. Bringuier observed Oswald pass out Fair Play for Cuba Committee leaflets in New Orleans. Dr. Bringuier and Oswald got into a dispute which resulted in their arrests for disturbing the peace. Oswald pleaded guilty to the charge against him and paid a \$10 fine.

REC 26

62-109060 449

On August 21, 1963, a New Orleans radio station arranged a debate between Oswald and Dr. Bringuier concerning Cuba. In the course of this debate, Oswald defended the Castro regime and discussed Marxism. Dr. Bringuier claimed that Oswald was a communist.

Additional pertinent information concerning this matter which comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

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Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
REL:lag
(11)

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

SEE NOTE, PAGE 2

59 MAR 9 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Honorable James J. Rowley

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2-20-67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:gow.

February 21, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowley:

We have previously furnished to you information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney James C. Garrison in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

There is enclosed a memorandum dated February 21, 1967, which sets forth additional information which we have received concerning Mr. Garrison's investigation in this matter.

Additional pertinent information which comes to our attention in this matter will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and the Acting Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
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Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

62-109060
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)
REL:sal
(11)
NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated February 21, 1967; captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas;" prepared by REL:cmg.

51 MARK 7057 TYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 22 1967
TELETYPE

Mr. W.
Mr. C.
Mr. G.
Mr. H.
Mr. J.
Mr. K.
Mr. L.
Mr. M.
Mr. N.
Mr. O.
Mr. P.
Mr. Q.
Mr. R.
Mr. S.
Mr. T.
Mr. U.
Mr. V.
Mr. W.
Mr. X.
Mr. Y.
Mr. Z.
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

952PM URGENT 2/22/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

Reference New Orleans Teletype
Central Standard Time
RENOTEL SIX ZERO SIX PM CST INSTANT DATE.

MR. EDWARD MC CLUSKER, NIGHT MANAGER, ASSOCIATED PRESS,
ADVISED TONIGHT ^{Doctor} DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA, ORLEANS PARISH CORONER,
HAD STATED THAT AN UNDATED NOTE WAS FOUND IN THE DINING ROOM
AT FERRIE'S RESIDENCE AND RELEASED THE FOLLOWING ^{EXCERPT} EXCERPT FROM
THE NOTE "TO LEAVE THIS LIFE, IS FOR ME, A SWEET PROSPECT. I
FIND NOTHING IN IT THAT IS DESIRABLE AND ON THE OTHER HAND
EVERYTHING THAT IS LOATHESOME."

END

RCH

FBI WASH DC

X

61 MAR 3 1967

REC 18

62-109060-4494

FEB 24 1967

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

DATE: 2/20/67

FROM : SAC, WFO (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
(OO:DA)

On 2/19/67, at 7:05 p.m., Mrs. SHARON WELCH, 2921 South 16th Street, Arlington, Virginia, telephone 521-4318, occupation, housewife, called WFO to say that she had written a letter on 2/19/67 to Mr. JIM GARRISON, District Attorney, New Orleans, to say that she felt that police authorities had been derelict in not having picked up LEE HARVEY OSWALD prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY. She stated that information was available that OSWALD had attempted to shoot General WALKER in 1963 and later had given consideration to shooting former Vice President RICHARD NIXON.

Mrs. WELCH obtained this information from reading a book captioned, "OSWALD" by KERRY THORNLEY, a former United States Marine, who had served in the Marine Corps with OSWALD. Mrs. WELCH has also read the current articles by WILLIAM MANCHESTER, "The Death of a President", appearing in "Look" magazine. She also read an article concerning this matter appearing in the March, 1967 of "Photoplay".

- (2) - Bureau
- 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - Richmond (RM)
- 1 - WFO (89-75)

REC-39

EX-106

JAC:lmr
(7)

4495

55 MAR 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

WFO 89-75

Mrs. WELCH had no information to offer concerning captioned case other than what she has read in magazines and books.

Above submitted for the information of Richmond office.

JFK
62-109060
SECTION 112
COPY 2

WEC 1/18
614P

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Wick
Cullahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-20-67

FROM : D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: F. N. RICHMOND
441 SOUTHEAST SECOND STREET
HIALEAH, FLORIDA

By letter dated 2-12-67 (attached), Richmond refers to an article in the 2-25-67 issue of "The Saturday Evening Post" which reports an interview with former Vice President Richard M. Nixon. In this interview Nixon discusses the assassination of President Kennedy and relates to a conversation he had with Mr. Hoover on 11-22-63. According to Nixon, he called Mr. Hoover and asked, "What happened? Was it one of the nuts?" Mr. Hoover is reported as saying "No, it was a Communist." Richmond asked if Mr. Hoover remembers the call from Mr. Nixon and whether the statement attributed to Mr. Hoover is correctly quoted.

A review of Bufiles does not disclose a record of Mr. Hoover's conversation with Mr. Nixon on 11-22-63; however, the Director's Office does have a record indicating Mr. Nixon telephonically contacted Mr. Hoover about 4 p.m., 11-22-63. During the conversation with the Attorney General at 4:01 p.m. on 11-22-63, the Attorney General asked Mr. Hoover if Oswald was a communist. Mr. Hoover said Oswald is not a communist but has communist leanings. Mr. Hoover told the Attorney General it is entirely possible Oswald may have some communist sympathies but, so far as we know, he is not a member of the Communist Party.

OBSERVATION:

Since a record of the 11-22-63 conversation between Mr. Nixon and Mr. Hoover is not available, it is believed we should not make a positive statement either affirming or denying the quote attributed to the Director in the 2-25-67 issue of "The Saturday Evening Post." The attached letter to Mr. Richmond leaves open the question as to exactly what was said during this conversation.

Enclosure *sent 2-20-67*

1 Mr. Wick - Enclosures (2)
1 Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (2)
FEB 27 1967

HRH:kcf (4)

CONTINUED OVER

4496

Memorandum to Mr. Wick
RE: F. N. Richmond

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter be forwarded to Mr. Richmond
in answer to his inquiry.

Handwritten initials and marks:
A, GK, K, V, H. D., N

Handwritten mark: X

In the Feb. 18 issue of the Post a writer says that upon first learning of the assassination of President Kennedy, Richard M. Nixon called to ask you if "one of the nuts had done it." You were quoted as answering, "No, it was a communist."

I wonder if by any chance, you can remember the call and whether this writer has correctly reported the conversation?

Thank you very much
May God grant you the
Peace that Passeth all understanding

F. N. Richardson
441 SE. 2nd St.

Miami, Fla. 33010

REC-49

EX-114

ENCLOSURE

17 FEB 15 1967

4496

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Gandy _____

Dear Mr. Hoover;

May God Bless you, sir.

We Americans thank you for your dedication and patience.

I would like to try your memory and ask a great favor of you.

In the Feb. 18 issue of the Post a writer says that upon first learning of the assassination of President Kennedy, Richard M. Nixon called to ask you if "one of the nuts had done it." You were quote as answering, "No, it was a communist."

I wonder if by any chance, you can remember the call and whether this writer has correctly reported the conversation?

Thank you very much

May God grant you the "Peace that Passeth all understanding

F. N. Richmond
441 S. E. 2nd St.
Hialeah, Fla. 33010

COPY:nm

REC-49

42 101-4496

February 20, 1967

EX-114

Mr. F. N. Richmond
441 Southeast Second Street
Hialeah, Florida 33010

Dear Mr. Richmond:

Your letter of February 12th has been received.

While I cannot recall specifically what was said during my conversation with Mr. Nixon, it is my recollection that I indicated Lee Harvey Oswald had been apprehended and was associated with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, which was known to be heavily infiltrated by the Communist Party and the Socialist Workers Party.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

- 1 - Mr. Wick (sent with cover memo)
1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: Bufiles disclose a prior outgoing to correspondent 7-1-64. See D. C. Morrell to Mr. Wick memorandum dated 2-20-67 captioned "F. N. Richmond, 441 Southeast Second Street, Hialeah, Florida."

XEROX

FEB 27 1967

HRH:kcf (5)

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61 MAR 6 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

from A. C. SPECTORSKY

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover:

It is our pleasure to send you
tearsheets from the February 1967
issue of PLAYBOY Magazine and
call your attention to the
Playboy Interview "MARK LANE"
in which you are mentioned.

We would be delighted to hear --
and would certainly value -- any
comments you might have concerning
this interview we might use in our
Letters to the Editor column.

Cordially,

A. C. Spector

A. C. Spector
Editorial Director

PLAYBOY / 232 east ohio - chicago 96 11

STH

no rec. dr. 6/1

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ENCLOSURE

MAR 2 1967

UNREC.

FEB 17 1967

CORRESPONDENCE

TELETYPE UNIT
FEB 17 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

NR -----10-----

3-24 PM EST RKK

U R G E N T 2-17-67

TO DIRECTOR (105-82555)

FROM MIAMI (105-8342)

Bidinger
Adler

INTERVIEW

LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS - R - CUBA.

ON FEBRUARY SEVENTEENTH INSTANT, ARTHUR HUTTOE, CHIEF ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY, DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA, ADVISED THAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW ORLEANS, NAMED GARRISON, HAS HAD A TEAM OF INVESTIGATORS IN HUTTOE'S OFFICE LOOKING FOR AN UNNAMED CUBAN, WHO ALLEGEDLY IS ASSOCIATED WITH LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AND WHOM ALLEGEDLY HAD HIS PICTURE TAKEN WITH OSWALD. THIS CUBAN WAS SUPPOSEDLY WITH OSWALD AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

HUTTOE HAD NO FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING THIS MATTER.

AIR MAIL COPY TO NEW ORLEANS.

END

WA.....

QUAXK

RAK FBI AASH DC

62 MAR 2 1967

TO MR. SULLIVAN

UNREC
NOT RECORDED
100 FEB 27 1967
FEB 24 1967

5- [Signature]
6- [Signature]

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

DIRECTOR, FBI

2/17/67

K
SAC, WFO (100-17739)

~~IS~~ MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING IS

ReBuairtel to WFO dated 2/7/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM, setting forth information provided by the captioned individual to Complaint Clerk KENNETH F. POTTER, WFO, during 2/1/67, and 2/7/67.

The enclosed are provided in the event the Bureau wishes to disseminate the information to the National Security Agency and the Department of the Navy:

WFO indices reflect no identifiable information re
BLACK.

100-17739-16302, Page 1
President John F. Kennedy

ENCLOSURE

62-104060 UNREC.

(2-Bureau (Enc. 5)
1-WFO

KFP:ssk
(3)

59 MAR 2 1967



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

February 17, 1967

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Washington, D.C., appeared at the Washington Field Office on February 1, 1967, and related a lengthy, rambling, nonspecific complaint concerning individuals he has met or become acquainted with during the past several years. He accused these unnamed individuals of being a part of the communist conspiracy to capture the youth of the United States by teaching in United States schools and educational areas.

[REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Washington Field Office on February 7, 1967, and contended he had valuable information which would enable the United States Government to decipher every code system used by communist nations; however, he stated he had already spoken to a representative of the National Security Agency in reference to these matters and would not disclose same to the Federal Bureau of Investigation since this agency had no "need to know". [REDACTED] continued to ramble about having valuable information concerning such matters as: psychological warfare utilized by communist spies in the United States; information concerning how Jack Ruby was hypnotized into murdering Lee Harvey Oswald; information concerning communist methods of financing operations in the United States by the sale of narcotics and ancient Egyptian relics; information with reference to the recent medical operations conducted at Johns Hopkins University, in which males were effectively transformed into females and vice versa, by the use of hormones, which system was being used by communist agents in the United States in order to avoid disclosure; information of why unidentified flying objects had been mysteriously reported in every nation in the world with the exception of Saudi Arabia; information concerning communist control of all mental institutions in the United States; and, information that all radical groups operating on college campuses in the United States were formed and organized by communists to effect control of the American youth.

62-109000-

RECEIVED

[REDACTED] stated he was a member of the United States Naval Reserve, Surface Division 540-M, located at the Naval Gun Factory, Washington, D.C., and had related his allegations and "discoveries" to his commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander Eugene T. Calnan.

[REDACTED] also mentioned having spent a thirteen-hour session with Agent Robert J. Wallman, Investigator, National Security Agency, regarding his discoveries.

He was unable to provide any specific information regarding his alleged discoveries other than to say he had reached these conclusions after painstaking and thorough research.

When interviewed in person on February 1, 1967, [REDACTED] provided his birth date as [REDACTED], however, during his telephone conversation on February 7, 1967, he listed his date of birth as [REDACTED]. On both occasions his place of birth was given as the Brooklyn Naval Yard, Brooklyn, New York.

Black furnished the following background information concerning himself:

Employment: Presently unemployed; previous employment [REDACTED] as a Data Equipment Operator, Naval Security Station, National Security Agency, 3801 Nebraska Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. (Top Secret Crypto Clearance).

Education: St. John's High School, Washington, D.C., [REDACTED] U.S. Naval Academy for eight months, dropped out for personal reasons; George Washington University and the University of Maryland.

Relatives: Father, deceased; mother presently employed by the Department of the Army, at the Pentagon; unnamed brother who graduated

[REDACTED]

from the Naval Academy in 1957, and
currently assigned to the Pentagon,
grade: Lieutenant Commander.

[REDACTED] stated he is presently unemployed while awaiting
word from the Department of the Navy which will enable him to
begin training as a Naval Officer Candidate in September, 1967.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

February 2, 1967
30020 KK
Joseph Indiana

ofc Schiller

Warren Commission
F.B.I. Investigation
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have information concern-
ing the assassination of
John F. Kennedy.

There is a hidden brain,
and communication system
in, or near my house.

I have a short wave and
other way of communication
to decode the messages.


I have written to the
national no
apex 6-11-67

REC-82

4497

President, informing him of
the train, also the two
previous presidents, but
I have had no answer.

The Catholic Church was
demanding that he should
do more for the Church,
than for the Government
of the United States.

Sincerely


Joseph P. ...
475 '46



FIGHT
SUPPORT
1B ASSOCIATION



Warren Commission
F.B.I. Investigation
Washington, D.C.

FEB 24 1967

6 2 MAR 6 1967

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 20 1967
TELETYPE

Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

3:19 PM URGENT 2-20-67 GLM

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTHTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING, OO: DALLAS.

LT. ALVIN ECHOLS, ROBBERY DIVISION, NEW ORLEANS PD,
ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT THIS OFFICE TODAY THAT HE COULD NOT GET
ANY WORK DONE AT THE ORLEANS PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE BECAUSE OF THE NUMBER OF NEWSMEN PRESENT. LT. ECHOLS
ADVISED THAT IT IS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT THE DISTRICT
ATTORNEY PLANS QUOTE TO MAKE FOUR ARRESTS THIS EVENING
UNQUOTE. LT. ECHOLS DID NOT MAKE ANY ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS
CONCERNING THIS MATTER AND DID NOT GIVE ANY INDICATION AS
TO THE IDENTITY OF THE INDIVIDUALS TO BE ARRESTED.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS
MATTER.

VA..RAM

FBI WASH DC

REC 20

FX-113

62-109360-4498
FEB 24 1967

XEROX
FEB 27 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPY MADE FOR MR. TOLSON

1 MAR 3 1967
DELOACH



COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
EDINBORO STATE COLLEGE

EDINBORO, PENNSYLVANIA
Phone: RE-2-3301 or RE-2-3621

February 16, 1967

U. S. Department of Justice
F. B. I. Laboratory
Chief of Ballistics
9th Street and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Greg Lessig, Instructor of Political Science and I are gathering information for an article for the Southwestern Historical Quarterly, dealing with the Kennedy assassination. We wish to assure you that our purpose is historical knowledge rather than cheap sensationalism.

The theory we are attempting to gather evidence on is: that Oswald had his .38 Special revolver, V510210, with him in the Texas School Book Depository; that he fired two or three shots with his 6.5 mm. Rifle, C2766, and then drew his pistol and fired one or two shots from it at the presidential car. This theory would explain the doubts arising from the testimony of Royce G. Skelton, Patrolman J. W. Foster, James T. Tague, and Patrolman L. L. Hill. We are, thus, attempting to prove that Oswald was the only assassin.

As to the revolver, no one saw him with it, at or near the Depository, but this does not mean that he did not have it in his belt, under his jacket. Of the four bullets recovered from the body of Patrolman Tippit, three were Winchester-Western (lead with a trace of copper) and one was Remington-Peters (plain lead or lead alloy). The empty cartridge cases found at 10th Street and Patton Avenue were, however, two Winchester-Western and two Remington-Peters.

You can help us if you have information on the metal content of the bullet splash found on the south curb of Main Street by Tague, and the content of the Remington-Peters bullet removed from Tippit. Were they the same?

LY 102

REC-4

Sincerely yours,

Roy P. Stonesifer, Jr.

Roy P. Stonesifer, Jr., Ph.D.
Associate Professor of History

4499
12 FEB 24 1967

2 AERO:
FEB 27 1967

RFS:sk

Act. 2-21-67

February 21, 1967

REC-4
EX-102

62 100-4499

Dr. Roy P. ~~Stonesifer~~, Jr.
Associate Professor of History
Edinboro State College
Edinboro, Pennsylvania 16412

Dear Dr. Stonesifer:

John F.

With reference to your communication of February 16th, this is to advise that all the material developed by the FBI in connection with our investigation of the assassination of former President Kennedy was turned over to the Warren Commission for its consideration and the results of our inquiry into this matter were subsequently made available to the National Archives by the Warren Commission.

In view of the foregoing, it is suggested answers to any questions you may have concerning the work performed by the Warren Commission or the FBI would be available through review at the National Archives.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Stonesifer or Greg Lessig.

MAILED
FEB 21 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

HRH:mjl

56 MAR 15 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 15, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
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Gale _____
Rosen _____
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Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE:

To advise of the action taken in response to a letter dated 2-13-67, from James J. Rowley, Director, U.S. Secret Service.

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 2-13-67, James J. Rowley, Director, U.S. Secret Service, informed the Bureau he had a discussion with Chief Justice Earl Warren on 1-31-67. At that time the Chief Justice informed Mr. Rowley that during the week of 1-23-67, Drew Pearson was in to see the Chief Justice. At that time Pearson advised the Chief Justice that a lawyer, Ed Morgan, had a client who informed him "that Bobby Kennedy had organized a group who went to Cuba to kill Castro; that all were killed or imprisoned, except one person who escaped; that subsequently Castro decided to utilize the same procedure to kill President Kennedy and that he hired Oswald to do the job." Pearson wanted the Chief Justice to see Ed Morgan; however, he declined. The Chief Justice informed Pearson it would be necessary for him to pass this information on and Pearson inferred that Ed Morgan was not in good standing with the FBI and as a result the Secret Service was notified.

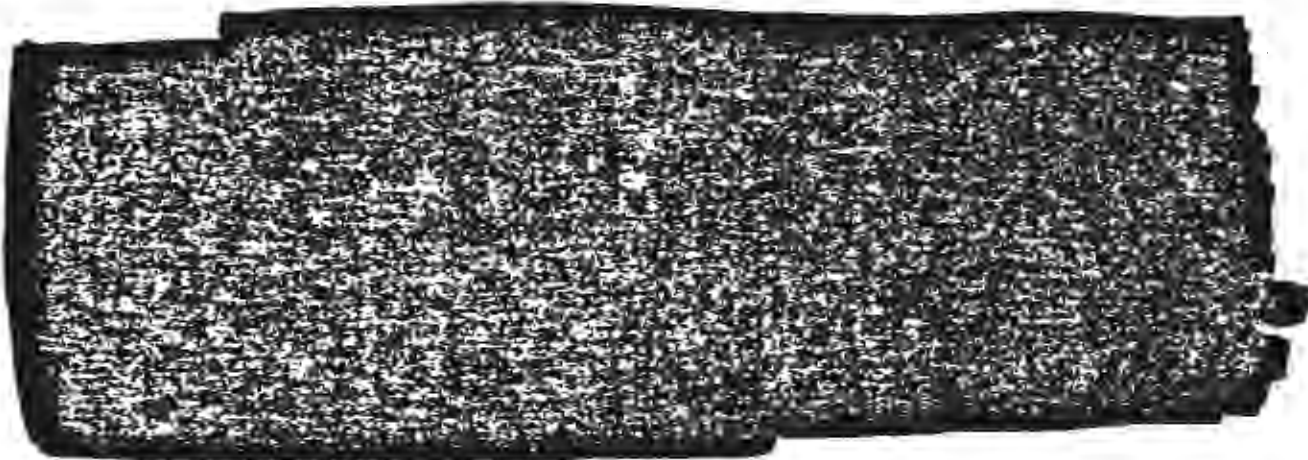
Arrangements were made by Mr. Rowley with Drew Pearson to have Ed Morgan come to see him and a tentative date was made for 2-8-67. Subsequently, on 2-10-67, Mr. Rowley spoke with Chief Justice Warren, informing him that neither Mr. Pearson nor Mr. Morgan had called and that the information received from the Chief Justice would be reported to the Bureau. The Chief Justice advised Mr. Rowley to do whatever he had to do.

Ed Morgan may be identical with Edward Pierpont Morgan, a former Bureau Inspector, who resigned 3-15-47. He is on the "not to contact list." Morgan is a known source of information for Drew Pearson in his vindictive attacks on the Director and the FBI.

Enclosures 2-15-67

58-241567 CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY



No investigation will be conducted regarding the allegation made by Pearson to Chief Justice Warren. However, if information is volunteered to the Bureau regarding this matter, it will be accepted.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to Mr. Rowley. Also attached is a letter to the Acting Attorney General, with a copy for the Deputy Attorney General, enclosing a copy of Mr. Rowley's letter and the Bureau's reply. Consideration was given to furnishing this information to the White House, but since this matter does not concern, nor is it pertinent to the present Administration, no letter is being sent.

1941 *P* *San* *✓* *W. H. C.* *U.S.*
W. H. C.
- 2 -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 20 1967
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW ORLS

12-22 -PM URGENT 2-20-67 GLM 3P

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS AND MIAMI

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE.. MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING. OO DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE INSTANT.

AARON KOHN, MANAGING DIRECTOR, METROPOLITAN CRIME
COMMISSION, ADVISED THAT HE HAS PREVIOUSLY RECEIVED INFORMATION
THAT DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE HAD BEEN CONDUCTING INVESTIGATION
INTO ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. HE ADVISED HE IS
NOT AWARE OF THE SCOPE OF THE INVESTIGATION, BUT JACK S.
MARTIN, PRIVATE INVESTIGATOR, NEW ORLEANS, IS ORIGINAL SOURCE
ON WHICH GARRISON HAS INSTITUTED CURRENT INVESTIGATION.

KOHN ADVISED IN HIS OPINION, MARTIN IS A MENTAL CASE.

KOHN FURTHER ADVISED HE WAS TOLD BY NEWSPAPER REPORTER
WHO DOES NOT WANT HIS IDENTITY REVEALED AT THIS TIME, BECAUSE
HE "DOES NOT WANT TO GET INTO A DISAGREEMENT WITH GARRISON'S
OFFICE AT THIS TIME," THAT GARRISON IN A RECENT INTERVIEW,
MADE AN OFF THE RECORD STATEMENT THAT HE HAD OFFERED
INFORMATION TO THE FBI REGARDING HIS INVESTIGATION, BUT
FBI WAS NOT INTERESTED. THIS STATEMENT HAS NOT APPEARED IN
END PAGE ONE

FEB 21 1967

PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

THE LOCAL PRESS AND OF COURSE IS NOT TRUE.

KOHN ADVISED HE HAS BEEN CONTACTED BY NEWS REPORTERS REPRESENTING THE PRESS IN LONDON, ENGLAND, IN AUSTRALIA AND THE ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH, WHO ARRIVED IN NEW ORLEANS RE CAPTIONED STORY. KOHN ADVISED A REPRESENTATIVE OF TIME - LIFE MAGAZINE, WHOSE IDENTITY KOHN DOES NOT KNOW, HAS APPARENTLY BEEN IN NEW ORLEANS FOR SOME TIME IN CONNECTION WITH CAPTIONED NEWS STORY. KOHN ADVISED IT IS HIS UNDERSTANDING THAT IT IS A STAFF MEMBER OF TIME-LIFE MAGAZINE.

KOHN ADVISED APPROXIMATELY TEN DAYS AGO MARTIN CALLED HIM IN EARLY MORNING HOURS, WAS RATHER INCOHERENT, BUT INDICATED HE WOULD HAVE TO OBTAIN COURT ORDER TO PROTECT HIS CIVIL RIGHTS, AS HE WAS BEING HARASSED BY GARRISON BY SUBPOENAS AND WAS "SICK OF IT."

DAVID FERRIE ADVISED FBI, NEW ORLEANS, HE HAD CONTACTED NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM, NEWSPAPER, AND CONSENTED TO INTERVIEW WITH REPORTER OF NEWSPAPER, IN WHICH HE REVEALED HE HAD BEEN QUESTIONED RE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND HE REVEALED TO THE STATES ITEM HIS WHEREABOUTS AT TIME OF ASSASSINATION, WHICH WAS AT A TRIAL IN NEW ORLEANS.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

NO 89-69

FERRIE ADVISED HE MADE THIS INTERVIEW AVAILABLE TO NEWS MEDIA
AT SUGGESTION OF PERSHING ~~GERVAIS~~, A FORMER CHIEF
INVESTIGATOR OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, WHO ADVISED
FERRIE TO "GET YOUR LICKS IN FIRST." FERRIE ADVISED HE

WAS CONSIDERING FILING A CIVIL SUIT AGAINST JACK S. MARTIN
AND NAMING LEON IVON, AN INVESTIGATOR FOR GARRISON, AS CO-DEFENDANT.

FOR INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU, GERRAIS HAS FOR YEARS
BEEN CLOSE CONFIDANT OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON;
HOWEVER, ON JANUARY FOUR, SIXTYSEVEN, GERRAIS CLAIMED HE
WAS NOT ASSISTING GARRISON IN THIS INVESTIGATION.

~~CORR PAGE ONE LAST PAR LINE THREE LAST WD SHD BE GARRISON'S~~

VA...MXS

FBI WASH DC

P

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2-20-67

James Garrison, District Attorney, New Orleans, conducting investigation regarding assassination of President Kennedy. Garrison told press others involved with Oswald in the assassination. Attached teletype reports information from Aaron Kohn, Official, Metropolitan Crime Commission, New Orleans stating Garrison's investigation was initiated upon information from Jack S. Martin, private investigator in New Orleans. Kohn states, in his opinion, Martin is a mental case.

Martin has previously contacted New Orleans Office and indicated he has been interviewed by Garrison on a number of occasions and receives \$20 from Garrison for each visit for "professional services." Martin reportedly was private investigator with former SAC W. Guy Banister when latter was private investigator at New Orleans. Martin has informed Bureau that Garrison's current inquiries are aimed to show anti-Castro-Cuban refugees were involved in assassination of President Kennedy.

ACTION:

Data in the attached teletype will be disseminated to the White House, Acting Attorney General and the Secret Service.

REL:cls

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 22 1967

TELETYPE

P

1st
FBI WASH DC

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI NEW ORLS

235PM URGENT 2-22-67 RDC
TO DIRECTOR, (62-109060)
FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

5/2/67

yd

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE BUREAU RADIOGRAM, FEBRUARY TWENTYONE, LAST.

NEW ORLEANS RADIO NEWS AT ONE THIRTY PM REPORTED DAVID
FERRIE, CENTRAL FIGURE IN DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S, ORLEANS PARISH,
JIM GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED MATTER, WAS FOUND
DEAD TODAY. NO ADDITIONAL DETAILS AVAILABLE. NO INQUIRY
BEING MADE THIS OFFICE.

62-109060-4502

REC-49

FEB 24 1967

END NHH

FBI WASH DC

[Handwritten signature]

62 MAR 6 1967

cc: L. A. [signature]

[illegible]

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For many weeks I have been wanting to write you and say I have great respect for you as a great American of our day. I, also, have great respect for the guidance you have given our country through these troubled times.

I want to say I am opposed to the Councsular Treaty with the Soviet Union. I am wary of any proposition that the communist put forth as I do not trust their atheistic one-world ideology.

Recently, I compiled a term paper on the assassination of President Kennedy. I would appreciate it if you would tell me if the FBI summary report and the FBI supplemental report are accurate as shown, also if the Edward Epstein's book "Inquest" lab report on the president's clothing is accurate.

I have great respect for the FBI and feel safe that they are guarding our country's freedom.

I also would appreciate an autograph picture of you for a collection I have started of great Americans.

Thank you very much and may God bless you and your department.

Respectfully yours

William Trout

EX-102 William G. Trout

REC-40

4503
24
2 FEB 20 1967

J. A. ...
 Oct: 2 23-67

RESPONSE

February 24, 1967

REC-119

100-4503

EX-102

Mr. William G. Trout
Box 396
Trinity College
2045 Half Day Road
Deerfield, Illinois 60015

Dear Mr. Trout:

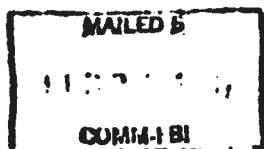
Mr. Hoover received your letter of February 15th and asked me to thank you for the generous comments and kind sentiment you expressed regarding his work and the FBI. In response to your request for an autographed photograph, it is necessary for Mr. Hoover to regrettfully decline in view of the many similar requests he receives.

In connection with your inquiry concerning the assassination of former President Kennedy, Mr. Hoover wanted you to know the FBI conducted a prompt, intensive, objective and thorough investigation of the assassination at the direction of President Johnson. The results of this investigation were accurately reported to the Warren Commission.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Gandy

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary



NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Trout. Epstein's book "Inquest" severely criticizes the Warren Commission findings and attempts to show a second assassin was involved. Epstein has distorted the facts to substantiate his theories. Bannockburn has no post office and receives its mail through the Deerfield, Illinois, Post Office.

HRH:FM (3)

64 MAR 3 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten signatures and initials: L. J. [unclear], D. W. J. a, [unclear], [unclear]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 20 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

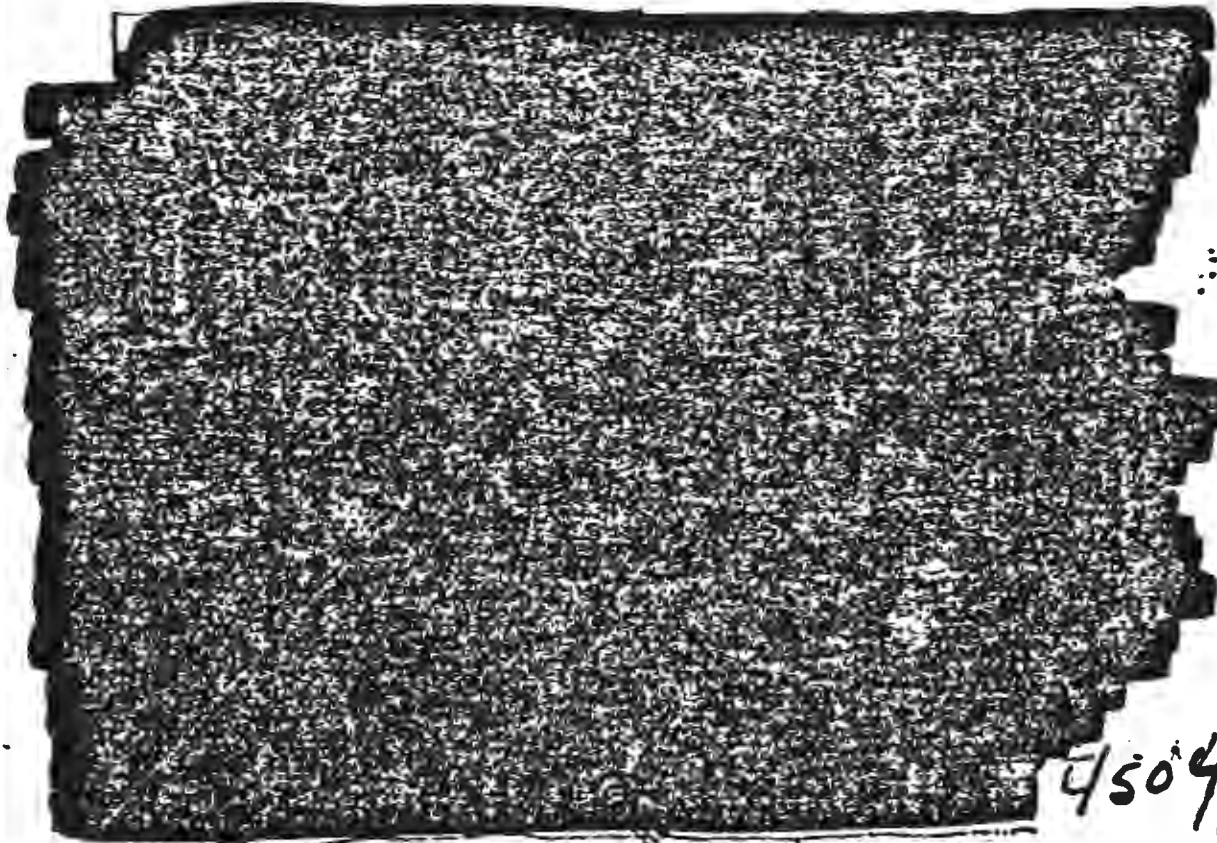
9:28 AM URGENT 2-20-67 MMW

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS AND MIAMI

FROM NEW ORLEANS, 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS;
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE NEW ORLEANS, TELCON TO BUREAU FEBRUARY NINETEEN, LAST.



END PAGE ONE

FEB 27 1967

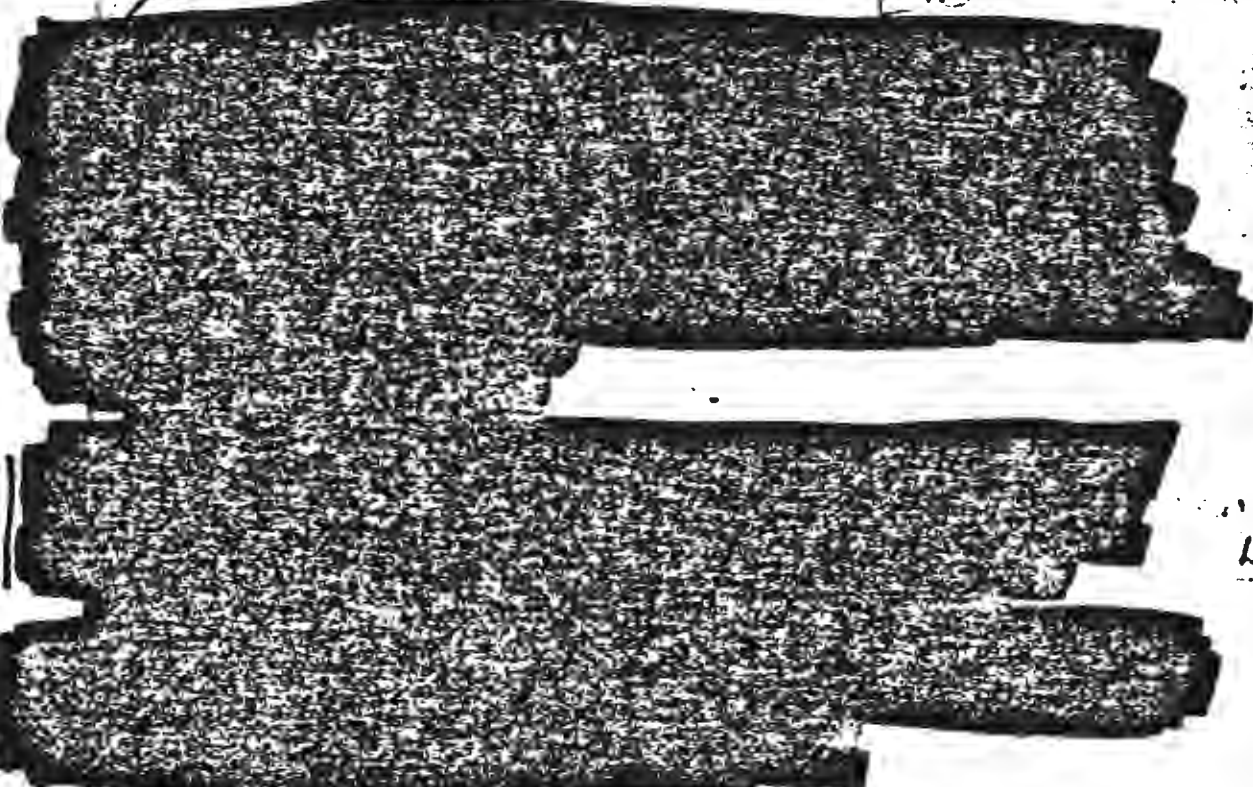
70 MAR 7 1967

FEB 24 1967

4504

89-69

PAGE TWO



LEWIS APPEARED ON CHANNEL SIX NEWSCAST AT TEN P.M.
FEBRUARY NINETEEN, AND STATED HE KNEW OF SEVERAL INDIVIDUALS
IN NEW ORLEANS, AREA WHO WERE CAPABLE OF BEING INVOLVED IN
SUCH A PLOT, AND THAT HE HAD FURNISHED THIS INFORMATION TO THE
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, BUT DID NOT IDENTIFY ANY OF
THESE INDIVIDUALS. LEWIS ALSO STATED HE HAD NOT FURNISHED
THIS INFORMATION TO THE WARREN COMMISSION OR THE FBI AND HAD
END PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

PAGE THREE

NOT BEEN INTERVIEWED BY THE FBI IN CONNECTION WITH THE
INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY.

ON THIS SAME NEWSCAST DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON
WAS QUOTED AS SAYING HE WOULD NOT TURN OVER HIS INFORMATION
TO ANYONE; THAT HE IS RUNNING THE INVESTIGATION AND NOT THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL.

THE BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS
CONCERNING THE INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED BY THE ORLEANS
PARISH DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

END

VA...RAM

FBI WASH DC

CC-MR. ROSEN

F B I

Date: 2/23/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115) (RUC)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 11/22/63
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS -
 INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine (9) copies of letterhead memorandum captioned and dated as above. Enclosed for Dallas are two (2) copies; New Orleans one (1) copy; and Oklahoma City two (2) copies of letterhead memorandum.

No dissemination is being made to Secret Service locally pending advice of the Bureau.

The investigation conducted at Beaumont, Tex., was by SA JAMES S. WEIR.

It is to be noted in the letterhead memorandum that the caller allegedly had furnished the same information to BILLY JAMES HARGES (phonetic), an evangelist. According to JIM YOUNG, the radio announcer, HARGES is believed to reside in or around Oklahoma City. However, in view of the strong possibility that this was a hoax call, no lead is being set forth for Oklahoma City to locate HARGES.

3 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RAM)
 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2) (RAM)
 1 - New Orleans (89-69) (Enc. 1) (RAM)
 2 - Oklahoma City (Enc. 2) (RAM)
 1 - Houston
 JSW/pjw
 (9)

XEROX

FEB 28 1967

65 MAR 12 1967
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Houston, Texas

February 23, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNING

On February 22, 1967, Mrs. Maureen Keough, 715 Jones Street, Bridge City, Texas, telephonically advised the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Houston, Texas, as follows:

On the evening of February 22, 1967, at approximately 11:30 p.m., Mrs. Keough was listening to the Jim Young Show on radio station KLVI, Beaumont, Texas. The Jim Young radio program is a radio audience participation program. A woman called radio station KLVI and stated that Lee Harvey Oswald and some Cuban friends had stayed at her, the caller's, home.

On February 23, 1967, Jim Young, radio announcer, radio station KLVI, 27 North 11th Street, Beaumont, Texas, advised as follows:

Nightly, Monday through Friday from 10:00 p.m. until midnight, Young conducts a radio program called "Comment." The purpose of the program is to encourage radio audience participation. In this regard, a person calling the radio station is heard not only by the announcer but by the radio listening audience.

At approximately 11:30 p.m., on the evening of February 22, 1967, a woman whose identity is not known,

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62 100060. 4505

COPIES DESTROYED

121 JAN 11 1973

RECEIVED

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

called Jim Young and asked if he was aware that Lee Harvey Oswald had been in Beaumont, Texas, "just prior to the assassination of President Kennedy." When Young replied that he was not aware that Oswald had been at Beaumont, the caller stated that Oswald had stayed at her home and at that time had stated to her that Jack Ruby had sent him, Oswald, to New Orleans which was his destination. The caller stated that Oswald was without money and was hungry. Young stated that he tried to draw the caller out as to her association with Oswald but the caller evaded the question. The caller stated that she heard from Oswald after he, Oswald, got to New Orleans. The caller did not elaborate as to the means of communication by which she had heard from Oswald. Young stated that he asked her, the caller, if she had made this information available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the time of the investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. The caller replied that she made the information available to Billy James Hargis (phonetic), an evangelist, to whom she was closer.

The caller stated that she would be glad to answer any questions that the radio audience might want to ask her about this event.

Young stated that he politely advised the caller that he, Young, already had another caller waiting to answer questions for the radio audience.

Young stated that the caller sounded to him like a middle aged woman. Young recalled that immediately prior to receiving the above mentioned phone call, he had been conversing over the air with another program caller on the topic of the recent allegations made by the District Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana, relative to the assassination of President Kennedy.

Young stated that from his experience in conducting his program, "Comment," he is usually flooded with

Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOSEPH PIERRE AND EMMANUEL

similar-type phone calls from the radio audience wherein the caller alleges to have sensational information on the topic being discussed. In reality, the caller often times is a crank or prankster who makes unfounded statements solely for the purpose of seeking recognition.

FBI

Date 2/23/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, CHARLOTTE (175-NEW) (RMC)

UNSUB; POSSIBLE INFORMATION John E.
RE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT/KENNEDY;
 RUSSELL CRADDOCK - COMPLAINANT
 KILLING THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

RUSSELL CRADDOCK, 13 Grant Dr., Newport News, Va.,
 an employee of Truth, Inc., 147 Granby St., Norfolk, Va.,
 furnished the following information at Greensboro, N. C.,
 on 2/22/67:

In the summer of 1966 he was giving lie detector
 tests for Truth, Inc., at the Royal Crown Cola Bottling Co.
 in Newport News, Va. One of the employees of Royal Crown
 Cola had told him he had been picked up in New Orleans, La,
 during the investigation of the assassination of President
 KENNEDY. He stated he had been released after being questioned.

CRADDOCK could not recall the name of this man and
 stated he had placed no pertinence in the matter until
 recent publicity about the district attorney in New Orleans
 having additional information on the assassination.

CRADDOCK stated his boss, Mr. E. J. PONTIFEX, of
 Truth, Inc., would be glad to search his files and identify
 this individual. Mr. PONTIFEX would not be in his office until
 Monday, 2/27/67.

- ③ - Bureau
 2 - New Orleans
 2 - Norfolk
 2 - Charlotte (175-NEW)
 GDF:mab
 (9)

REC 37

62-109660-4506

LX-113

see NC airtel 2/8/67
 62-109660-4703

FEB 24 1967

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge.

Sent _____ M Per _____

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via _____
(Priority)

CE 175-NEW

LEAD:NORFOLK:AT NORFOLK, VA.

Will contact E. J. PONTIFEX, Truth, Inc., 147 Granby St., and determine identity of this individual. Will then forward the name of this person to New Orleans for any pertinence.

2

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge.

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, Miami (105-8342) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63

On 2/23/67, the Miami Office received a call from the Miami Police Department Jail that one [redacted] who had been picked up for drunk driving on the night of 2/22-23/67, claimed to have knowledge concerning the assassination. *Tex. N. H.*

On 2/23/67, at 9:00 a.m., [redacted] was interviewed at the Miami City Jail by SAs RUSSELL P. CURTIS and JAMES J. O'CONNOR. He advised that his permanent address is in care of his father at 1035 Lem Turner Road, Jacksonville, Fla. He displayed a Florida driver's license reflecting his birth as 2/16/20 at Jacksonville, 5' 7" tall, 148 lbs., brown hair and eyes, occupation cook. *fla.*

[redacted] admitted that he is an alcoholic and has no permanent place of employment. He stated that in the recent past he has been employed as a cook at Flamingo in the Everglades National Park, also in the Florida Keys, and most recently at Parham's Restaurant on Miami Beach.

[redacted] stated that a few days prior to the assassination of President KENNEDY, while he was in custody at the City Jail in Amarillo, Tex., on a charge

- ③ - Bureau
 2 - Dallas (89-43) REC 37
 1 - Jacksonville (Info)
 1 - Miami
 JJO:rm
 (7)

LA-113

62-109060-4507

FEB 28 1967

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

55 MAR 17 1967

MM 105-8342

of drunkenness, he occupied a cell with three or four other individuals, names not known to him. He stated one of these individuals wanted to wager that President KENNEDY would be assassinated within a few days at Dallas, Tex. This individual was vehement in his claim concerning the future assassination, even to the point of wanting to fight about it. [REDACTED] stated that this individual was about 30 years of age, 5' 10", 135 - 150 lbs., dark complexion, with straight black hair.

[REDACTED] stated neither this individual nor the other two who occupied the cell with [REDACTED] were Americans. He said he concluded they were not Americans, although they spoke English almost without accent, because of the hue of their skin which, while not Negroid, did not appear to him to be American. He stated he did not, however, believe they were Mexican or Cuban.

[REDACTED] related that at the time of the assassination, he was in jail at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on a charge of drunkenness. He stated that he subsequently travelled to Dallas, Tex., where he was again jailed for drunkenness; and his brother, [REDACTED] of Jacksonville, Fla., came to Dallas to return him to Florida.

He stated that while in Jacksonville, approximately two or three months after the assassination, he made a long distance collect call to Sheriff BILL DECKER at Dallas, Tex., to tell him of the incident which occurred while he was in jail in Amarillo, Tex., a few days prior to the assassination.

[REDACTED] stated he could not explain why he did not immediately report to the authorities concerning the incident in the Amarillo Jail after President KENNEDY was assassinated, but after thinking about the incident for a period of time he was prompted to call Sheriff DECKER.

MM 105-8342

He stated he did not know if any action had been taken concerning this information but that in view of the recent publicity concerning the assassination he was prompted to tell the officer at the Miami City Jail of the incident when he was arrested on the night of 2/22-23/67.

[redacted] stated that he did not recall the nature of the charges on which the other occupants of his cell at Amarillo had been jailed although he thought perhaps it was for vagrancy. He seemed to recall that they were released without going to court although they were in the jail about two days. He said they were all in the same age bracket, none under 20 and none over 30.

[redacted] stated that he thought the identities of the individuals who occupied the cell with him at Amarillo could be determined through the jail records.

Indices of the Miami Office are negative on [redacted]

A copy is furnished to Jacksonville in view of [redacted] permanent residence there.

The foregoing is furnished to Dallas for whatever action they may deem appropriate.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2-21-67

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan *WAB*

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

SUBJECT: "THE DEATH OF A PRESIDENT"
BY WILLIAM MANCHESTER

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Trotter
1 - Mr. Tele. Room
1 - Mr. Holmes
1 - Mr. Gandy

The Baltimore Sun Newspaper of 2-20-67, carried an article datelined 2-19-67 at New York reviewing the fourth installment of Look Magazine's serialization of William Manchester's book, "The Death of a President." Included therein is the statement that "Mr. Johnson showed Theodore Sorensen, Special Counsel to Mr. Kennedy, an FBI memorandum advising him that the heads of 'an unfriendly power' had been hoping for Mr. Kennedy's death. The book says the memorandum contained no names or other hard facts and a code word had been used to identify the FBI's informant. Sorensen studied the memorandum for a moment and said, 'meaningless'."

In connection with this reference, the Director noted "What about this memo?"

A thorough search of Bureau records during the period 11-22-63 (date of the assassination of President Kennedy) to 1-1-64 has disclosed no memorandum containing information as reported by Manchester having been sent to President Johnson or to his then Assistant Walter Jenkins.

OBSERVATION:

Inasmuch as no record of such a memorandum can be located in our files, it appears possible that such a statement is pure fiction, made by someone for the personal benefit of either Theodore Sorensen or William Manchester.

ACTION:

None. This is furnished for your information.

BST:gow
(7)

XEROX

FEB 28 1967 1-1967

REC-72

10 FEB 27 1967

4508

RUSSIA ASSURED BY MRS. KENNEDY

**No Policy Break, Book Says
She Wrote Khrushchev**

New York, Feb. 19 (U)—Ten days after the assassination of President Kennedy, his wife wrote to Nikita S. Khrushchev, Soviet Premier, "You and he were adversaries, but you were allied in a determination that the world should not be blown up."

Mrs. Kennedy's letter to the Russian leader said she was certain that President Johnson would continue this policy.

The letter, dated December 1, 1963, appears in the fourth and final installment of Look Magazine's serialization of the book, "The Death of a President," by William Manchester. Writing the letter, Manchester said, was one of Mrs. Kennedy's last actions in the White House.

Khrushchev Thanked

She began it by thanking Khrushchev for sending his deputy, Anastas I. Mikoyan, to represent him at the President's funeral. She said she had read that Mrs. Khrushchev "had tears in her eyes" when she signed the book of mourning at the American Embassy in Moscow, and added, "Please thank her for that."

But the burden of her letter was political.

"I know that President Johnson will continue the policy in which my husband so deeply believed—a policy of control and restraint—and he will need your help," Mrs. Kennedy wrote.

Referring to the relationship between Mr. Kennedy and Khrushchev, she said, "You respected each other and could deal with each other." What troubled her husband, Mrs. Kennedy wrote, was the danger that war might be set off "not so much by the big men as by the little ones."

Mr. Kennedy and Khrushchev met in Vienna in June, 1961. Mrs. Kennedy's letter recalled the "kindness" extended to her husband and herself by the Soviet leader and his wife at that conference.

On October 16, 1964, Moscow announced that Khrushchev had been deposed.

In the final installment of Manchester's book, he reports:

1. Mr. Johnson had "tentatively" decided that a commission composed exclusively of Texans should be organized to investigate Mr. Kennedy's assassination. The Deputy Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach, later named Attorney General, learned of this plan "to his horror," and discussed it with a Washington attorney, Abe Fortas, now a Supreme Court Justice, who called the plan a "ghastly mistake."

2. Robert F. Kennedy, attorney general, arrived late for Mr. Johnson's first Cabinet meeting and entered the room while the President was speaking. Several members rose, shook hands with Kennedy, or clapped him on the back.

The book reports that Mr. Johnson said he had heard Kennedy deliberately interrupted the meeting. Kennedy denies this.

None the less, Mr. Johnson felt that Kennedy "destroyed" the effect of what he was saying. Manchester quotes one of those present as saying, "There was real bitterness in Lyndon's voice on this one."

Gifts Placed In Coffin

3. Mrs. Kennedy placed two of her Christmas gifts to her husband in the coffin before it was sealed, along with letters from herself and her daughter Caroline and an illegible scrawl pencilled by her son, John.

The gifts were an \$800 pair of cufflinks and a scrimshaw, a decoration carved from whale bone. It bore the presidential seal.

"You must write a letter to daddy and tell him how much you love him," Mrs. Kennedy told Caroline. The little girl then held her brother's hand and helped him scribble some words.

Robert Kennedy accompanied her to the room in the White House where the coffin rested. Mrs. Kennedy placed the three letters and two gifts in it. Her brother-in-law put beside them a silver rosary given him by his wife, Ethel, at their wedding.

Then he removed his PT-109 tie clip—modeled after the craft John Kennedy had commanded during the Pacific war—and left it with the other articles in the coffin.

Mr. Kennedy left the room carrying a lock of her husband's hair.

4. At first, Mr. Johnson asked virtually all the Kennedy aides to remain in office. But later, Manchester wrote, "the very mention of their names would annoy him."

So did the PT-109 tie clip. Mr. Johnson, the book says, came to "resent the Kennedy aura" to such an extent that any White House employee seen wearing the tie clip "would run the risk of incurring the presidential wrath."

5. The possibility that Mr. Kennedy might have been the victim of a conspiracy continued to haunt Washington during the first days of Mr. Johnson's regime. Lee Harvey Oswald, the suspected assassin, was shot to death by the late Jack Ruby two days after Mr. Kennedy was killed, heightening the suspicion of a plot.

Therefore, James Rowley.

1. Olson
2. DeLoach
3. Mohr
4. Wick
5. Casper
6. Callahan
7. Conrad
8. Felt
9. Gale
10. Rosen
11. Sullivan
12. Tavel
13. Trotter
14. Tele. Room
15. Holmes
16. Gandy

Handwritten signatures and initials

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

Date FEB 20 1967

DEC 72

ENCLOSURE

62-101060-4508

10 FEB 27 1967

Handwritten text

FEB 28 1967

of the Secret Service, did not want Mr. Johnson to walk behind the gun carriage bearing Mr. Kennedy's body during the funeral. At first, the President agreed. But he said later:

"Lady Bird told me I should do it, so I changed my mind."

6. Mr. Johnson showed Theodore Sorensen, special counsel to Mr. Kennedy, an FBI memo advising him that the heads of "an unfriendly power" had been hoping for Mr. Kennedy's death.

The book says the memo contained no names or hard facts and a code word had been used to identify the FBI's informant. Sorensen studied the memo for a moment and said, "meaningless."

7. Charles Bartlett, newspaper columnist and a friend of the Kennedys, told Robert S. McNamara, Secretary of Defense, that Mr. Kennedy had planned to name him Secretary of State during his second Administration. Bartlett said the President had told him this.

McNamara indicated that he also had heard the report and said, "I don't know what I could have done about policy, but I could have helped with the Administration."

8. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., a White House aide, asked John Bailey, Democratic national chairman, if it would be possible to drop Mr. Johnson from the 1964 presidential ticket. The book quotes John Kenneth Galbraith's writer and economist, as saying Schlesinger dwelt on the possibility of a ticket headed by Robert Kennedy and Senator Humphrey of Minnesota in the 1964 elections.

Bailey replied that it might be technically feasible to dump Mr. Johnson but this would cause the Democrats to lose the election.

Schlesinger suggested that either Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York or former Vice-President Nixon would win anyway, by carrying the big industrial states. Schlesinger added, "But I suppose Johnson is astute enough to recognize this, too, which means that he may be driven to an aggressive liberal program."

Look's final installment of the Manchester book carries the story from the night of the autopsy in Bethesda Naval Hospital through Mr. Kennedy's interment in the Arlington National Cemetery.

At the hospital, Mrs. Kennedy was told that a man suspected of shooting her husband had been captured and that he was

be a Communist. She thought this robbed Mr. Kennedy's death of any meaning and said, "He didn't even have the satisfaction of being killed for civil rights—it had to be some silly little Communist."

Seemed Impervious

Mrs. Kennedy seemed impervious to sedatives as she waited for the autopsy and the embalming of her husband's body to be completed.

A physician injected 100 milligrams of a sedative, "a formidable dose," into her arm. He then went to sleep himself. Ten minutes later, he was awakened by the sound of Mrs. Kennedy walking through the room with a firm step, looking for a cigarette.

McNamara came to the hospital and sat on the floor in the kitchen while Mrs. Kennedy talked, unceasingly. Eventually, she asked, "Where am I to live now?"

Mr. Kennedy had sold their home in Washington after he was elected.

Manchester wrote that Mrs. Kennedy now wanted to return to that house, even though she foresaw it would be "unbearable" to live there alone.

The author quoted McNamara as saying he would repurchase the house for her.

Robert Kennedy kept busy with some necessary arrangements.

He told the White House staff to remove his brother's personal possessions from the west wing before Mrs. Kennedy returned. He asked that the Navy hymn be played during the funeral procession.

Meanwhile, morticians were preparing the President's body. David Powers, one of his aides, chose the clothes, a blue-gray suit, black shoes, a blue tie with a pattern of dots, and a white silk shirt with the monogram, "JFK" on the sleeve.

As time passed, Mrs. Kennedy showed signs of exhaustion, but she said, "I'm not leaving here till Jack goes. But I won't cry till it's all over."

Mrs. Kennedy did not want the coffin left open. However, Manchester wrote, McNamara told her that people would want to view the body of a head of state.

In the end, after some discussion, Robert Kennedy made the decision. He ordered the coffin closed.

Manchester wrote on the morning after the assassination, Mr. Johnson wanted to move his aides into some of the offices in the White House by 9.30. The writer said that when Robert Kennedy heard this, he was "appalled" and gasped, "Oh, no."

The book says:

"As one Chief-Executive's furnishings departed, another's arrived—a huge gold-framed portrait of Lyndon B. Johnson, brought over from his vice-presidential office, was swiftly hung."

However, those who saw Mr. Johnson that morning found him anguished. Manchester wrote: The President reportedly told the British Ambassador, Sir David Ormsby-Gore, that if his family were to vote on whether he should remain in the presidency, there would be three votes for resigning immediately "and maybe four."

Manchester wrote that Mr. Johnson's "chameleon nature" had never been more evident.

Mr. Johnson saw former President Eisenhower standing beside the catafalque and told Mr. Eisenhower he would like to talk with him for about 20 minutes. Their conversation lasted two hours.

Manchester wrote Mr. Eisenhower told him the talk covered both foreign and domestic policy. The author quoted Mr. Eisenhower as saying, "He did seem less informed about foreign policy than about domestic policy."

While they were talking, Schlesinger's letter of resignation was placed before Mr. Johnson. He refused to accept it.

It is a tradition that Cabinet members submit their resignations to an incoming President. Mr. Eisenhower advised Mr. Johnson to follow this tradition and then take a few days to decide which he would accept. The President, apparently, feeling the need for experienced advice everywhere, wanted no resignations at that time.

More friction between Mr. Johnson and Robert Kennedy arose over the question of when Mr. Johnson should address a joint session of the House and Senate, Manchester wrote. The new President wanted this to take place on Tuesday, November 26. Kennedy said he thought the event should be delayed until at least a day after his brother's funeral.

During the 14-minute ceremony at the Capitol rotunda, Mr. Kennedy told Caroline that they were going to "say goodbye" to Caroline's father. They walked to the coffin, knelt, closed their eyes, and kissed the flag covering it.

Manchester wrote that near the end of the funeral mass, Caroline noticed the tears in her mother's eyes, took her hand and said, "You'll be all right, mummy. Don't cry. I'll take care of you."

When the band began the presidential salute, "Hail to the Chief," Mrs. Kennedy said to her son, "John, you can salute daddy now and say good bye to him."

The little boy raised his hand. On the night of the funeral, Manchester wrote, Mrs. Kennedy and the Attorney General drove out to the grave in Arlington. She brought a spray of lilies of the valley.

At the grave site, they found a number of objects—a green beret, a military policeman's brassard, a symbol of the Army's 3d Division. Kennedy pointed them out to his sister-in-law.

The author said only two military policemen were present in the cold and darkness. Mrs. Kennedy and the Attorney General knelt in the flickering light of the eternal flame and began praying.

The clocks in Washington tolled midnight.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen

(S) 62-109060

BY LIAISON

Date: February 27, 1967

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

To: Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director

Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The news media have been carrying programs relating to the investigation of the assassination of the late President John Fitzgerald Kennedy being conducted by District Attorney James C. Garrison of New Orleans, Louisiana.

There are enclosed for the information of each recipient copies of two memoranda dated February 20, 1967, and February 21, 1967, respectively, which set forth information we have received in connection with Mr. Garrison's investigation.

Enclosures - 2

1 - Director (Enclosures - 2)
Central Intelligence Agency (BY LIAISON)

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

REL:cls (12)

REC-21 62-109060-4509

114

FEB 28 1967

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.

61 MAR 6 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Wick
Mohr
Bick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-82555

**Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research**

NOTE:

The enclosures mentioned herein have previously been disseminated to the White House, the Acting Attorney General and to the Director of the Secret Service. It is felt that we should also disseminate these memoranda at this time to State and CIA in view of their responsibilities in foreign policy and foreign intelligence matters. The enclosures contain information identifying the scope of Garrison's investigation as being aimed at proving anti-Castro Cuban refugees were behind the plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 22 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

606PM URGENT 2/22/67 OLP

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060), DALLAS AND MIAMI.

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REFERENCE TELETYPE
RE NEW ORLEANS TEL THIS DATE.

LIEUTENANT
J. KLINE, NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT, HOMICIDE

DIVISION, ADVISED THAT AUTOPSY OF DAVID ~~FERRIE~~ INDICATES
FERRIE'S DEATH, THIS DATE, APPEARS TO BE NATURAL CAUSES.
TOXICOLOGY EXAMINATION TO BE MADE AND RESULTS WILL NOT BE
KNOWN FOR TWO OR THREE DAYS. David

EDWARD MC CLUSKER, ASSOCIATED PRESS, NIGHT
MANAGER, NEW ORLEANS, ^{LOUISIANA} LA., ADVISED THAT CORONER'S OFFICE,
PARISH OF ORLEANS, REPORTED THAT FERRIE APPARENTLY DIED OF
NATURAL CAUSES FROM A RUPTURED BLOOD VESSEL IN THE BRAIN.
CORONER'S OFFICE ALSO HAS RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT FERRIE
HAD BEEN DEPRESSED. BECAUSE OF THIS INFORMATION, TOXICOLOGY
EXAMINATION WILL BE MADE.

74 FEB 28 1967

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON, ACCORDING TO MC CLUSKER,
HAS ISSUED A STATEMENT DESCRIBING DEATH OF FERRIE AS APPARENT

SUICIDE

END PAGE ONE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

51 MAR 9 1967

51 MAR 11

PAGE TWO

MC CLUSKER ADVISED THAT A YOUTH FOUND FERRIE DEAD IN BED, NUDE, AT HIS RESIDENCE. YOUTH HAS BEEN TAKEN TO TULANE AND BROAD STREET, WHICH HOUSES BOTH THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE AND NEW ORLEANS POLICE DEPARTMENT AND NOT KNOWN WHICH AGENCY IS INTERROGATING THE YOUTH.

INFORMATION OF BUREAU, FERRIE'S HAS A PRIOR ARREST RECORD AS A HOMOSEXUAL AND MAY HAVE BEEN DISCHARGED FROM POSITION WITH EASTERN AIRLINE BECAUSE OF HOMOSEXUAL ACTIVITY.

MATTER BEING CLOSELY FOLLOWED THROUGH ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE SOURCES.

END

RCH

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM : SAC SAN FRANCISCO (89-58) (RUC)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS.
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING
 (OO: DALLAS)

Remytel to Bureau and Dallas 2/24/67.

On 2/24/67, [REDACTED]
 Sacramento Bee newspaper, Sacramento, Calif., advised SA
 PETER T. SEXTON he had that date received a letter from
 [REDACTED] King Features Syndicate writer for the Bee,
 which he believed would be of interest to the FBI. The
 letter is quoted as follows:

"Dear [REDACTED]

For what it's worth, which probably isn't
 much-----

I heard on TV tonight about this new investigation
 on President Kennedy's assassination. (Where DO those
 "g's" go?)

When I was down at Fort Worth=Dallas in late
 January, a young college senior told me that Mr. Call
 (I believe that's the name), owner of many night clubs
 in Dallas--some cruddy, some high class, told him in

3 - Bureau
 2 - Dallas (89-43)
 1 - San Francisco
 PTS:ab
 (6) [REDACTED]

Wick

REC-50

FEB 27 1967

61 MAR 7 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

SF 89-58
PTS:ab

"SEPTEMBER before the murder that a couple of characters approached him and asked if he knew anyone who would kill the president for \$20,000. He said "No!" This college student is strictly straight-A, very trustworthy and doesn't fabricate. He worked closely with Call when he was covering the story about that fabulous mountain where the lost treasure is supposed to be buried. Call was one of the promoters here.

However, the stories die here, because Call will certainly not risk his neck to "squeal." The college boy would be laughed at if he told and Call denied. But with the new investigation, well, this might have a bearing.

But any reporter who started snooping might go "bump-off" in the night if there was anything more to it than just idle underworld chatter. Call knows all the hoodlums in Dallas I'm told.

Because I thought at the time nothing could ever be done with the story, I paid little attention to the name, but I could find it out for sure."

/s/ [REDACTED] Texas - Cal. -
[REDACTED] Sacramento, advised SA SEXTON on 2/24/67, that she visited in the Fort Worth area during January, 1967. She advised she conferred with a close friend, Professor [REDACTED] Texas Christian University, residence [REDACTED], Fort Worth. [REDACTED] 7 arranged for a senior student at the college, [REDACTED] to provide transportation for her and in a conversation with him, outside the presence of Professor [REDACTED] related the story referred to in the letter forwarded by her to [REDACTED]. She also related she had no knowledge other than that which she incorporated in the letter.

[REDACTED] agreed to the fact that [REDACTED] should be interviewed concerning the comments he made to her, but she suggested that her identity as the source be revealed to him only if it were considered necessary and essential.

SF 89-58

PTS:ab

Both [REDACTED] stated they did not plan to give any publicity to the story.

LEAD

DALLAS DIVISION

At Dallas, Tex.

Will interview [REDACTED] c/o Texas Christian University, regarding the above.

FBI

REC-35

Date: 2/21/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL - REGISTERED

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (105-8342)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT.
JOHN F. KENNEDY,
DALLAS TEXAS, 11/23/63.

ReMMairtel 2/20/67.

The 2/21/67 issue of "The Miami Herald" carries another article on the probe being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney JIM GARRISON. The article reports that State Attorney RICHARD GERSTEIN, Miami, confirmed he had loaned one of his own investigators to GARRISON for Miami work. He was quoted as saying he had a lot of confidence in GARRISON's competence and integrity, and he did not believe GARRISON "would go on a wild goose chase".

On 2/21/67 Mr. GERSTEIN was interviewed. He advised that a group of investigators from GARRISON's office had spent about a week in Miami, and he assigned an investigator to assist them. He said they were attempting to locate a Cuban, but he did not believe they succeeded. Mr. GERSTEIN declined to reveal the name of the Cuban, stating he felt this should come from GARRISON's office.

He stated GARRISON had also visited Miami, and that he, GARRISON, disputes the findings of the Warren Commission concerning the bullet trajectory. Mr. GERSTEIN said he believes GARRISON contends the bullets were fired from another location than that which OSWALD occupied.

3-Bureau (RM)
2-Dallas (RM)
2-New Orleans (89-69) (RM)
1-Miami
JJO/dk
(8)

REC-35

FEB 23 1967

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

MM 105-8342

Mr. GERSTEIN was asked if he could furnish any information concerning the assassination. He stated he did not wish to appear uncooperative, but he simply had no information.

He said he has known GARRISON previously through the Association of District Attorneys.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 20 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

2:59 PM URGENT 2-20-67 GLMSP

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060 AND DALLAS 89-43

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING, OR: DALLAS.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL TO BUREAU AND DALLAS DATED NOV.
TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTHREE AND REPORT OF SA MANNING C. CLEMENTS
DATED NOV. THIRTY, SIXTYTHREE AT DALLAS, IN CASE ENTITLED
JACK L. RUBY; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA. - VICTIM,
DECEASED, ^{CIVIL RIGHTS} CR.

REFERENCED TEL FURNISHED INFO FROM MRS. CORINNE BURGESS,
CLERK, NEWPORT MOTEL, MORGAN CITY, LA. ON NOV. TWENTYSIX,
SIXTYTHREE, ADVISING THAT A MAN STOPPED AT NEWPORT MOTEL ON
NOV. FOURTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, AT APPROXIMATELY ONE PM AND ASKED
TO SPEAK TO PETE GUARISCO, OWNER OF MOTEL. PERSON
CLAIMED TO BE OLD FRIEND OF GUARISCO FROM DALLAS. MRS. BURGESS
SAID PHOTO OF JACK RUBY IN PAPER APPEARED TO BE THIS MAN.
GUARISCO WAS NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME BUT SUBSEQUENTLY ADVISED
END PAGE ONE

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REC-71 62-109060-4813

FEB 22 1967

70 MAR 7 1967

6/10/67

PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

RUBY NOT KNOWN TO HIM AND HE DOES NOT KNOW IDENTITY OF THIS
MAN. REFERENCED REPORT OF SA CLEMENTS SETS FORTH THREE
ZERO TWO'S COVERING INTERVIEWS WITH PETER JAMES GUARISCO
AND MRS. CORINNE BURGESS REGARDING ABOVE INFO. *Pete*
Pete

ON AFTERNOON OF FEB. NINETEEN, SIXTYSEVEN, ASSISTANT
CHIEF OF POLICE
COP A. A. ACOSTA, MORGAN CITY, LA. TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED
RESIDENT AGENT THAT MRS. BURGESS HAD CONTACTED HIM STATING
THAT SHE DID NOT FURNISH ALL THE INFORMATION TO THE AGENT
OF THE FBI WHO CONTACTED HER SINCE PETE GUARISCO WAS PRESENT
AT TIME AND SHE WAS AFRAID TO FURNISH ALL THE INFORMATION
SHE KNEW SINCE GUARISCO HAD PREVIOUSLY TOLD HER TO KEEP
QUIET AND THAT HE DID NOT KNOW JACK RUBY.

MRS. BURGESS NOW CLAIMS INDIVIDUAL WHO APPEARED AT
MOTEL ON NOV. FOURTEEN, SIXTYTHREE, IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS
JACK RUBY, ASKED TO SEE PETER GUARISCO AND INQUIRED ABOUT
VICK GUARISCO, A COUSIN OF PETE GUARISCO. HE ALSO MENTIONED
HE WAS A FRIEND OF CARLOS MARCELLO AND PETE GUARISCO.
ASOCTA ADVISED THAT PETE GUARISCO APPARENTLY WAS NOT AT THE
MOTEL AT THE TIME AND THE INDIVIDUAL IDENTIFYING HIMSELF TO
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

NO 89-69

BE RUBY DID NOT SEE OR TALK TO GUARISCO. MRS. BURGESS ALSO CLAIMS THAT THERE WAS ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL WITH RUBY AND IT IS HER FEELING THAT THIS INDIVIDUAL COULD POSSIBLY HAVE BEEN OSWALD.

ACOSTA ADVISED MATTER BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE FBI SINCE MRS. BURGESS STATED SHE PLANNED TO FURNISH THIS INFO TO DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON.

FILES OF THIS OFFICE SHOW OSWALD'S PRESENCE IN DALLAS ON THAT DATE HAS BEEN VARIFIED BY THE DALLAS DIVISION. FILES ALSO SHOW THAT PRESENCE OF JACK RUBY IN DALLAS ON NOV. FOURTEEN, SIXTYTHREE VERIFIED THROUGH ACQUAINTANCES AND EMPLOYEES OF RUBY.

Unless Advised to Contrary by Bureau

~~SACB~~, NO ACTION IS BEING TAKEN BY THIS OFFICE TO REINTERVIEW MRS. BURGESS RELATIVE TO INFORMATION SHE CURRENTLY POSSESSES.

VA...MXS

FBI WASH DC

P

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/22/67

New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison is conducting investigation of assassination of late President John F. Kennedy.

David William Ferrie involved in Garrison's investigation, recently told Press Garrison investigation was "a big joke." Our New Orleans Office reported Ferrie found dead in bed earlier today.

Immediately following assassination of President Kennedy in November, 1963, we received allegation from Jack Martin that Ferrie may have known Lee Harvey Oswald through Civil Air Patrol unit in New Orleans. We have been advised Martin is source for current investigation of assassination being conducted by Garrison. Martin was previously hospitalized in 1956-57 for mental condition and several acquaintances describe him as mental case. Martin recently contacted our New Orleans Office and complained of being harassed by Garrison's office.

Our investigation of assassination of President Kennedy failed to develop evidence Ferrie knew Oswald or involved in any way in assassination. We previously informed the White House, Acting Attorney General and Secret Service of Garrison's current inquiry involving Ferrie.

New Orleans Police Official advised autopsy reveals Ferrie's death due to "natural causes." However, results of toxicology exam will not be known for 2 or 3 days. New Orleans following matter through reliable sources.

PFS:dc

WCS/lrs

2-20-67

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

In connection with the investigation being conducted by District Attorney Garrison in New Orleans, attached reveals a Mrs. Corrinne Burgess is furnishing Garrison information that Jack Ruby, along with another individual who could have possibly been Oswald, stopped at a motel in Morgan City, Louisiana, on 11-14-63. With this information, it would tend to appear that a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy was involved.

This is erroneous as our investigation definitely established that both Oswald and Ruby were in Dallas on 11-14-63.

This matter is being closely followed.

KMR:hw

FBI

Date: 2/21/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69) P
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
 FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurtel today.

Enclosed to the Bureau are two copies each of a five-page memorandum from Dr. CARLOS BRINGUIER and two copies of a letter to the Director, dated 2/14/67, from BRINGUIER.

Enclosed to Dallas is one copy each of the above enclosures.

Dr. CARLOS BRINGUIER voluntarily appeared at the New Orleans Office and furnished the above-listed enclosures. BRINGUIER advised that he is making the information available because he has come to the conclusion that GARRISON is engaged in a big publicity stunt and is attempting to blame the Cuban refugees for the assassination of President KENNEDY.

BRINGUIER advised that he has been given a lie detector test in which he was asked questions regarding OSWALD's being a member of the Communist Party, and "....did he believe OSWALD acted alone?" He was also questioned as to where he may have met OSWALD; if ARCACHA SMITH knew OSWALD; if RICHARD DAVIS knew OSWALD, and if

- 3 - Bureau (Enc-4)
 2 - Dallas (Enc-2)
 2 - New Orleans

RLK:ush.
 (7)

17 FEB 23 1967

C. C. Wick

ENCLOSURE

FEB 23 1967

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

67 MAR 14 1967

NO 89-69

RLK;ush

Lee
DAVID ~~FERRIE~~ knew OSWALD. BRINGUIER advised that based upon information received from ~~ALBERTO FOWLER~~, publicity director City of New Orleans, he has learned that GARRISON is of the opinion that OSWALD was contacted to assassinate FIDEL CASTRO by a group in New Orleans and this plan could not be carried out. An alternate plan was that some of the individuals in the first plan contacted OSWALD to kill President KENNEDY.

District Attorney
BRINGUIER also advised ~~TIME-LIFE~~ magazine is working with GARRISON and that the wife of the "TIME-LIFE" reporter, whose name he does not know, is of French nationality, and is suspected of being a communist and is supposed to represent two communist magazines in Europe. These individuals have access to GARRISON's investigation because FOLWER had difficulty with a telephone call and reported the matter to GARRISON, and shortly afterwards the wife of "TIME-LIFE" magazine reporter contacted FOWLER and commended him for the manner in which he handled the incident. BRINGUIER advised that FOWLER believes the FBI is tapping his telephone.

BRINGUIER advised the District Attorney's office is attempting to locate ARACHA SMITH, and he located SMITH in Dallas, Texas, and furnished this information to the District Attorney's office. He also contacted SMITH and determined the District Attorney's office had already located him but had not interviewed him and that SMITH is supposed to have contacted the FBI regarding this matter in Dallas.

BRINGUIER advised that GARRISON is supposedly getting bad information, as an individual (FNU) ~~SANTANANA~~, who is on probation in Miami, Florida, was brought to New Orleans and questioned by the District Attorney's office and this individual identified ARACHA SMITH as being in New Orleans in 1964. BRINGUIER advised that (FNU) SANTANANA had SMITH confused with an individual by the name of LOUIS BRETOS, Alfa 66 representative in New Orleans in 1964, who is now living in Miami. *FIA*

allegedly
SANTANANA also indicated that he had been employed by CIA for two years.

BRINGUIER stated he was making this information available because he feels that the District Attorney's office

116 53 3 30 64 12-2

NO 89-69

RLK:ush

is attempting to implicate the Cuban refugees in the assassination of President KENNEDY. Also mentioned in questioning by the District Attorney's office representative was the name W. GUY BANNISTER, former New Orleans private detective, and CARLOS MARCUS, Cuban Consul-General, who BRINGUIER said died in Venezuela prior to the assassination. *Ch. 1. a*

BRINGUIER stated that ALBERTO FOWLER told him that Mayor VICTOR SCHIRO of the City of New Orleans had told FOWLER that Congressman HALE BOGGS had first brought this investigation to the attention of JIM GARRISON.

BRINGUIER advised that it is his understanding that a man named JACK MARTIN, whom he does not know, originally developed the information being investigated by GARRISON.

FBI WISCONSIN
REC'D - 20071111

11053 3 30 PM '69

MEMORANDUM

From: Dr. Carlos Bringuier.

To: District Attorney's Office. New Orleans, La.

Subject: Investigation in regard to a possible New Orleans plot to take the life of President Kennedy.

Date: February 20th., 1967.-

A) POSSIBLE REASON WHY LEE HARVEY OSWALD CONTACTED ME IN AUGUST 5th., 1963:

- 1) As there was a Castro's spy infiltrated in an anti-castro training camp in existence at that moment across the Lake Pontchartrain, and the Castro's Spy (Mr. Fernando Fernandez Barcenas alias "el Chinito") was sending his information to the Cuban ambassador in Mexico city (Mr. Carlos Lechuga), it is possible and logical that the Cuban government could have put that situation in the acknowledgment of any of the pro-Castro organizations in this Country. In that way Lee Harvey Oswald, from the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, could have received the order of infiltrate the anti-castro movement in New Orleans, La. We could not forget that Oswald visited that very same Cuban Embassy at Mexico City where the Castro's spy was sending his information, and that Oswald visit was carried out just few weeks before the assassination. *La Cuba MEXICO*
- 2) On the spring of 1963 I went to the Jackson Square in a Sunday in which was supposedly to be carried out a march hel by the "New Orleans Council for Peaceful alternatives". That march was not allowed in that day because the city of New Orleans was holding a celebration in the Cathedral. At the time I was watching the celebrations from the Jackson Square I met a man by the name of Donald Savery (Quaquer) who was among the "pacifists" that gathered there. I gained Mr. Savery sympathy when I introduced myself to him as a pro-castro Cuban. Mr. Savery invited me to drink some coffee at the "Cafe Dumonde". During our conversation Mr. Savery explained to me that the communist will take over the United States by evolution, because, according to him, 75% of the American people have a "robot mentality", that that 75% just take care of making some dollars and will not pay attention to the communist infiltration and that when the communist would already had taken over, then those 75% will try to survive and the other 25% would be wiped out by the communists. Some weeks later, on a Saturday afternoon, the "New Orleans Council for Peaceful alternatives" held his march this time on Canal St. *La* As they gathered just half a block from the place where I worked I found out about the march and joined them but with an anti-communist placard, in other words I went to picket against them. Among them was Mr. Donald Savery and Mr. Bruce Waltzer. After the march was over they disbanded it just in front of the place where I was working, and I recall Mr. Savery telling me that if he would have known that I was an anticommunist he would have not pay my coffee at the Cafe Dumonde. This means that members of *La*

FEB 28 1967

62-109060-4514

of the New Orleans Council for Peaceful alternatives knew that I was an anti-castro cuban and even they knew where I was working. All of this just few weeks before Oswald came to my place of business asking if there were the offices of the Cuban exile headquarters.

B) POSSIBLE CONNECTIONS OF LEE H. OSWALD IN THE CITY OF N.O.

1) Testimony of Lt. Francis L. Martello-Volume X, p51-62 W.C.

"Oswald was asked how many members of the FPCC were in the New Orleans Chapter and he stated there were 35. I asked him to identify the members of the FPCC in New Orleans and he refused to give names of the members or any identifying data regarding them. Oswald was asked why he refused and he said that this was a minority group holding unpopular views at this time and it would not be beneficial to them if he gave their names. Oswald was asked approximately how many people attended meetings of the New Orleans Chapter of the FPCC and he said approximately five attended the meetings, which were held once a month. He was asked where and he said at various places in the city. He was asked specifically at what addresses or locations were the meetings held and stated that the meetings were held on PINE ST. He was asked at whose residence the meetings were held and he refused to give any further information. It should be noted at this time during prior investigation conducted, while I was a member of the Intelligence unit, information was developed that FPCC literature was found in the 1000 block of PINE ST. N.O. which was near the residence of Dr. LEONARD REISSMAN a professor at Tulane University. This investigation was conducted by me. La

As I remember, Dr. REISSMAN was reported to be a member of the New Orleans COUNCIL FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES which is a "ban the bomb" group recently established in the city and had conducted meetings and two or three demonstrations in the city. Knowing that Dr. REISSMAN was reportedly a member of the NEW ORLEANS COUNCIL FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES, I thought there might be a tie between this organization and the FPCC. When Oswald stated that meetings of the FPCC had been held on PINE St. the name of Dr. REISSMAN came to mind. I asked Oswald if he knew Dr. REISSMAN or if he held meetings at Dr. REISSMAN's house. Oswald did not give me a direct answer to this question, however I gathered from the expression on his face and what appeared to be an immediate nervous reaction that there WAS POSSIBLY A CONNECTION BETWEEN DR. REISSMAN AND OSWALD; this, however, is purely an assumption on my own part and I have nothing on which to base this. I also asked OSWALD if he knew a DR. FORREST E. LA VIOLETTE a professor at Tulane University. I asked him this question - because I remembered that LA VIOLETTE allegedly had possession of FPCC literature during the year 1962. La

2) INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY MR. RAFAEL AZNAREZ, 118 S. Pierce, N.O. La. This man had referred to me that he saw Lee Harvey Oswald working at the Bookstore that is in Canal St. near Royal St.

IRVING, TEXAS

- 3)a) Richard Payne in which house Oswald lived on week ends just prior to the assassination admitted that his father is either a communist or a troskyste, says that he is a member of the Unitarian Church in Dallas, and member of the American Civil Liberties Union. He said that he visited his father at Los Angeles, Calif. just a few months before the assassination and they expend one whole week end discussing the REVOLUTION that is going on in the United States headed by the racial conflicts. At that meeting where some other persons were presents they started talking good in regard to Castro and the Communist Revolution in Cuba. The Cuban Student Directorate received information that the Fair Play for Cuba Committee was holding their meetings at the local of the First Unitarian Church in Los Angeles, Calif. and that in one of their meetings the members of the FPCC decided to infiltrate the Delegation of the Alpha 66 in los Angeles, Calif. ALX PAYNE IRVING, TEXAS
- b) Ruth Payne wrote to Mrs. Ruth Kloefer, Clerk of the Quaker meeting in New Orleans, and possible working with the Unitarian Church in Ew Orleans, and to Mrs. Paul Blanchard, Secretary of the Unitarian Church in N.O., to help the - Oswalds while in New Orleans. (Which by the way contradict your theory that Lee Harvey Oswald was brought to New Orleans by "conservative" new orleneans and more specifically that he could not have brought by Mr. Riley from the Riley Coffe Co. as you mentioned to me in our meeting of February 14th, 1967). LA LA
- 1) Mrs. Ruth Kloefer, who is a Quaquer as Mr. Donal Savery is it too, (the smae one from the New Orleans Council for Peaceful alternatives) visited Oswald while in New Orleans, she went with her daughter who had came back recently from Russia.
- 2) Mrs. Paul Blanchard: Belong to the Unitarian Church to which also belong Mr. Richard Payne, and it which local in Los Angeles, Calif. the FPCC held meetings and conspired to infiltrate the Delegation of Alpha 66. TEXAS Cuba
- 4) As I heard Silvia Odio's name pronounced by you at our conversation of February 14th., 1967. I would like to suggest to you the questioning of: Mr. Loran Eugene Hall, Lawrence Howard and William Seymour to clarified that situation. TEXAS
- 5) Saturday evening(February 18th..) Mr. Sergio Arcacha call me to explain that he had talked to your office, and he expressed to me that he was willing to come and clarif any thing that you want. He prefers if is possible that someone from your office go to Dallas and question him, because in that way he would not have to lost any day of work.
- 6) In the today's papers it is already printed the possibility

that some cuban refugees could have been disappointed with the Kennedy's rol on the Bay of Pigs Invasion and that they could have plotted to elixinate President Kennedy. As I told you on our two conversations this theory is the theory that the communist would like the best to fit their interest in brainwash the american people in regard to the Kennedy's assassination. I believe that you should pay some attention to the following:

"As Far as the other author, United States imperialism and its President, Kennedy, who admitted this great crime and took the responsibility for it, they will not be tried here. But President Kennedy and the U.S. Imperialists will have to answer for their crime before the court of the peoples of the worl which will punish them fully as their crimes merit". [April 3rd., 1962- Statements by Santiago Cubas, Cuban Attorney General.) (-

"~~Some Cuban leaders~~ United States leaders should think that if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate cuban leaders, they themselves will not be at safe". Fidel Castro, beginning of September 1963, less than three months before the assassination:

As I told your office, I don't know the evidence that you could have, but to my aknowledge it is impossible any anti-castro involvement in the assassination of President Kennedy. Beside the human consideration and the Christian point of view that nobody should take the live of any person by his own hand, and less than all to assassinate, besides that point is at a political point of view. What could have been gained by any cuban anti-castro with the killing of President Kennedy? As far as Kennedy would be President of The United States he had a moral obligation to the cuban people. I will tell you by my own thoughts and reactions: when Kennedy was in power I always had the hope that in wne way or other Fidel Castro would disapear as the Cuban leader, after Kennedy was killed I have not had the slightest hope to return to our country.

RECOMENDATIONS

Questionning of the following persons:

- 1) Fernando Fernandez Baroenas (alias "El Chinito").
- 2) Donald Savery, quaker, member of the New Orleans Council for Peaceful alternatives.
- 3) Bruce Waltzer, Chairman of the New Orleans Council for Peaceful Alternatives.
- 4) Dr. Leonard Reissman.
- 5) DR. Forrest E. La Violette.
- 6) Mr. Rafael Aznarez, 118 S. Pierce.
- 7) Mrs. Ruth Kloopfer.

- 8) Mrs. Paul Blanchard.
- 9) Edward S. Butler, from INCA, who debated Oswald with me while Oswald was in New Orleans!
- 10) Loran Eugene Hall.
- 11) Lawrence Howard!
- 12) William Seymour
- 13) Edward ~~Voebel~~, who testified to the Warren Commission and whom it is possible, but I am not sure, could have been present at the time of the trial of Bombrowsky, Smith & Waltzer.
- 14) Check on you files to see if Lee H. Oswald contacted that office in 1963.-

Finally I would like to ask you for a testimony or certification of the results of the lie detector test and at which I volunteered on February 14th., 1967. Also I would like to know the situation of the person who according to informations that I have threatened Carlos Quiroga life.

Respectfully yours!

Dr. Carlos Bringuier!
P.O. Box 2506
New Orleans, La.

5

Los Enterprise

Imports & Exports, Manufacturers Representative
WHOLESALE

111 Decatur Street - New Orleans, Louisiana 70130

Telephone 523-0387

February 14th., 1967.-

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Director of the
Federal Bureau of Investigations,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As you have to know I am the same persona who was arrested in New Orleans on August 9, 1963 with Lee Harvey Oswald and the same who debated him on a radio debate.

The reason of this letter is to let you know of an amazing thing that is going on in this city. The District Attorney Mr. Jim Garrison is carrying on an investigation in regard to the connections of Lee Harvey Oswald in the city as if Oswald were in contact with some anticommunists people in New Orleans.

When I am writing you this letter I have just returned from a lie detector test which was offered to me by Mr. Garrison. Some of the general ideas of Mr. Garrison are that:

- 1) Oswald was brought to New Orleans by Mr. Riley from the Riley coffee co. and according to Mr. Garrison this man Mr. Riley is an anticommunist conservative.
- 2) Oswald was not a communist but an anticommunist and as that he carried on the assassination.
- 3) They are trying to tie facts and issues that are impossible to be tied, showing contacts of Oswald with Cuban refugees.

As I understand that this whole thing will finish in zero in regard to try to find any possible Cuban refugee participation in the assassination I don't have any fear as a single person or as part of the group of Cuban refugees in the city, but as an anticommunist I am convinced (already I received the information that Life Magazine will carry an article on this investigation) that the ones who are going to use this thing are the communists. They first put the blame on the CIA, the FBI and even on you. Later they put the blame, as Radio Havana Cuba implied on November 22nd., 1966, on President Lyndon B. Johnson. Now they are ready to put the blame on us "Cuban refugees". We don't have the power, that the CIA the FBI or the President of the United States have to oppose the smear that they will use against us. For that reason I am asking that you - direct a complete investigation in those who are spreading these false

Very truly yours,

ENCLOSURE

62-119060-4511

FBI

Date: 2/17/67

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via _____

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Re New Orleans airtel to Bureau dated 2/3/67.

CHARLES R. CARSON, retired FBI Agent, who operates Southern Research Company of New Orleans, Inc., 333 St. Charles Avenue, at 8:35 AM, 2/17/67, telephonically advised he had received information that District Attorney JAMES GARRISON, Orleans Parish, had been conducting a Grand Jury investigation concerning the shooting of President JOHN F. KENNEDY.

CARSON advised he heard that JACK MARTIN, Private Investigator, who had worked for numerous investigative agencies in New Orleans, reportedly had made the statement that DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE and LEE HARVEY OSWALD were working together in the organization for Fair Play for Cuba.

CARSON stated he understood that in one or two days, GARRISON intended to break a big story in the newspapers concerning this, and that both MARTIN and FERRIE had been subpoenaed to testify before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

- ③ - Bureau
1 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New Orleans

REC 32

62-109060-4515

17 FEB 20 1967

JTS:jnb

(6)

Approved

61 MAR 7 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. RosenDeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 2/19/67

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. LenihanSUBJECT: THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXASBACKGROUND:

The Sunday editions of the "Washington Post" and the "Washington Evening Star" for February 19, 1967, carried articles indicating that District Attorney Jim Garrison in New Orleans was conducting an investigation of the assassination and was claiming that the Warren Commission Report is inaccurate in stating Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President Kennedy. Garrison did not furnish details of his investigation to the press but stated that arrests will be made, charges will be filed, and convictions will be obtained.

The newspaper articles indicated that Miguel Torres, a 26-year-old Cuban who formerly lived only a block from Oswald's last known New Orleans address "is known to be connected with the District Attorney's investigation." The "Washington Evening Star" article also reported that David William Fexrie, part-time private investigator and operator of a New Orleans flying service, informed the press that the District Attorney's Office informed him it had "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy."

DATA REGARDING GARRISON:

Bureau files reveal James C. Garrison was a former Bureau Agent who entered on duty 3/5/51 and resigned 7/24/51 for military purposes. His services were listed as satisfactory. He took office as District Attorney in New Orleans in May, 1962, and immediately became involved in a dispute with the New Orleans Police Department over his professed desire to clean up the so-called "minor vice" in New Orleans. In November, 1962, Garrison accused eight judges of delaying justice in New Orleans which resulted in the judges filing a defamation suit against Garrison. He was found guilty of such charges on 2/6/63 and was fined \$1,000. He appealed his conviction and on 11/24/64 the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the conviction holding that the element of deliberate malice was lacking in the statements attributed to Garrison regarding

62-109060

Enclosures

REL:KMR:sal

REC 26 92 386

10 FEB 27 1967

7 (11) APR 7 1967

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)
1 - 62-109090

CONTINUED OVER

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

the judges in New Orleans. [REDACTED] a reliable source, has informed the New Orleans Office that Garrison is politically ambitious and plans to run for Lieutenant Governor in Louisiana during the Fall of 1967.

ALLEGATIONS OF CONSPIRACY IN NEW ORLEANS:

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we received a number of allegations indicating Oswald was in contact with Cuban or pro-Castro Cubans in New Orleans. Each allegation was very carefully and thoroughly run out and we found no evidence of any contact between Oswald and pro-Cuban sources in New Orleans. Furthermore, our investigation uncovered no evidence indicating Fidel Castro or officials of the Cuban Government were involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy.

RE: Miguel Torres

During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we developed no information indicating acquaintanceship or contact between Oswald and Miguel Torres, mentioned above. On 10/25/62 we received information from a U.S. Customs investigator in New Orleans that Miguel Torres, his father, mother, and two brothers were all in his opinion pro-Castro in their beliefs and reportedly had a short-wave radio in their home for the purpose of receiving Cuban broadcasts. [REDACTED] We initiated investigation of Miguel Torres and other members of his family on the basis of such allegations but found no information to corroborate such allegations. [REDACTED]

RE: David William Ferrie

Immediately following the assassination, we received allegations that Ferrie was acquainted with Oswald and was involved in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. According to sources of the allegations, Ferrie, a qualified pilot, was to fly Oswald from Dallas following the assassination. We conducted extensive investigation of such allegations including interviews of Ferrie. No evidence was found to show that Ferrie knew Oswald or was involved in the assassination.

Memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan
RE: THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

Our New Orleans Office advised on 2/19/67 that a New Orleans newspaper carried an article on 2/19/67 quoting Ferrie as saying that the Garrison investigation of the assassination in New Orleans is a "big joke." Ferrie reportedly told the New Orleans newspaper that he had been "pegged" as the getaway pilot in an elaborate plot to kill President Kennedy. Our New Orleans Office also reported that Ferrie had contacted the New Orleans Office and indicated he planned to take civil action against those accusing him of being involved in a plot to kill President Kennedy.

OBSERVATIONS:

As early as December, 1966, New Orleans advised Garrison was conducting some type of an investigation regarding the assassination. Upon instructions, New Orleans has been following this through reliable and confidential sources. One source with whom we were in contact advised Garrison did not want this information furnished to the FBI.

We do not know what evidence Garrison possesses, if any, corroborating his claim that other individuals besides Oswald were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. We recognize Garrison is politically ambitious and this may be an attempt by him to keep his name before the public. It is not known what part Miguel Torres plays in Garrison's investigation. However, he may be furnishing information of some type to Garrison in exchange for a reduction in his prison sentence.

In view of Garrison's background and political ambitions, it is not felt we should lend any credence to Garrison's investigation by interviewing him at this time.

ACTION:

Attached are letters to the White House and the Acting Attorney General with copies to the Deputy Attorney General and the Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, enclosing a letterhead memorandum setting forth data concerning Garrison's statements to the press and results of our inquiries and file reviews in this matter.

Rel
AC
OK
H
K

- 3 -

FBI

Date: 2/21/67

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas and Miami are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the investigation being conducted by the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 5)
1 - Miami (Encl. 5)
2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(7)

REC-50

62-109060-4517
17 FEB 23 1967

CC TO: C. C. Wick
REC. 11-23-67
FEB 23 1967
ANS.
BY: A. D.

C C Wick

51 MAR 10 1967

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

REC-50

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Fears for Life, Asserts Ex-Private Investigator

Says 'People Involved in
'Plot Are Vicious'

David F. Lewis Jr., a former private investigator, said Monday he fears for his life as a result of his role in District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation to uncover a New Orleans-based plot in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Lewis admitted being questioned by Garrison several days ago and singling out four or five persons as implicated in the plot.

"The people involved in this plot are very vicious and capable of anything. If they're capable of assassinating a United States president, they would not hesitate in getting rid of any of the witnesses," Lewis asserted.

The 36-year-old New Orleansian, now a freight agent for a bus line here, said he believes his life and the lives of his wife and four children have been placed in jeopardy as a result of the probe, and he plans to



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
DAVID F. LEWIS JR.

ask the district attorney for protection.

Lewis said he was not at liberty to reveal anything about the investigation. Asked how he gained his information, Lewis maintained he was in the "right place in the right time" back in 1963 when Oswald lived in New Orleans prior to moving to Dallas, scene of the assassination Nov. 22, 1963.

Lewis said he met Oswald several times in 1963, but would not disclose where or when or the circumstances leading to the meetings. He also refused to discuss whether Cuban exiles are involved in the alleged plot.

"Garrison's got himself a case. I'm convinced of that. He's doing something that should have been done a long time ago. This investigation definitely is not a hoax on anyone's part. There was a plot. I know about it. And I know the people who were involved," Lewis stated.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 4

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Date:

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 1/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

451

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Oswald's Mother Offers to Help Garrison Probe

Believes Conspiracy Behind Death of JFK

The mother of Lee Harvey Oswald told the Times-Picayune Monday night she believes a conspiracy was behind the death of President John F. Kennedy but that her son had nothing to do with it.

Interviewed by telephone at her Fort Worth, Tex., home, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald said she was "delighted" that New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison is conducting a probe into the death of President John F. Kennedy.

She said she has always contended, as does Garrison, that a conspiracy was involved and that the Warren Report is full of errors.

OFFERS TO HELP DA

Mrs. Oswald said she has not been contacted by the New Orleans DA in his investigation, but she added, "If I can help him in any way at all I will."

She expressed the hope that Garrison will conduct the investigation with an "open mind" about the innocence of her son. Mrs. Oswald said she is "devoting my life" to proving that Lee was "framed."

At a Monday afternoon press conference, Garrison said he believed that no foreign country was behind the conspiracy. Mrs. Oswald said she too had always contended it was a domestic plot.

She said that although Cubans had been mentioned in press dispatches on Garrison's probe,

"I certainly hope no one tries to link Lee to Cuba."

DENIES CONTACTING

Mrs. Oswald denied a report that she had contacted New Orleans attorney Sam Monk Zelden to defend her son. She said that her son was killed so quickly that she had no time to contact a lawyer.

Dean A. Andrews Jr., assistant Jefferson Parish district attorney, has said that he was contacted by a man named Clay Bertrand shortly after the assassination and asked to defend Oswald.

He said he recommended Zelden.

The Warren Commission was unable to locate the man identified as Bertrand.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

SECTION 1
PAGE 6

TIMES PICAYUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Date: 2-21-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 1/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Confident He Can Show JFK Killing Was Plotted--DA

Believes No Foreign Nation Involved Garrison

(The Associated Press)
Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison said today he is quite confident he can prove there was a conspiracy behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. But Garrison said arrests "are most certainly months away."

The district attorney of Orleans Parish, appearing at a crowded news conference, reiterated that his investigation into the assassination has made progress. He began his probe last October.

"There is no question there will be arrests, charges and convictions," he said.

But he said premature disclosure of the probe by New Orleans newspapers has seriously hampered the investigation.

NO INTERVIEWS

"After this, I am not going to give out interviews," he said. "We don't want publicity."

Garrison said arrests of those he believes conspired to kill the late President "probably were just a few weeks away until the disclosures by the local newspapers. Now they are most certainly months away."

Asked if he thought any foreign country or any official was involved in the assassination, Garrison said, "No."

The district attorney, waving a long green cigar, said he expects to obtain convictions for conspiring to kill Kennedy and for being accessories after the fact—that is, "having substantial knowledge and withholding information."

BARS N.O. REPORTERS

Emphasizing his displeasure with the two New Orleans newspapers, he barred their reporters from the news conference, held at a local motel.

Garrison's probe, first reported last Friday, has drawn worldwide attention. It has been received with both praise and skepticism.

In Washington, Sen. Thomas

J. Dodd, D-Conn., called for the Warren Commission to reopen its investigation of the assassination to determine if Lee Harvey Oswald had Communist conspirators. The commission, in its report, named Oswald as the slayer and said it found no evidence of a plot.

WILL SHOW PLOT--DA

Garrison has said he has no intention of turning his information over to the Warren Commission or other federal agencies. He said he will show the conspiracy was plotted in New Orleans, where Oswald lived during the summer of 1963.

In Dallas, Asst. Dist. Atty. Bill Alexander said he places little faith in Garrison's claim a plot existed and was hatched in New Orleans. Kennedy was shot fatally in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Two days later Oswald was shot and killed by Jack Ruby, Dallas nightspot operator.

One of Ruby's former attorneys, Sol A. Dann of Detroit, called Monday for an immediate inquiry by either a Federal or Louisiana grand jury into whether a plan was developed in New Orleans—as Garrison claims—which culminated in Kennedy's assassination.

Dann said he made the request in telegrams to Garrison and Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion.

"The Warren report is unsuccessful and not complete," Garrison told the news conference.

Asked to pinpoint any sections of the Warren report that were shaky, he said: "There is too much information about some areas, and not enough about others."

Garrison said he has set up "a small task force" of unusually competent police officers, assistant district attorneys and a private detective to handle the investigation. "We have made progress. Arrests will be made and convictions will be obtained."

"SOME CONTRIBUTIONS"

The remainder of the investigation, he said, will be financed from money borrowed from banks and "some contributions I think I will receive."

Garrison said this would prevent New Orleans newspapers from checking expense vouchers in the clerk's office and determining where his investigators are going. The States-Item last week published records which showed his office has spent over \$8,000 to date on its investigation.

T-P REPORTER BARRED

When reporter Joe Darby of The Times-Picayune attempted to enter the room at the start of the press conference, his way was barred. Garrison shouted, "Remove 'em by force. Throw them out if necessary."

The district attorney spent better than half of the hour-long news conference explaining his reasons for excluding the two local newspapers. He said questioning of his witnesses by the two newspapers caused a serious setback to his investigation.

"We can't chance a risk to our witnesses," he said. "I am not trying to punish them (the newspapers) . . . I can't take any further risks."

Garrison said a talk he had last fall with Sen. Russell Long, D-La., touched off the investigation. He said the Senate majority leader talked about "the incongruity of getting all those shots off in the sequence

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

The Times Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Date: 2-21-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 1/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

roncluded (by the Warren Report) . . . that made me raise questions of my own."

Louisiana Gov. John McKeithen said he has known of the Garrison investigation since Christmas. McKeithen said if Garrison should ask for any cooperation from the state, it would be provided.

"This is our fifth year in office and we've never lost a murder case," Garrison said. "And I intend to keep it that way."

Garrison Bars T-P, States Reporters

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison held a press conference Monday afternoon in Patio Room 1 of the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel but reporters and photographers from The Times-Picayune and New Orleans States-Item were barred.

The press conference had been called by Garrison for what was thought would be announcements of further developments into his investigation of an alleged plot hatched in New Orleans in connection with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Wire service reporters, New

Orleans television newsmen and reporters representing news agencies all over the nation and from Europe attended.

Kept out were reporters Joe Darby and Bob Ussery of The Times-Picayune and Rosemary James and Bert Hyde of the States-Item and photographers Mike Bates and Robert Steiner.

As Garrison walked up the corridor toward the room, Darby asked him if he would be allowed to attend the press conference and Garrison said no. He was then asked if the reporter would be barred by force and the DA said "No, I'll just call off the press conference."

SHOVED OUTSIDE

However, when Darby entered the room, an unidentified aide of the DA told him to leave. When the reporter said he would not, the aide shoved him out the door into the corridor. Garrison had earlier called out-of-town newsmen to his of-

fice and informed them of the conference. He asked them not to tell the local newspapers.

Mrs. James asked William Gurvich of the DA's staff if she would be barred from the conference.

"Yes, Mr. Garrison does not want any representative of local newspapers at this press conference," he answered.

In other developments a Parish Prison inmate named in the investigation said Monday he does not feel his life is in danger, although Garrison had said newspaper publicity placed him in danger.

Miguel Torres, in jail on a burglary count, told Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd he didn't feel it was necessary that he be placed in a private cell for his protection.

LIVED NEAR OSWALD

Torres has declined to talk to newsmen.

The man, a Cuban, lived near presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald on Magazine st. in 1963.

Garrison had said earlier that publicity had endangered the lives of witnesses in the case. Heyd said Monday he will ask the DA for specific details about threats to principals in the case.

Bernardo Torres (no relation to Miguel Torres), a 22-year-old Cuban exile living in Miami, was reported planning to come to New Orleans in connection with the investigation. However, when contacted by a newspaper, he said he didn't know whether he would come.

Torres had helped guard Kennedy while the late President was in Miami shortly before his trip to Dallas.

Richard Gerstein, Florida state attorney for Dade County (Miami), said he had conferred with Garrison at length last month on the investigation.

'LENT INVESTIGATOR'

"I lent them an investigator to help the men they had sent here," he said. "I expedited their activities with several law enforcement agencies. Garrison is convinced he will be able to show the Warren report is in error."

Gerstein said he would not comment on his personal opinion of the investigation, but said he had a high regard for Garrison.

Mayor Victor H. Schiro, asked

if he felt the investigation would hurt the city's image, said "I have never interfered with any investigation in the DA's office."

"I am sure Mr. Garrison must know what he is doing and we are willing to help in any way we can. If an investigation is needed to bring out important historical facts, I think it should be done whether it is in New Orleans, Dallas or Kalamazoo."

TEXANS DOUBTFUL

In Dallas, assistant district attorney Bill Alexander said his offices place little faith in Garrison's allegations.

Alexander, along with DA Henry Wade, helped prosecute Jack Ruby in his 1964 murder trial for the slaying of Oswald. Ruby died Jan. 3 in the same Dallas hospital in which the late President was pronounced dead.

Gov. John J. McKeithen said in Baton Rouge he has kept in confidence since Christmas the knowledge that Garrison was probing an alleged presidential assassination plot.

McKeithen said Garrison, a personal and political friend, told him he would be able to prove there was a plot leading to the assassination of Kennedy.

'CONFIDENTIAL NATURE'

"What he told me was of a confidential nature, and I left it that way," the governor said.

He said Garrison had said nothing to him about any extra funds from the state to conduct the investigation. McKeithen, when asked if the state was cooperating with Garrison's office in the probe, said if any cooperation should be needed it would be provided and he referred further questions to State Police Supt. Thomas Burbank.

Burbank said "We have received no request from Mr. Garrison or his office to my knowledge. If Mr. Garrison

would request assistance we would be most happy to cooperate with him as we have done in the past."

Questioned further whether he knew of the investigation, Burbank said, "I'll have to stick to my statement."

Garrison had praised the assistance of William Gurvich, executive vice-president of New Orleans Private Patrol, in the investigation.

New Orleans Private Patrol is a detective agency.

Gurvich, contacted Monday night, said the DA had asked him to make no comment on the matter and "I feel I should respect his wishes."

However, he did say his firm's role was one that covered every phase of the investigative procedure, from locating persons to photography. He said he began assisting the DA's office in the probe in December.

When asked if most of his work had been in New Orleans or outside the city, he had no comment.

Ruby Ex-Attorney Calls for Inquiry

DETROIT (AP) — Sol A. Dann of Detroit, former attorney for Jack Ruby, asked Monday for an immediate inquiry by a federal or Louisiana grand jury into whether a plan was developed in New Orleans which culminated in the assassi-

nation of President John F. Kennedy.

Such a plan was reported Saturday by New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who said, "There were other people besides Lee Harvey Oswald involved."

COMMISSION FINDING

A U.S. investigation commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren said its exhaustive probe showed there was no credible evidence that anyone else but Oswald was implicated in the 1963 assassination.

Ruby was the convicted killer of Oswald, shot down as television cameras were focused on his transfer from one Dallas, Tex., jail to another two days after Kennedy was slain.

Ruby died last month of cancer while appealing his murder conviction. Until then he insisted no conspiracy existed and he did not know Oswald. Relatives said that opinions of conspiracy held by some people weighed on Ruby's mind.

Dann wired Garrison Monday: "Respectfully request you immediately arrange to impanel federal or Louisiana special grand jury to inquire into any information or evidence that persons other than, or in addition to, Oswald were guilty of

misprision or conspiracy in connection with President Kennedy's assassination."

MESSAGE TO GREMILLION

Dann sent an identical telegram to Louisiana Atty. Gen. Jack P. Gremillion, except that it asked inquiry into "Jim Garrison's information or evidence."

Garrison said Saturday in New Orleans that others were involved besides Oswald and that "New Orleans was a factor in the planning beyond doubt."

Dann was brought into the Ruby case by Ruby and his relatives, including his brother, Earl Ruby of Detroit, months after Jack Ruby's on.

Oswald lived in New Orleans for six months shortly before the Dallas assassination Nov. 2, 1963.

Keep to Solving Case' Here-Butler

Edward S. Butler, executive director of the Information Council of the Americas, said in Hollywood, Calif., Monday that Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's probe of an alleged New Orleans plot to kill President John F. Kennedy must be "relentlessly pursued."

Butler said there is no doubt in his mind "that keys to solv-

ing the case exist in New Orleans, where (Lee Harvey) Oswald" was born, grew up and first made the attachment to Communism which shaped his life.

The INCA leader said he was contacted by the DA's office in December and "I assume I was one of the first questioned in this regard. I hope this search will uncover further facts soon."

Butler asserted that Oswald was undoubtedly incited to act by Communist propaganda.

He said he debated Oswald 83 days before the assassination about his political beliefs and was later called to Washington within 48 hours after the tragedy

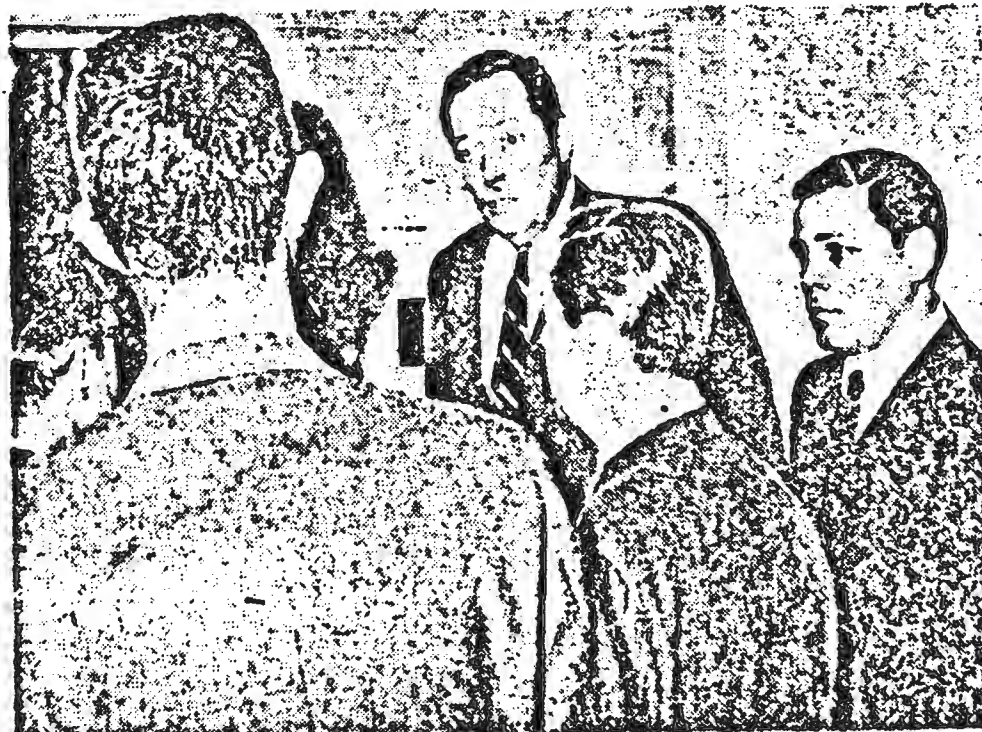
to testify before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

Butler said he has written Garrison to offer INCA's facilities, contacts and know-how in the area of Communist "psycho-political warfare."

"I have given instructions that the individual tape recordings (of Oswald's political beliefs) be made available to Dist. Atty. Garrison for his investigation."

Butler is in Hollywood in connection with an INCA-produced television documentary, "Oswald: Self-Portrait in Red," and will return to New Orleans within the next few days.

Garrison Bans T-P Reporter



JUST BEFORE ENTERING Patio Room I in the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel a surprised-looking District Attorney Jim Garrison eyes Times-Picayune reporter Joe Darby (back to camera, foreground) who has just told the DA he desires entrance to a Monday after-

noon press conference. Garrison said he would call a halt to the press conference if Darby entered, but moments later an investigator for Garrison shoved Darby from the room. Assistant DA Andrew J. Sciambers is at right. Others are unidentified.

—Photo by The Times-Picayune.

5

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Calls News Parley, Bars

S-1

District Attorney Jim Garrison called a news conference this afternoon, apparently to announce further developments in his investigation of the assassination

of President John F. Kennedy.

The conference was called at the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel.

GARRISON, apparently angry at The States-Item for

breaking the story last week, barred local newspaper reporters from the conference.

The DA reportedly wanted to use the story in a national magazine first.

Before the news conference, representatives of various

news media were called into Garrison's office, some singly, some in groups, and told of the scheduled conference. They were told not to give this information to the States-Item.

Specifically barred from the conference were Rosemary James and Bert Hyde of the States-Item staff. Mrs. James was one of three reporters who broke the original story last Friday. Also barred by name was The Times-Picayune reporter, Bob Ussury.

MRS. JAMES was called into Garrison's office after all the other reporters had been briefed and spoke with William Gurvich of the DA's staff. She asked him if she were

to be barred from the conference.

"Yes," said Gurvich. "Mr. Garrison does not want any representative of local newspapers at this press conference."

EARLIER today, a parish prison inmate linked to the probe declined to be moved to a private cell despite assertions by Garrison that the lives of some witnesses are in jeopardy.

Miguel Torres, in jail on a burglary count, reportedly was under questioning in the case. He lived near accused presidential assassin Lee Oswald on Magazine st. in 1963.

Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd said Torres was kept in the same public tier as usual at his own request. He quoted Torres as saying he doesn't feel his life is in danger.

HEYD SAID HE will ask Garrison for specific details of threats against witnesses. The sheriff said Torres has declined to speak to newsmen.

Garrison said earlier that publicity in the case has endangered the lives of some of the principals. He did not name anyone.

Garrison remained mum about further developments in his investigation, which he has promised will lead to arrests and convictions. He re-

portedly planned a news conference later in the day. Dozens of out-of-town newsmen were standing by.

A MIAMI Cuban exile who helped guard Kennedy and has been working with Garrison on the probe was reported planning to come to New Orleans today.

However, the exile, Bernardo Torres, 33, was contacted in Miami by the States-Item and said he "doesn't know yet" if or when he will come here.

Asked if he thought Garrison has a valid investigation, he replied, "I think so, but I am not allowed to give any information until Jim Garrison give me an OK."

RICHARD GERSTEIN, Florida state attorney for the Miami area (Dade County), confirmed he had conferred with Garrison at length last month on the investigation.

"I lent them an investigator to help the men they had here," he said. "I expedited their activities with several law enforcement agencies. Garrison is convinced he will be able to show that the Warren report is in error."

Gerstein said he would not comment on his personal opinion of the investigation, but said he had a high regard for Garrison.

Mayor Victor H. Schiro, asked if he felt the probe would hurt the city's image, said:

"I have never interfered with any investigation in the DA's office.

"I am sure Mr. Garrison must know what he is doing and we are willing to help in any way we can."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans States-Item

Date: 2-20-67
Edition: Final
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY 1/22/63
Character:
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.
☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

"If an investigation is needed to bring out important historical facts, I think it should be done whether it is in New Orleans, Dallas or Kalamazoo."

In Dallas, Assistant District Attorney Bill Alexander said today his office places little faith in Garrison's allegations. Alexander, along with DA Henry Wade, helped prosecute at the 1964 murder trial of Jack Ruby, the man who killed Oswald. Ruby died Jan. 8 in a Dallas jail.

Phil Burleson of Dallas, one of Ruby's lawyers, said he doubts that Ruby and Oswald ever met in New Orleans.

MARVIN BELLI of San Francisco, who also defended Ruby at his murder trial, said Ruby and Oswald were in New Orleans at the same time but it was just a coincidence.

Wade was unavailable for comment.

In another development here today, it was learned that Garrison's personnel have changed the locks on the doors to the DA's office for security reasons connected with the probe.

Bernardo Torres, interviewed yesterday in Miami, said, "another chapter will be added to the Warren report when (Garrison's) investigation is complete."

THE DA RELUCTANTLY admitted that the investigation was under way following disclosures Friday in a copyrighted story in the States-Item.

Torres said he was one of 10 Cubans who helped protect Kennedy in Miami, which has

a large Cuban colony.

He said the Secret Service had asked trusted Cubans to spot suspicious Cubans.

TORRES SAID Garrison engaged him to look into the background of some Cubans reported to have been with Oswald, named as the assassin, shortly before Kennedy was shot Nov. 22, 1963, in Dallas.

Torres predicted that "the Warren Report and the FBI report (on the assassination) will crumble when the investigation is released."

The private detective said he has made several trips between Miami and New Orleans in connection with the Garrison probe.

HE WAS LISTED in the DA's records as receiving money for a "special investigation."

Torres said he had seen photographs of Oswald with some Cubans, although he was not acquainted with them. The photographs in question were reportedly taken in New Orleans shortly before the assassination.

Torres refused to discuss a report that Oswald had visited Miami to talk with Cubans. Nor would he talk about reports that some exiles—angry at Kennedy's failure to take action which might have saved the unsuccessful 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion—were talking about killing the President.

TORRES WAS a member of the invasion brigade. He now is military coordinator of its veterans' organization, called Brigade 2506.

Garrison lashed out at newspaper stories on the probe.

"We have not mentioned anyone's name," he said. "I think that one of the most outrageous things, one of the most irresponsible things perpetrated by the news in their sensational grab-

our investigation, turning it into headlines, was to show pictures of individuals and infer that they were subjects either on the verge of arrest or to be arrested down the line." (No such pictures were published in the States-Item.)

ASKED TO SUM up his investigation thus far, Garrison replied:

"Well, I can't sum it up in terms of individuals or what might turn out to be evidence. I can say that we have been investigating the role of the city of New Orleans in the assassination of President Kennedy, and we have made some progress—I think substantial progress. At least, we were making progress until the newspapers revealed a number of details."

The DA also replied to a statement by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., that he should forward his findings to the U.S. attorney general who could then convey them on to President Lyndon B. Johnson.

Said Garrison, "I am running this investigation, not the President, not the attorney general."

"WE ARE investigating a conspiracy which appeared to have occurred in New Orleans and they don't have a thing in the world to do with it. Now, if they want to help me, I'll welcome their help. But I'm not reporting to anybody."

He said involvement with federal officials would slow his probe.

Meanwhile, several Latins in New Orleans had something to say about the investigation.

Alberto Enxer, a Cuban refugee and director of international relations for the city, said of Garrison's probe into the assassination:

"If he's gone to all the trouble of an investigation he must have some pretty hot lead."

Manuel Gil, New Orleans delegate to the Miami-based

Recuperacion Revolucionaria, asserted that "the hand of Castro was directly behind the suspected plot."

Gil said there is a possibility of a conspiracy having been hatched in New Orleans and he expressed the belief that Oswald had other people working with him at the time of the assassination.

In Baton Rouge, Gov. John McKeithen said today he has kept in confidence since Christmas the knowledge that the New Orleans district attorney was probing a presidential assassination plot.

M'KEITHEN SAID Garrison, a personal and political

friend, told him then he would be able to prove there was a plot leading to the assassination of President Kennedy.

"What he told me was of a confidential nature, and I left it that way," McKeithen said in an interview.

The governor said Garrison had said nothing to him about any extra funds from the state to conduct the investigation.

McKeithen was asked whether the state was cooperating with Garrison's office in the probe. He indicated if any cooperation should be needed it would be provided, and he referred further questions along this line to State Police Capt. Thomas Burbank.

THE STATE police superintendent gave a carefully worded statement on this matter.

"We have received no request from Mr. Garrison or his office, to my knowledge," Burbank said.

"If Mr. Garrison would request assistance we would be most happy to cooperate with him as we have done in the past."

Burbank was questioned further whether he knew of the probe, and he replied:

"I'll have to stick to my statement."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

'PLOT' PROBER TO CONFER WITH GARRISON IN N.O.

Disclosures Forecast by Private Cop

By DAVID SNYDER

A Miami Cuban exile who helped guard President John F. Kennedy and has been working with Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison in a new investigation of the assassination was scheduled to confer

with the DA in New Orleans today.

Bernardo Torres, the 32-year-old exile, predicted in Miami, where he helped guard Kennedy, that "another chapter will be added to the Warren report when the investigation is released."

Meanwhile, Garrison kept mum on details of his investigation but insisted there will be arrests and convictions in connection with a New Orleans-based plot to assassinate the late President.

THE DA RELUCTANTLY admitted that the investigation was under way following disclosures Friday in a copyrighted story in the States-Item.

Torres said he would leave for New Orleans today accompanied by Ralph Bequer, his partner in a private detective business.

He said yesterday he believes the Warren Commission report, which pinpointed Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone assassin, will be proved incomplete.

HE SAID HE has been helping Garrison in a probe looking toward reopening the Kennedy assassination case.

Torres said he was one of 10 Cubans who helped protect Kennedy in Miami, which has a large Cuban colony.

He said the Secret Service had asked trusted Cubans to spot suspicious Cubans.

TORRES SAID Garrison engaged him to look into the background of some Cubans reported to have been with Oswald, named as the assassin, shortly before Kennedy was shot Nov. 22, 1963, in

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

— Page 1

— New Orleans
States-Item

Date: 2-20-67

Edition: Red Comet

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 11/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

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☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE Dallas

FEB 21 1967

451

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"We have not mentioned anyone's name," he said. "I think that one of the most outrageous things, one of the most irresponsible things perpetrated by the newspapers in their sensational grab of our investigation, turning it into headlines, was to show pictures of individuals and infer that they were subjects either on the verge of arrest or to be arrested down the line." (No such pictures were published in the State-Item.)

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Gil said there is a possibility of a conspiracy having been hatched in New Orleans and he expressed the belief that Oswald had other people working with him at the time of the assassination.

COMMENT ALSO was heard from another part of the country.

In San Diego, Calif., attorney Melvin Belli said yesterday that it was just a coincidence that Jack Ruby and Oswald were in New Orleans at the same time.

Belli, who defended Jack Ruby, the slayer of Oswald, said the two were in New Orleans at the same time but this was coincidental. He said he ~~does~~ not believe there was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Felt

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
February 24, 1967

The Acting Attorney General

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Lenihan

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

REC-51

NEW ORLEANS

On February 20, 1967, U. S. Attorney Louis C. Lacour, Eastern District of Louisiana, contacted our New Orleans Office and requested to be advised whether David Franklin Lewis, Jr., or Jack E. Martin had a criminal record. Mr. Lacour requested he be furnished identification records of Lewis and Martin if the FBI possesses such identification records. A check of the files of our Identification Division disclosed no record identifiable with David Franklin Lewis, Jr. Under Martin's true name, Edward Stewart Suggs, this Bureau does have an arrest record, [redacted] Sheriff Bryan Clemons, East Baton Rouge Parish, Sheriff's Office, Louisiana, informed this Bureau in October, 1953, that Jack Martin had an arrest record in Texas under the name of Edward Stewart Suggs. [redacted] During January, 1957, a detective of the Homicide Division, New Orleans, Louisiana, Police Department, informed a Special Agent of this Bureau that Mrs. Paula Mae Martin had advised that Martin was then a patient in the Psychopathic Ward, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, Louisiana; that Martin's true name is Edward Stewart Suggs.

Two copies of Martin's arrest record as maintained by the Identification Division of this Bureau are enclosed.

REC-51 62-109060-4518

For your information and to avoid duplication, we have instructed our New Orleans Office to inform Mr. Lacour that we are furnishing all information in this matter directly to you.

13 MAR 1 1967

1-13-BAC, New Orleans (Enclosure)

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

REL:kmg

(16)

9 MAR 1 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

46
FEB 24 1967
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Wick
Mr. Felt
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. J. R. Malley
Mr. Branigan
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Lenihan
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Dalbey
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Jones
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

UNRECORDED COPY

The Acting Attorney General

Enclosures (2)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

NOTE: In order to avoid duplication, the Identification Division record of Martin is being furnished to the Acting Attorney General. This record of Martin indicates he used the name of Suggs in other areas of the country. He has had a number of arrests for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Arrest record in 1953 indicated Martin (Suggs) was no longer wanted in connection [REDACTED] Martin is the individual who has a mental illness history and reportedly is the individual who furnished information to New Orleans District Attorney Garrison which touched off Garrison's investigation of the assassination.

Jack S. Martin

True name

Edward [REDACTED]

~~SUGGS~~

FB# [REDACTED]

B 7-1-15

Phoenix, Arizona

Edward

Edward

Ed Stenning

DECODED COPY

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

2:48PM CST 2-23-67 URGENT TCS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS 232015

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

REFERENCE

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE 9:52PM FEBRUARY 22 LAST.

REFERENCED TELETYPE ADVISED THAT DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA, ORLEANS PARISH CORONER HAD STATED ON NEWS MEDIA THAT AN UNDATED NOTE WAS FOUND IN THE DINING ROOM AT FERRIES RESIDENCE AND DR. CHETTA READ THE FIRST TWO LINES OF THIS STATEMENT AS FOLLOWS: "TO LEAVE THIS LIFE, IS FOR ME, A SWEET PROSPECT. I FIND NOTHING IN IT THAT IS DESIRABLE AND ON THE OTHER HAND EVERYTHING THAT IS LOATHESOME."

DR. CHETTA VOLUNTARILY AND CONFIDENTIALLY ADVISED SA DONALD L. HUGHES OF THIS OFFICE THIS DATE THAT HE DOES NOT CONSIDER THE NOTE REFERRED TO ABOVE AS A SUICIDE NOTE. HE DESCRIBED IT AS PHILOSOPHICAL IN NATURE AND THE PAPER WAS A RAMBLING ACCOUNT OF FERRIES APPARENT GRIEVANCES AGAINST

77 MAR 19 1967

62-109060-4519

10 FEB 1967

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Tolson	_____
DeLoach	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Felt	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM NEW ORLEANS 232015

VARIOUS PUBLIC OFFICIALS, AND POINTS OUT ALL OF THE INJUSTICES WHICH HE FEELS HAS BEEN DONE TO HIM. THERE WAS NOTHING IN THE NOTE CONCERNING SUICIDE.

IT ALSO CONTAINED ACCOUNTS OF HIS RECENT VISITS TO THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYS OFFICE.

RECEIVED: 4:51 PM MLT

CC - ROSEN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

2:13 PM CST 2-23-67 URGENT TCS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS 231915

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS

TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963. MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION
CONCERNING

AT APPROXIMATELY 11:45 AM, FEBRUARY 23 INSTANT, DR
NICHOLAS CHETTA, CORONER, ORLEANS PARISH, RELEASED TO THE
PRESS THE FOLLOWING PATHOLOGISTS REPORT INVOLVING DAVID
FERRIE:

Results of Autopsy

AUTOPSY BY DR. RONALD A. WELSH ON FEBRUARY 22, 1967

AT 3 PM INDICATES FOLLOWING DIAGNOSTS:

1. RUPTURE OF BERRY ANEURYSM OF CIRCLE OF WILLIS
WITH MASSIVE LT. SUBDURAL HEMATOMA, SUBARACHNOID HEMORRAGE,
AND SECONDARY PONTINE HEMORRAGES.
2. HYPERTENSIVE CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE
3. PULMONARY EDEMA AND CONGESTION

77 MAR 9 1967

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☒ RADIO ☐ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM NEW ORLEANS 231915

DR. CHETTA ADVISED FURTHER PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS WILL BE
MADE PUBLIC AS COMPLETED

DR. CHETTA CONFIDENTIALLY, AND VOLUNTARILY ADVISED AN
AGENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS FBI THAT HE INTENDS TO TREAT THE
FERRIE CASE ON MEDICAL BASIS ONLY, AND THAT HE WILL NOT
COMPLY WITH THE INDICATED DESIRE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY
GARRISON THAT THE CORONERS OFFICE ATTEMPT TO FIND SUICIDE
ANGLE IN DEATH OF FERRIE, HE SAID GARRISON WANTS A SUICIDE
REPORT BUT IS GOING TO GET THE FACTS ONLY.

RECEIVED: 3:25 PM FBC

CC - ROSEN

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/23/67

The attached two teletypes relate to the death of David W. Ferrie, whose name has figured prominently in the current publicity being afforded claims of New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison that he has evidence showing that persons besides Lee Harvey Oswald were involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The New Orleans coroner has stated publicly that Ferrie appeared to have died from natural causes. However, Garrison has termed Ferrie's death a suicide.

The two attached teletypes report that the coroner's findings to date have definitely indicated that Ferrie died from natural causes. The coroner confidentially advised that the District Attorney has been wanting a suicide report from the coroner's office, but that all he will get will be the facts. The coroner also confidentially advised that with respect to a note found in Ferrie's residence, he does not consider the note to be a suicide note.

Upon receipt of complete pathology report and full text of the note mentioned above, the information will be furnished by letter to the White House and the Acting Attorney General.

TJS:chs 41

TELETYPE

cc 1. Remains of...

PAGE ITWO

INTERVIEW OF DAVID W. FERRIE REFLECTED IN REPORT OF SA
WARREN C. DEBRUEYS, DALLAS, DECEMBER TWO, SIXTYTHREE,
ENTITLED "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, AKA, IS DASH R".

BUREAU ADVISE REQUESTED AS TO MAKING THIS INFORMATION
AVAILABLE.

END

GJGJ AND PLEASE H OLD

FBI WASH DC

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

The Acting Attorney General

February 28, 1967

REC 46 62-109060-452
Director, FBI

EX 113

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Linton

On February 23, 1967, U. S. Attorney Louis C. Lacour, Eastern District of Louisiana, contacted our New Orleans Office. He requested background information consisting of interview with David W. Ferrie, at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy, and copies of letters written by Ferrie in connection with investigation entitled "Carlos Marcello, also known as, Fraud Against the Government, Conspiracy" be made available to him at New Orleans, Louisiana. Lacour desires this information to answer inquiries of Assistant Attorney General Sanders.

For your information and to avoid duplication, we have instructed our New Orleans Office to inform Mr. Lacour, that we are furnishing all information in this matter directly to you.

Enclosed are two copies of the reporting of interviews of David William Ferrie on November 25 and 27, 1963. (105-82551-454-149)

The pertinent letters requested, written by Ferrie, were previously made available to Mr. Lacour and to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice under the Marcello caption on March 24, 1964.

Enclosures - 4

62-109060

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

1 - 62-109090 (Warren Commission)

LML:gov (13)

NOTE: SAC, New Orleans was telephonically advised by Inspector Halley, on 2-23-67, which was confirmed by teletype same date, in accordance with paragraph two above. Ferrie was involved in the investigation of Carlos Marcello. The letters Ferrie wrote were obtained by NO police officer, illegally, and this was clearly set out in memorandum under the Marcello caption which we sent to the Criminal Division 3-24-64 (46-42600-127).

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holmes _____

79 MAR 2 - 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

At 10:30 AM, 2/24/67, Dr. [REDACTED] New Orleans, La., telephone [REDACTED] who identified himself as a psychologist, telephonically contacted this office and advised that in about 1954 DAVID FERRIE went to his office and had a young boy with him. FERRIE claimed he was a psychologist and a captain in the Civil Air Patrol. Because FERRIE turned out to be a psychopathic liar, Dr. [REDACTED] kept a special file on him and checked out some of the information he gave him. Check with Civil Air Patrol by Dr. [REDACTED] ascertained that FERRIE had received a Ph.D. in psychology from Western Reserve University, but contact with that university revealed that university had never heard of FERRIE. Dr. [REDACTED] stated he considers FERRIE to have been a "nut" and a "psychopathic liar" and that he thinks this should be considered in evaluating the information that is coming from District Attorney GARRISON's office.

Dr. [REDACTED] stated he was furnishing the above for information in view of the publicity re FERRIE and that if the FBI desires to talk further with him about FERRIE he will be glad to do so.

L. L. Wick

3 - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab

(5)

Approved: _____

62 MAR 9 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

REC-71

62-109060-4522

B FEB 27 1967

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 24 1967

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

949AM URGENT 2-24-67 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 1P

Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS TEXAS,

NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS-INFORMATION

CONCERNING: OO DALLAS

ROBERT L. OSWALD, FOUR SEVEN TWO ZERO, ALAMO, WICHITA FALLS,

TEXAS, BROTHER OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD, CONTACTED WICHITA FALLS

TWENTYTHREE LAST AND ADVISED SOMETIME DURING PAST THREE YEARS HE HAS

HEARD FROM SOME UNKNOWN SOURCE THAT DAVID FERRIE HAD AT ONE TIME

BEEN ACTIVE IN CIVIL AIR PATROL IN NEW ORLEANS AND SOME OTHER

UNKNOWN CITY. HE ADVISED HE HAD NEVER MET AND DID NOT KNOW FERRIE

BUT DUE TO RECENT PUBLICITY AT NEW ORLEANS INVOLVING FERRIE HE THOUGHT

IT POSSIBLE THAT FERRIE COULD HAVE BEEN ACTIVE IN CIVIL AIR PATROL

AT SAME TIME LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS ACTIVE IN IT. HE STATED HE HAD NO

INFORMATION TO THIS EFFECT BUT MERELY CONSIDERED IT A POSSIBILITY

AND WANTED TO MAKE SUCH POSSIBILITY KNOWN TO FBI.

ABOVE FURNISHED FOR INFO OF BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS.

END

MXS

FBI WASH DC

6 2 MAR 9 1967

REC-39

MAR 1 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/24/67

The information furnished by Robert L. Oswald, brother of Lee Harvey Oswald, has been thoroughly investigated by this Bureau and no evidence developed David Ferrie was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald through Civil Air Patrol. Jack Martin, reported mental case who is source for District Attorney GARRISON's investigation in New Orleans, made the allegation immediately after the assassination that Oswald acquainted with Ferrie through Civil Air Patrol.

ACTION: For information.

REL:gci

VAC [signature]

FBI

Date: 2/23/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, HOUSTON (62-2115)
 RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS -
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith is an article appearing in the
 2/23/67 issue of the Houston Post, Houston, Texas, which is
 self explanatory. K

For information purposes.

3 - Bureau (encl 1)
 1 - Houston

WTW:mec
 (4)

REC 45

REC 45

14 FEB 24 1967

62 MAR 6 1967

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

JFK Death Probe Spreads to Houston

An investigator for New Orleans District Atty Jim Garrison has been investigating three men who spent the night in a Houston motel on the eve of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. The Houston Post learned Wednesday.

Lum E. Twilligear Jr., manager of the Helena Motel at 2401 South Wayside Drive, confirmed that he had co-operated with Garrison's investigator last December when he wanted to check the motel's registration records for the night of Nov 21, 1963.

"I CO-OPERATED with the district attorneys' offices here and in New Orleans, but under the circumstances I will have to say 'No comment,'" Twilligear said.

A source who wished to remain unidentified told a Houston Post reporter that Garrison's office wasn't able to get permission from the motel until local authorities asked the motel to co-operate.

At the time Garrison's investigator told local authorities that his office was investigating "a massive dope ring involving Houston, Dallas and New Orleans."

HOWEVER, Twilligear admitted that he believed the investigation involved Garrison's current investigation into an alleged conspiracy to

assassinate President Kennedy.

The three men contacted someone in Dallas that night from the motel, the source said. "They may have contacted Oswald or Ruby, but that is speculation as far as know."

David W. Ferrie, a central figure in Garrison's current investigation, was found dead in New Orleans Wednesday.

FERRIE SAID Saturday he and two friends drove to Texas the day of the assassination.

"We went to Houston, Galveston and then back to Alexandria, La." Ferrie was quoted as saying.

Whether or not Ferrie and his two friends were the three men who stayed at the Helena Motel on the eve of the assassination was unknown Wednesday night. Twilligear won't comment on what the New Orleans investigator found in the motel's records. Harris County District Atty

Carol Vance said he had no recollection of a New Orleans investigator's contacting his office in December.

"We must have been told it was a dope ring investigation, and it was probably handled in a routine way by our staff," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"THE HOUSTON POST"
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Date: 2-23-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor: CVETA CULP HOBBY

Title:

Character:

or

Classification: 62-2115

Submitting Office: HOUSTON

☐ Being Investigated

62-109000-115-24

F B I

Date: 2/23/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, Cleveland (62-1848)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 2/23/67, Mr. W. K. DECKARD, Special Agent in Charge, U.S. Secret Service, Cleveland, Ohio, advised that his office had received an anonymous telephone call this date from a woman who furnished the following information:

In 1946, 1947 and 1948, DAVID FERRIE had a complete psychoanalysis by a Dr. FINLAYSON of Cleveland, who is now deceased. Dr. FINLAYSON's widow resides at 1331 Yellowstone Rd., Cleveland Heights, Ohio (telephone 382-8098). All of the doctor's records are available at this address.

The caller also said that FERRIE had a nervous breakdown in Fla. a number of years ago. [The caller admitted that she had worked as a receptionist for this doctor and had actually signed the doctor's will as a witness.]

Mr. DECKARD advised he had called his headquarters who had instructed that this matter be immediately referred to this office.

The above is submitted for the Bureau's information. Should the Bureau desire, Cleveland could attempt to obtain these records from the doctor's widow.

(3) - Bureau
(2) - Cleveland
CWB/hs
(5)

REC-82

LEAD:

FEB 24 1967

Approved: CWB

Sent _____ M.

Special Agent in Charge

FBI

Date: 2/21/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

PCI [REDACTED] has been subject of limited contact, reliability undetermined, advised he observed DAVID LEWIS on television in New Orleans commenting on the KENNEDY assassination investigation. [REDACTED] advised at the time of the KENNEDY assassination [REDACTED] LEWIS [REDACTED] 1407 Conti Street, Apartment C, and was a close confidant of LEWIS at that time. He advised at no time during period of KENNEDY assassination did LEWIS ever indicate he had any knowledge of the KENNEDY assassination. At no time did LEWIS ever indicate that he was acquainted with any Cuban refugees.

3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
2 - New Orleans
RLK:epk
(7)

EX 101

REC 45

62-109060-4526

17 FEB 23 1967

IC C. Wick

Memo to Mr. Wick
to Mr. Wick 786-1000, 2/22/67

62 MAR 6 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan *WAB*

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS
NOVEMBER 22, 1963

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Wick

DATE: 2/27/67

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Inspector Jenson

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - J. R. Malley

1 - Mr. Raupach

1 - Mr. Branigan

1 - Mr. Lenihan

1 - Mr. Goble

WAB

Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Jenson	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Malley	
Mr. Raupach	
Mr. Branigan	
Mr. Lenihan	
Mr. Goble	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

WAB

BACKGROUND:

David Lewis, a bus station express handler, has been frequently mentioned in the publicity concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison. It has been reported that Lewis possesses the names of five individuals who plotted the assassination of President Kennedy. Information has also been developed that Lewis had been acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald.

5-4-67

ACTION:

None. For information.

12 FEB 28 1967

62-109060-
62 MAR 6 1967 (11)

WAB

FBI

Date: 2/21/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS,
11/22/63.
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed are newspaper clippings appearing in the
"New Orleans States-Item" on 2/21/67, concerning the
investigation being conducted by the Orleans Parish District
Attorney's office into the assassination of President
KENNEDY.

ENCLOSURE
③ Bureau (Enc.-2) (RM)
2- Dallas (Enc.-2) (RM)
2- Miami (Enc.-2) (RM)
2- New Orleans

ECW:sms

(9)

F.C. WICK

REC-79

EX-114

12 FEB 24 1967

FEB 21 1967

32 MAR 8 1967

Approved: R.E.R.
Special Agent in Charge

Sent 1 M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

(Mount Clipping - Space Below)

DA Attempts Tighter 'Plot' Case Secrecy

District Attorney Jim Garrison says that, while he is quite confident he will prove the existence of a plot to murder President Kennedy, that arrests in his probe are "months away."

Garrison, at an hour-long press conference yesterday afternoon, said that he is clamping strict secrecy on his investigation and will set up a special fund so he won't have to file public expense vouchers which give a clue to the activities of his investigators.

The district attorney contends there was a conspiracy born in New Orleans which resulted in the assassination of Mr. Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963.

THE OFFICIAL report by the Warren Commission said Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald — a former New Orleans resident — and that it found no credible evidence anyone else was involved.

The press conference was by special invitation to all interested newsmen except representatives of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune.

Representatives of dozens of newspapers, television companies and wire services were called into a small room in Garrison's office a few at a time and told there would be a press conference at the Fontainebleau Motor Hotel.

They were asked not to reveal this information to other newsmen.

ALL PRESS representatives who had been waiting for Garrison since 10 a. m. were asked to sign their names and news affiliations on a sheet of paper about 1:30 p. m.

All of these persons were called into the room except representatives present from the States-Item and The Times-Picayune.

Private Detective William Gurvich, who has been hired by Garrison as a special aid in this investigation, told Mrs. Rosemary James of the States-Item she would be barred.

Other representatives barred from the conference were Bert Hyde of the States-Item, Bob Ussery and Joe Darby of The Times-Picayune and photographers Mike Bates and Robert Steiner.

Garrison said he was displeased with the States-Item for disclosing that he was conducting an investigation.

IN THE hour-long conference he revealed no new information of any significance concerning the investigation. One reporter remarked after

the conference that Garrison gave an "hour-long no comment."

Garrison said that the disclosure of his investigation put the life of one witness in danger and then said this

witness was not very important to the case.

Garrison complained that he was short-staffed. When asked by one reporter present at the conference why he doesn't turn his information over to a federal agency to pursue, Garrison's reply was, "What? And wait three years?"

Asked if he thought any foreign country or any official was involved in the alleged conspiracy, Garrison said no.

He turned away most questions with "no comment."

GARRISON'S investigation has stirred both interest and skepticism.

In Washington yesterday, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., urged that the Warren Commission reopen its investigation.

Detroit attorney for the late Jack Ruby, Sol A. Dann, telegraphed Garrison urging him to arrange for a federal or state grand jury probe. Dann sent a similar letter to state attorney general Jack P. F. Gremillion requesting that an inquiry be made into "Jim Garrison's information or evidence."

Garrison said he has no intention of turning

over his information to either federal or state officials.

IN BATON Rouge, Gov. John J. McKeithen said he will provide state cooperation if Garrison needs it.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald of Fort Worth, Tex., mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, offered any help she could give to Garrison in his investigation.

Dean A. Andrews Jr., assistant Jefferson Parish district attorney, said he was contacted by a man named Clay Bertrand shortly after the assassination and asked to defend Oswald. The Warren Commission was unable to locate the man identified as Bertrand.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans
States-Item

Date: 2-21-67
Edition: Red Const
Author:
Editor:
Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 1/22/63

Character:
or
Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

XEROX
FEB 28 1967

ENCLOSURE

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA HAS FACTS JFK PROBE MISSED, SEN. LONG SAYS

Louisiana Sen. Russell B. Long said today in Washington that he is convinced Orleans Parish District Attorney Jim Garrison has "some information the Warren Commission didn't have" about a possible conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy.

Long, the assistant Democratic leader in the Senate told an informal news conference he discussed the possibility of a conspiracy with Garrison at length on a plane trip last October.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans
States-Item

Date: 2-21-67

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 1/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

FEB 28 1967

ENCLOSURE

THE SENATOR HAD PREVIOUSLY expressed the opinion that the report of the federal commission headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren into the late President's death "was not conclusive in some respects."

Garrison has been carrying on an independent investigation of the assassination

and has said he expects arrests, within months, of possible conspirators.

"I am convinced he has some information the Warren Commission didn't have," Long said. "He asked me not to tell the FBI what he was doing, and I didn't."

Long said that Garrison had under arrest one suspected conspirator at the time the Warren Commission made its report, but released him because the commission found that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination.

GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION, LONG said, is centering around Oswald's former associates in New Orleans.

The senator said Garrison was keeping him informed of developments "only in a general way."

In New Orleans, Garrison threw a cloak of secrecy today around his investigation.

Garrison told a press conference that it may be months before his promised arrests and convictions in connection with the alleged plot.

He blamed the duration of the probe on what he considers premature publicity. The DA had made an agreement to break the story in a national magazine, but the States-Item dug out the news on its own and revealed it

last Friday.

At an hour-long press conference yesterday afternoon (closed to representatives of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune), Garrison said he is clamping strict secrecy on his investigation. He said he will set up a special fund so he won't have to file public expense vouchers which give a clue to the activities of his investigators.

THE OFFICIAL report by the Warren Commission said Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald — a former New Orleans resident — and that it found no credible evidence anyone else was involved.

The press conference was by special invitation to all interested newsmen except representatives of the States-Item and The Times-Picayune.

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IN THE hour-long conference he revealed no new information of any significance concerning the investigation. One reporter remarked after the conference that Garrison gave an "hour-long no comment."

Garrison said that the disclosure of his investigation had put the life of one witness

in danger and then said this witness was not very important to the case.

Garrison complained that he was short-staffed. When asked by one reporter present at the conference why he doesn't turn his information over to a federal agency to pursue, Garrison's reply was, "What? And wait three years?"

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In Washington yesterday, Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., urged that the Warren Commission reopen its investigation.

Detroit attorney for the late Jack Ruby, Sol A. Dann, telegraphed Garrison urging him to arrange for a federal or state grand jury probe. Dann sent a similar letter to state attorney general Jack P. F. Gremillion requesting that an inquiry be made into "Jim Garrison's information or evidence."

Garrison said he has no intention now of turning over his information to either federal or state officials.

IN BATON Rouge, Gov. John J. McKeithen said he will provide state cooperation if Garrison needs it.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald of Fort Worth, Tex., mother of Lee Harvey Oswald, offered any help she could give to Garrison in his investigation.

Dean A. Andrews Jr., assistant Jefferson Parish district attorney, said he was contacted by a man named Clay Bertrand shortly after the assassination and asked to defend Oswald. The Warren Commission was unable to locate the man identified as Bertrand.

F B I

Date: 2/21/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM : SAC New Orleans (89-69)(P)
 SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
 CONCERNING
 (OO: Dallas)

The New Orleans States-Item of 2/21/67 set forth information that DEAN A. ANDREWS, JR., Assistant Jefferson Parish District Attorney, said he was contacted by a man named CLAY BERTRAND shortly after the assassination and asked him to defend OSWALD. The Warren Commission was unable to locate the man identified as BERTRAND.

BILL ELDER, newsman, WWL-TV, Channel 4, New Orleans, stopped an Agent of this Office on the street, and advised that CLAY BOUND BERTRAND, who had supposedly called an attorney to defend OSWALD, was currently being sought by the District Attorney's office. ELDER said he had information that CLAY BERTRAND was located in Lafayette, La., working as a real estate agent. ELDER stated BERTRAND supposedly has a "violent temper and is radical." BERTRAND, according to ELDER, is about 30 years old and supposedly punched the sheriff of St. Tammany Parish. ELDER said BERTRAND was supposedly in New Orleans during the "critical period."

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau.

3 - Bureau
 1 - Dallas (Info)
 2 - New Orleans

ECW:epk

13701

FEB 28 1967

C. C. Wick

REC 70

62-109060-4529

EX 101

37 FEB 23 1967

Approved

51 MAR 8 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 2/23/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
 FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (89-75) (RUC)
 RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 2/20/67, Mr. NORMAN ORRMINNS, Inspector, INS, Los Angeles, appeared at the Los Angeles Office and stated that he was furnishing the following information for whatever we feel it is worth.

ORRMINNS said a fellow INS Inspector, J. B. AMERSON, was assigned and working in the Dallas, Texas, area when President KENNEDY was assassinated and that AMERSON is well acquainted with the Dallas area. He indicated it was significant to note that when LEE HARVEY OSWALD was picked up, he was headed in the direction of the Red Bird Airport in Dallas and had almost reached that airport. ORRMINNS said that AMERSON had a subject he was working on in Dallas prior to the assassination, and the name of this subject not recalled by ORRMINNS but can be determined from AMERSON, who is now working out of the Los Angeles INS Office. He advised that JACK RUBY was well acquainted with AMERSON's subject, who is or was an airplane pilot and was mixed up in smuggling.

The above is made available for information of the Bureau and the Dallas Office, and no contact will be made with AMERSON re the above unless instructed by the Bureau or Dallas.

EX-102

FEB 23 1967

- (3) - Bureau
 1 - Dallas (89-34) (Info.) (AM)
 1 - Los Angeles
 ERS:elc
 (5)

REC'D BY INSURANCE

FEB 23 1967

FEB 25 1967

61 MAR 8 1967
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FBI

Date: 2/25/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
ATTN: GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION,
CRIMINAL SECTION

FROM: SAC, PHOENIX (62-1484) (P)

[REDACTED]
JOHN CLINTON
MISCELLANEOUS -
INFORMATION CONCERNINGAssassination of
President John F.
Kennedy

ReBuairtel, 2/21/67.

There are enclosed to the Bureau six copies of a Letterhead Memorandum captioned JOHN CLINTON. This LHM sets forth the results of an interview with [REDACTED] of the firm known as CONSULTANTS & DESIGNERS, INC., 719 North Old Scottsdale Road, Suite 206, Scottsdale, Arizona.

In the interview, [REDACTED] advised that he does not know the identity of any of the individuals mentioned in the note beginning "It now appears I have to explain" etc... and ending "...don't disregard this, John." [REDACTED] advised that the file on CLINTON was sent to the main office located at 6461 Sunset Boulevard, Hollywood, California.

THE LOS ANGELES DIVISION

REC-94 62-109060-4531
EX-113

FEB 27 1967

AT HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA.

Will contact [REDACTED] at CONSULTANTS &

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 6)
2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 3)
1 - San Francisco (Enc. 1) (Info)
1 - Phoenix

CLC/ltt
(7)

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

cc LHM
Jep + USSS
7/27/67
6-11-67cc LHM
Am 5726129060-442
26 b7c XMK.
1/27/67

PX 62-1484
CLC/lkt

DESIGNERS, INC., 6461 Sunset Boulevard, and interview [REDACTED] relative to the file on CLINTON in pursuance with Bureau instructions in reBuairtel. A xerox copy of reBuairtel and Phoenix airtel dated 2/14/67 are enclosed for the information of the Los Angeles Office to facilitate this interview.

[REDACTED] should also be interviewed for particulars relative to the receipt of the note beginning "CYANIDE GAS ..." and, if the original is still in existence, consider the note as the basis of a possible extortion matter.

Los Angeles and San Francisco are each being furnished a copy of instant LHM for their information and assistance.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Phoenix, Arizona
February 25, 1967

JOHN CLINTON
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[REDACTED] of the firm known nationally as CONSULTANTS & DESIGNERS, INC., 719 North Old Scottsdale Road, Suite 206, Scottsdale, Arizona, advised on February 24, 1967, that his firm in a quasi nature is an employment agency in specialized fields where the specialized employment is needed on a short-term basis. In this connection, on or about February 3, 1967, he hired one JOHN CLINTON as a draftsman and assigned him to the Aerospace Center of Motorola Incorporated, located at 8201 East McDowell Road, P.O. Box 1385, Phoenix, Arizona. *B approx 1932, Menard Ave, Calif*

[REDACTED] advised that CLINTON worked thirteen hours for Motorola Incorporated on February 6th and 7th, 1967, and then suddenly quit in an emotional state that left people around him thinking that he had gone berserk. He has not been seen since. In this connection, according to [REDACTED] he had been instructed by his home office to discharge CLINTON, because of a statement which CLINTON had made to [REDACTED] on the first day of employment incidental to his request for an advance in wages.

[REDACTED] attributed the statement to CLINTON: "I am writing a novel, and occasionally I like to be thrown in jail because there I can gain firsthand experience concerning the unfair treatment which people receive in jail."

[REDACTED] stated that on CLINTON's first day of employment he gave him a company envelope containing two yellow payroll slips for the signature of MOTOROLA and for mailing to the home office located at 6461 Sunset

COPIES DESTROYED

21 JAN 11 1973

62-109010-4531
[ENCLOSURE]

JOHN CLINTON

Boulevard, Hollywood, California. CLINTON used this envelope for enclosing a perplexing note handwritten as follows:

"CYANIDE GAS IS A TERRIBLE WAY TO DIE. PERHAPS YOU WILL ALL BE GIVEN A CHOICE."

This note, which [REDACTED] stated is in the handwriting of JOHN CLINTON, is attached in photocopy form to this memorandum.

Also attached in photocopy form is a note and envelope bearing the name and return address JOHN CLINTON, P. O. Box 1385, Mountain View, California, which note is couched in the following text:

"IT NOW APPEARS I HAVE TO EXPLAIN SOMETHING. FROM ATLANTA TO N.Y. THE ACCOUNTANT SITTING IN FRONT OF MY BROTHER OVERHEARD 2 THINGS: (1) RUMOR ABOUT BOBBY KENNEDY AND (2) RUMOR THAT SOMEONE HIGH IN THE FBI WAS INVOLVED IN THE ASSINATION. I GIVE YOU MY WORD BOTH ARE FALSE. IF GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS STILL RUNNING OUR GOVERNMENT WE WOULDN'T HAVE 1% OF THE PROBLEMS WE NOW HAVE. WHO IS INVOLVED ARE THOSE TRYING TO GET MR. HOOVER OUT OF HIS POSITION. I HONESTLY WONDER IF ANY AGENT WOULD EVEN STEAL AN APPLE. NOW - THIS IS MY AGGREETMENT. I KNOW DAVE LUZADER IS HERE IN TOWN. I WANT HIM, "CHICAGO," SMITTY, DOUG MOSELEY, AND THE FELLOW FROM COLUMBUS OHIO (TOASTER BOX) HERE WITHIN A WEEK. I KNOW SMITTY IS AN AGENT. THAT'S 3 & 3 (I THINK) NON-AGENTS WON'T HAVE FIREARMS. I DON'T EVEN KNOW HOW TO USE ONE. I'M NOT WRONG SO DON'T DISREGARD THIS.

"/s/ JOHN"

Mr. [REDACTED] described CLINTON as follows:

Name	JOHN CLINTON
Sex	Male

JOHN CLINTON

Race	White
Age	Approximately 35
Height	6 feet
Weight	140
Hair	Light, balding
Build	Slender
Dress	Sports attire

JOHN CLINTON
P.O. BOX 1385
MT. VIEW, CALIF.

947-7169
279-5511



CONSULTANTS & DESIGNERS
719 N. OLD SCOTTSDALE RD.
SUITE 206
SCOTTSDALE, ARIZONA

ATTN "BOB" KESSEN

IT NOW APPEARS I
HAVE TO EXPLAIN SOMETHING.

FROM ATLANTA TO N.Y. THE ACCOUNTANT

SITTING IN FRONT OF MY BROTHER OVERHEARD

THINGS: (1) RUMOR ABOUT BOBBY KENNEDY AND (2) RUMOR

SOMEONE HIGH IN THE FBI WAS INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION, THAT

I GIVE YOU MY WORD BOTH ARE FALSE, IF GEORGE WASHINGTON WAS
STILL RUNNING OUR GOVERNMENT WE WOULDN'T HAVE 1% OF THE PROBLEMS WE
NOW HAVE. WHO IS INVOLVED ARE THOSE TRYING TO GET MR. HOOVER OUT OF
HIS POSITION. I HONESTLY WONDER IF ANY AGENT WOULD EVEN STEAL

AN APPLE.

NOW - THIS IS MY AGREEMENT. I KNOW DAVE KUZADER

IS HERE IN TOWN. I WANT HIM, "CHICAGO" SMITTY, BOB MOSELEY,

AND THE FELLOW FROM COLUMBUS OHIO (TOASTER BOX) HERE
WITHIN A WEEK. I KNOW SMITTY IS AN AGENT.

THAT'S

3 & 3 (I THINK)

NON-AGENTS WON'T HAVE FIRE ARMS

I DON'T EVEN KNOW HOW TO USE

ONE. I'M NOT WORKING SO

DON'T DISREGARD

THIS.

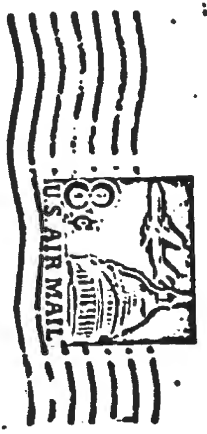
John

CYANIDE GAS IS A TERRIBLE
WAY TO DIE. PERHAPS YOU
WILL ALL BE GIVEN A CHOICE.



CONSULTANTS & DESIGNERS INC.
6461 SUNSET BLVD.
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA 90028

AIR MAIL



Consultants & Designers, Inc.
6461 Sunset Blvd.
Hollywood, Calif.

Boydell

90028

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 23 1967
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

10-03AM URGENT 2-23-67 LWH

TO DIRECTOR 62-10960

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE NEW ORLEANS TELS, FEBRUARY TWENTYTWO LAST CONCERNING THE
DEATH OF DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE AND NEW ORLEANS TEL TWELVE THIRTY
EIGHT P. M., FEBRUARY TWENTY LAST CONCERNING FERRIE'S CONTACT WITH
AN AGENT OF THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE.

AT THE TIME OF THIS CONTACT ON SATURDAY, FEBRUARY EIGHTEEN
LAST, FERRIE, IN PASSING, MENTIONED THAT HE HAD BEEN QUITE ILL
AND WAS SUFFERING FROM "VIRAL ENCEPHALITIS".

DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA, ORLEANS PARISH CORONER, IS QUOTED IN
TODAY'S "TIMES PICAYUNE" AS SAYING THAT TOXICOLOGICAL TESTS ARE
CONTINUING IN CONNECTION WITH THE DEATH OF FERRIE. DR. CHETTA IS
FURTHER QUOTED AS STATING ANATOMICAL FINDINGS SHOW THAT FERRIE
SUFFERED THE RUPTURE OF A BLOOD VESSEL AT THE BASE OF THE BRAIN
WHICH CAUSED A HEMORRAGE. DR. CHETTA IS FURTHER QUOTED AS

70 MAR 7 1967

Cc to Rampart

5/10

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

FERRIE HAD AN ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS IN HIS APARTMENT BUT HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER FERRIE HAD CONSUMED ANY. CHETTA PLACES THE TIME OF DEATH "SOMETIME LAST EVENING" (TUESDAY).

ACCORDING TO THE TIMES PICAYUNE, ^UGEORGE LARDNER, A ^RREPORTER FOR THE WASHINGTON POST AND TIMES HERALD, WHO WAS IN NEW ORLEANS TO COVER THE GARRISON INVESTIGATION, SAID HE WENT TO FERRIE'S RESIDENCE ABOUT MIDNIGHT TO INTERVIEW HIM AND REMAINED UNTIL ABOUT FOUR A. M., FEBRUARY TWENTYTWO LAST. LARDNER IS QUOTED AS SAYING "ONCE YOU GET HIM TALKING IT IS HARD TO SHUT HIM OFF."

DR. CHETTA IS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT RIGOR MORTIS HAD SET IN AT THE TIME OF HIS EXAMINATION AND THAT THE TIME OF FERRIE'S DEATH HAD TO BE BEFORE FOUR A. M.

GARRISON IS QUOTED AS SAYING "THE TIME OF FERRIE'S DEATH, ACCORDING TO THE CORONER AND ACCORDING TO THE TIME LARDER SAYS HE WAS WITH FERRIE, REPRESENTS A MAJOR INCONSISTENCY IN THE CASE AND IS ONE OF THE MYSTERIES WE DON'T UNDERSTAND".

THIS SAME ARTICLE ^E/SHOWS THAT GARRISON WAS ASKED IF HE HAD

NO 89-69-

PAGE THREE

ANY REASON TO BELIEVE ANYBODY BUT LEE HARVEY OSWALD TOOK PART IN THE ACTUAL ASSASSINATION, TO WHICH GARRISON IS QUOTED AS HAVING REPLIED, "I HAVE NO REASON TO BELIEVE AT THIS POINT THAT LEE HARVEY OSWALD KILLED ANYBODY IN DALLAS THAT DAY."

ALSO, GARRISON IS QUOTED AS SAYING AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON THAT HE HAD DECIDED WEDNESDAY MORNING, BEFORE HE LEARNED OF FERRIS'S DEATH, TO ARREST FERRIE NEXT WEEK.

THIS SAME ARTICLE ALSO STATES THAT WHEN ASKED WHETHER HE WILL NOW ASK FOR HELP FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN THE PROBE, GARRISON RELIED BY ASKING, "WHAT WOULD BE THE PURPOSE OF SEEKING FEDERAL AID, TO DELAY THE INVESTIGATION THREE MORE YEARS? WE'VE DONE MORE IN THREE MONTHS WITH A SMALL STAFF THAN THE GOVERNMENT DID IN THREE YEARS WITH FIVE THOUSAND MEN."

MATTER BEING CLOSELY FOLLOWED BY NEW ORLEANS THROUGH ESTABLISHED AND RELIABLE SOURCES ONLY.

~~CORRECTION PAGE ONE BUREAU FILE NUMBER IS 62-109060.~~

END

SXC SXC

FBI WASH DC

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

1:10 PM URGENT 2-24-67 GTW

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS 241817

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS NOVEMBER 22, 1963, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
 CONCERNING.

REMYTELCALL THIS DATE.

DR. NICHOLAS J. CHETTA, CORNER PARISH OF ORLEANS, AT
 10:45 AM THIS DATE RELEASED THE REPORT OF THE TOXICOLOGY
LABORATORY EXAMINATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE AUTOPSY OF
DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE. THE REPORT IS AS FOLLOWS: "EXAMINATION
 REQUESTED: ALCOHOL, BARBITURATES, CYANIDE, HEAVY METALS,
 CAUSTIC AGENTS, SCAN. DESCRIPTION OF INVESTIGATION: DEATH
 OF DAVID FERRIE, SUBJECTS: DAVID FERRIE.

SPECIMENS: ONE. ONE SAMPLE OF BLOOD FROM THE ABOVE
 SUBJECT. TWO. ONE SAMPLE OF URINE FROM THE ABOVE SUBJECT.
 THREE. ONE SAMPLE OF SKIN FROM THE LIP OF THE ABOVE SUBJECT.

EX-113

REC-3

172617 MAR 01

172 MAR 8 1967

cc mailing

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE TWO FROM NEW ORLEANS 241817

RESULTS OF LABORATORY EXAMINATION:

ONE. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SPECIMEN ONE WAS NEGATIVE FOR THE PRESENCE OF ALCOHOL, BARBITURATES, CYANIDE, HEAVY METALS AND ACIDIC AND BASIC ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (UV). TWO. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SPECIMEN TWO WAS NEGATIVE FOR THE PRESENCE OF CYANIDE. THREE. CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SPECIMEN THREE REVEALED A NEUTRAL PH."

CERTIFIED COPY OBTAINED AND SAME BEING FORWARDED TO BUREAU BY AIRTEL THIS DATE.

RECEIVED: 2:22 PM HL

FBI WASH DC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 26 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI DALLAS

241PM URGENT 2-26-67 FLL

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO,

SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS. MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING. OO-DALLAS.

Reference my teletype

REGARDING
REMYTEL FEB. TWENTYFOUR LAST RE INFO FURNISHED BY SERGIO

LA TEXAS
ARCACHA SMITH.

ARCACHA VOLUNTEERED INFO TODAY THAT WILLIAM GURIRCH AND JIM ALCOCK, INVESTIGATORS, DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, NEW ORLEANS, WERE IN DALLAS AND TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED HIS RESIDENCE FIVE PM FEB. TWENTYFIVE, LAST FOR PURPOSE OF SCHEDULING AN INTERVIEW WITH HIM. ARCACHA SAID HE HAD BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL IN OBTAINING SERVICES OF ATTORNEY AND MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR INTERVIEW TO BE CONDUCTED AT DALLAS PD. INTERVIEW SCHEDULED FOR NINE FIFTEEN PM FEB. TWENTYFIVE, LAST.

GURIRCH AND ALCOCK APPEARED AND MEETING HELD BETWEEN THESE TWO, ARCACHA AND DETECTIVES ROGERS AND CUNNINGHAM, DALLAS PD, BUT GURIRCH AND ALCOCK WOULD NOT QUESTION ARCACHA IN PRESENCE DALLAS DETECTIVES AND ADVISED HIM THEY WOULD NOT QUESTION HIM IN PRESENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF DALLAS DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

END PAGE ONE

77 MAR 3 1967

PAGE TWO

OFFICE, BUT INTIMATED THEY MIGHT CONSENT TO INTERVIEW HIM IN PRESENCE OF HIS ATTORNEY.

ARCACHA WILL CONTACT AN ATTORNEY AS HE STATES THAT ALTHOUGH HE HAS NOT BEEN IMPLICATED IN ANY ILLEGAL ACTIVITY, PUBLICITY IN CONNECTION WITH INSTANT MATTER WOULD HARM HIM IN HIS EMPLOYMENT AND FURTHER HE DOES NOT WANT TO BE "FRAMED BY GARRISON."

ARCACHA WILL CONTINUE TO KEEP THIS OFFICE APPRISED.

END

DLH

FBI WASH DC

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2/26/67

We have previously received information from one of our sources that Sergio Arcacha Smith is one of the individuals New Orleans District Attorney Garrison claims was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

David Lewis, the individual who has received considerable publicity for telling press that five individuals took part in assassination conspiracy, recently told our source that Smith is one of three individuals believed by Garrison to be involved in assassination. We developed no evidence linking Smith with Oswald or the assassination during our intensive investigation.

Jack Martin, who has past history of mental illness, reportedly touched off investigation of assassination now being conducted by Garrison. Martin is acquainted with Smith and may be behind Garrison's attempts to link Smith to assassination.

REL:ebp

TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 2 1967

ENCODED MESSAGE

711PM URGENT 2-2367 KAMTO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM KANSAS CITY (62-8156) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER
 TWENTYTWO SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS, INFORMATION
 CONCERNING.

Mr. Wick _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

Briggs
 [REDACTED] FORMER

CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE THIS OFFICE, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THIS
 OFFICE RE CAPTIONED MATTER.

[REDACTED] ADVISED ONE DAVID FERRIE WAS GUEST AT PHILLIPS HOTEL FEW MONTHS AGO USING DALLAS, TEXAS, AS ADDRESS. *AN*
 SOME TIME AGO PHILLIPS HOTEL RECEIVED INQUIRY FROM NEW ORLEANS,
 LOUISIANA, PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE RE TELEPHONE TOLL CALLS MADE BY
 FERRIE WHILE GUEST IN HOTEL. HOTEL, IN REPLY TO REQUEST, STATED
 IT WAS AGAINST HOTEL POLICY TO REVEAL SUCH INFORMATION UNLESS
 PRESENTED WITH SUBPOENA.

[REDACTED] THEREAFTER FORGOT ABOUT MATTER UNTIL P.M., FEB.
 TWENTYTWO SIXTYSEVEN, WHEN HE READ ABOUT FERRIE APPARENTLY
 END PAGE ONE

RECEIVED

62-109060-4535

EX-113

12 MAR 1 1967

70 MAR 7 1967

PAGE TWO

COMMITTING SUICIDE IN NEW ORLEANS, FEB. TWENTYTWO,
SIXTYSEVEN.

[REDACTED] ADVISED (HE) WOULD MAKE AVAILABLE TO FBI ANY
INFORMATION [REDACTED] RECORDS CONTAIN RE FERRIE BECAUSE HE
BELIEVED FBI MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN THIS MATTER.

KANSAS CITY WILL MAKE NO ACTIVE INQUIRY THIS MATTER,
UACB.

COPIES TO DALLAS AND NEW ORLEANS.

END AND QCC3 PLS

K

MSE

FBI WA

TELETYPE

Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

6:00PM 2-23-67 URGENT RCM

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS

FROM NEWARK (62-3060) 4P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOV. TWENTY TWO SIXTY THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS.

RE:PH AIRTEL TO THE BUREAU NOV. TWENTY NINE, SIXTY THREE, CAPTIONED AS ABOVE WITH SUBTITLE OF BEN TRAEGEL, TRAEGEL'S BAR, AIRLINE HIGHWAY, NEW ORLEANS, LA., WHEREIN ONE EUGENE R. DELA PARRA WAS INTERVIEWED AT PH OFFICE AND LHM SUBMITTED BE CONVERSATION AT TRAEGEL'S BAR RE PRICE ON THE PRESIDENT'S HEAD AND FACT THAT SOMEONE WILL KILL KENNEDY WHEN HE COMES DOWN SOUTH.

IT IS NOTED IN REAIRTEL EXPLAINED DELA PARRA SUFFERED NERVOUS BREAKDOWN DURING WORLD II, AND IS CURRENTLY RECEIVING SEVENTY PER CENT DISABILITY.

END PAGE ONE.

EX-102
REC-78

62-109060-4536

MAR 1 1967

61 MAR 7 1967

PAGE TWO.

NK 62-3060

DELA PARRA CONTINUES TO RECEIVE THIS DISABILITY.

TODAY , ~~EUGENE R. DELA PARRA~~^{8 4 7}, EIGHT FOUR SEVEN HADDON AVE.,
COLLINGSWOOD, NJ, ADVISED HE HAS BEEN RESIDING IN NJ SINCE
NINETEEN SIXTY THREE. HE FORMERLY RESIDED IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.

DELA PARRA AROUND JUNE, SIXTY THREE WAS WORKING
FOR BENNY TRAEGEL, AT TRAEGEL'S BAR, IN NEW ORLEANS, AND WHILE
WORKING IN THIS BAR ON OR ABOUT SIX TWENTY TWO, SIXTY THREE,
TONY/MARCELLA CAME INTO THE PREMISES TO SERVICE THE PIN BALL
MACHINE. DELA PARRA ADVISED TONY MARCELLA IS THE BROTHER OF
VINCENT MARCELLA, WHO OWNS MOTELS IN NEW ORLEANS.

VINCENT MARCELLA HAS ANOTHER BROTHER, WHO IS A PART TIME
GAMBLER IN NEW ORLEANS.

DELA PARRA ADVISED THAT ON THIS PARTICULAR DATE, TONY
MARCELLA STATED TO BEN TRAEGEL AND THREE OR FOUR OTHERS AT THE
BAR THAT "THE WORD IS OUT TO GET THE KENNEDY FAMILY".

AFTER THE REMARK WAS MADE, BEN TRAEGEL CAME TO DELA PARRA
IN THE BACK ROOM OF THE BAR AND REPEATED THE STATEMENT.

BEN TRAEGEL WAS LAUGHING AND ADDED THEY ARE ONLY PAYING
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

(2)

END PAGE TWO.

IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING THIS INCIDENT, DELA PARRA REPORTED THE INFO TO THE NEW ORLEANS OFFICE AND IMMEDIATELY SUBSEQUENT TO THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY, DELA PARRA ADVISED THAT HE FURNISHED THE INFO AGAIN TO THE PHILADELPHIA OFFICE OF THE FBI.

DELA PARRA ADVISED THAT AFTER READING ABOUT THE DEATH OF DAVID W. ¹⁰FERRIE IN NEW ORLEANS YESTERDAY, HE WANTED TO PASS ON INFO TO THE EFFECT THAT FERRIE WAS THE ^{ALL INFORMATION} PERSONAL PILOT FOR VINCENT MARCELLA.

DELA PARRA STATED THAT HE, HIMSELF IS ALSO A HORSE TRAINER AND USED TO TAKE CARE OF ONE OF VINCENT MARCELLA'S HORSES.

VINCENT USED TO TAKE SEVERAL TRIPS BY PLANE TO DALLAS.

DELA PARRA ADDED THAT BEN TRAEGEL KNEW LEE HARVEY OSWALD VERY WELL.

MAIL COPY TO DALLAS.

LHM FOLLOWS.

~~CORR PAGE 2 LINE 15 SH BE BEN TRAEGEL~~

END...

RCS

FBI WASH DC

CC - ROSEN

MILLER INSURANCE AGENCY

308 SO. 9TH. • BURLINGTON, IOWA 52601

PHONE 752-9708

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

February 20, 1967

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigating
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

For sometime we have been debating whether or not to write this letter. We, my wife and I, have always had the very highest personal respect for you and your unwavering ability to guide the F.B.I. to the very pinnacle of respectability, courage and truthfulness.

What puzzles us, is that on November 25, 1966 you were quoted in the A. P. wire service as follows:--"Not one shred of evidence has developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy." We personally feel that this must have been a mis-quote, or if true that some pressure has been brought to bear, or has been taken out of context.

In any event, is there an answer to the following? According to Dr. Malcolm Perry, attending surgeon and Dr. Kemp Clark, chief of neurosurgery at Parkland Hospital when giving more details later that same afternoon said "Mr. Kennedy was hit by a bullet in the throat, just below the adam's apple. This wound had the appearance of a bullet's entry." A tracheotomy was performed through this hole. A gaping wound was in evidence in Mr. Kennedy's back. Now, if Drs. Perry and Clark were correct, how did a bullet from Oswald's gun make a "U" turn into Mr. Kennedy's throat? Oswald was behind the President's car and in order to be hit in the throat by Oswald, he would have had to be on his knees in the car seat looking to the rear. Video tape does not reveal this to be the case. This is but one of scores of inconsistencies given to the people of the United States in the "Warren Report." However, our main concern is not to determine the veracity of the 'Warren Report' and or its supporters, but to dispell any question as to what you actually said as is quoted above in the A.P. dispatch in the Burlington Hawk-Eye, November 25, 1966, page 1.

Thanking you for your kind and personal attention, I remain,

Sincerely,

Harry J. Miller Jr.

so proud that my nephew, Robert James Williams, in Berkeley, California
the opportunity to work under the inspiring leadership of your organization.

Mrs. Mary J. Miller

in the inspiring leadership of your organization.

EXP. PROC.
37 FEB 23 1967

4537

Feb 23 1967

DEPENDENCY

Oswald Was

By Himself

Says Hoover

WASHINGTON (AP)—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover said today all available evidence indicates that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

"Not one shred of evidence has been developed to link any other person in a conspiracy with Oswald in assassinate President Kennedy," Hoover said in a statement.

A number of books, articles and statements recently have raised questions about the validity of the findings of the Warren Commission, which named Oswald as the assassin and acted alone. The FBI has over all its own findings of the commission.

'Ignore Facts'

Hoover said that although the critics have every right to state their views, they "should show more regard for the facts on record. They have ignored certain facts, misinterpreted others, and expressed pure speculation as truth." The statement was requested by the Washington Evening Star and later was made available to other news media.

He said that some of the charges, among other things, there is a conflict between portions of two FBI reports and the official autopsy report regarding the wounds on Kennedy's body.

Hoover said "while there is a

difference in the information reported by the FBI and the information contained in the autopsy report concerning the wounds, there is no conflict."

Oral Statements

Hoover said the FBI reports record oral statements made by autopsy physicians before all the facts were known. The ultimate findings of the examination, he said, are contained in the autopsy report.

Hoover said two FBI agents were present at Bethesda Naval Hospital when the autopsy was performed Nov. 22, 1963.

The agents reported that Dr. James J. Humes, chief autopsy surgeon, "Located what appeared to be a bullet hole in the back below the shoulder and probed it to the end of the opening with a finger. The examining physicians were unable to explain why they could find no bullet or point of exit."

Traced Bullet Path

Hoover said that unknown to the agents the physicians eventually were able to trace the path of the bullet through the body.

The morning following the assassination, Hoover said, Humes contacted physicians who had examined Kennedy at Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Tex., the previous day. They confirmed Humes' assumption that a tracheotomy had been performed using a bullet hole as the point of incision.

February 27, 1967

REC-63

113

62-10760-4537

Mr. Harry W. ~~Miller~~, Jr.
Miller Insurance Agency
308 South Ninth
Burlington, Iowa 52601

Dear Mr. Miller:

I have received your letter of February 20th, with enclosure, and want to thank you for the generous comments you expressed regarding my work.

In response to your inquiry, the statement attributed to me is accurately quoted, and I am sending you a copy of my remarks concerning this matter. I trust this will be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)

Press release 11-25-66 Re Warren Commission
Statement of 11-23-66 on same topic

NOTE: Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Harry W. Miller, Mary J. Miller. SA R. James Williams is assigned to the San Francisco Office as a Resident Agent at Oakland, California.

HRH:jmb
(3)

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

61 MAR 1 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. DELOACH _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. WICK _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. FELT _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. RUDEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TROTTER _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MRS. METCALF _____
MISS SANDY _____

(Eyes only)

Rafael
DeLoach
Wick
Callahan

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4538

PAGE NO. Entire Document (Incoming +
Outgoing)

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

112

Treasury Dept.

REFERRAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
DATE: 2/21/67
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Assistant Attorney General Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr., Civil Division, Department of Justice, called the Bureau at 5:35 p.m., February 20, 1967, and made reference to an article in the "Washington Daily News" for February 20, 1967. According to this article, David Lewis, a bus station express handler who worked as a private investigator in New Orleans in the months before the assassination, claimed to have the names of five persons allegedly involved in the planning phase of the plot on President Kennedy's life. Mr. Sanders requested that he be furnished information in Bureau files that can be identified with David Lewis.

Our files disclose that James S. Martin, a private investigator in New Orleans who reportedly is a mental case and who was a psychiatric patient in a New Orleans hospital in 1956-1957, informed our Dallas Office on January 13, 1967, that the District Attorney's Office had interviewed David Lewis in connection with the assassination. According to Martin, Lewis claimed to have met Lee Harvey Oswald while working for former SAC W. Guy Banister in New Orleans, at which time Mr. Banister was a private investigator. Martin claimed Oswald was in contact with two Cuban nationals at the time Lewis met Oswald.

Enclosure *sent 2-21-67*
62-109090
1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

REL:kmg
(8)

ST-103

CONTINUED - OVER -

REC

12 FEB 28 1967

62 MAR 1967

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109090

[REDACTED]

On February [REDACTED] 1967, our informant advised he learned that Lewis had been interviewed by investigators of the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans and had identified Raul Torres, Sergio Arcacha Smith and Carlos Quiroga as individuals under suspicion by the District Attorney's Office as being involved in the conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

[REDACTED]

Carlos Quiroga is a Cuban refugee in New Orleans who volunteered information to our New Orleans Office on November 27, 1963, reporting he had become aware of Oswald's activities in New Orleans in August, 1963, at which time Oswald was passing out Fair Play for Cuba Committee literature. Quiroga stated he contacted Oswald to determine the extent of his pro-Castro activities and had reported such contacts to the New Orleans Police Department. We have received no evidence that Carlos Quiroga is involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to Assistant Attorney General Sanders furnishing him with a copy of our memorandum concerning the involvement of Lewis in the assassination and the investigation being conducted by the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans and other items mentioned herein which give an insight into the type of investigation being conducted by District Attorney Garrison. A copy of our memorandum is being disseminated by separate communications to the White House, the Acting Attorney General and the Secret Service.

Rel *ds* *V* *P*

FBI

Date: 2/23/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
FROM: SAC, BUFFALO (62-1827) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is the original and five (5) copies of a self-explanatory Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) reflecting information furnished on 2/23/67 by [REDACTED] Corning, New York, to SA ROBERT W. BUCHER.

Enclosed herewith for the information of the Memphis and New Orleans Divisions is one (1) copy each of the above described LHM.

[REDACTED] advised that he desired any information in his possession to be brought to the attention of the State District Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, for its possible value in connection with the investigation being conducted by him concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. [REDACTED] advised that he planned to notify the District Attorney in New Orleans, Louisiana, of this information by other means.

- ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 6) (AM) EX-113
 - 1 - Memphis (Enc. 1) (Info) (AM)
 - 1 - New Orleans (Enc. 1) (Info) (AM)
 - 1 - Buffalo

RWB:bab
(6)

C. C. - Wick

REC 26

No ant. s. [unclear] 2/23/67

62-109060-4540

MAR 11 1967

CC
C. C. Wick
C. C. Wick
Div. 6

Approved: 77 MARK 2/23/67

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Buffalo, New York
February 23, 1967

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

B4 1-1347
Columbia, Tenn
7/11/67
L...

On February 23, 1967, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Corning, New York, furnished the following
information:

At approximately 8:00 PM one evening in late
October or early November 1962, he was arrested in Pulaski,
Tennessee, and charged with possession of illegal liquor and
public intoxication. He paid a \$50.00 bond after remaining
incarcerated in Pulaski for several hours. He was released
in time to catch a midnight bus from Pulaski, Tennessee to
New Orleans, Louisiana.

He arrived in New Orleans the following day,
believed to be a Monday, and went out drinking by himself in
the French Quarter that evening. He had checked into a low
rent hotel in the French Quarter whose name sounded something
like Statler. After drinking all evening and having slept in
an unknown bar in the French Quarter for several hours on that
evening, he went into a shabby, dark and low class bar located
about two or three blocks from his hotel and the same distance
from the U.S. Customs House in the New Orleans French Quarter.
It was approximately 3:00 to 4:00 AM the following morning when
he entered this bar.

He sat at the bar next to a white female, age 25 to
30 years, 5'3" to 5'5", who was wearing a blue uniform and hat
which he thought at the time probably was a U.S. Navy or
U.S. Coast Guard uniform but upon further reflection has
decided it could have been a commercial airline stewardess'
uniform. This woman was with two white males who were sitting
near her at the bar. Both of these men were dark haired,
dressed in casual civilian clothes and were 5'8" to 6'1" in
height.

62-106-4540

SEARCHED

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

He heard the woman make the statement "Someone ought to kill the SOB," and one of the white males replied "We've been thinking of killing him." [REDACTED] thought that this woman was mad at her husband or boy friend and interjected himself into their conversation by asking her if she was referring to "her old man." She replied "No, I am talking about that god damn Kennedy." [REDACTED] asked her if she was referring to the President and she replied that she certainly was. The woman and her two male companions continued their conversation in lower tones from that point on and [REDACTED] did not overhear anymore of their conversation. The woman and her companions did not appear intoxicated to [REDACTED]

Shortly after this exchange of conversation, [REDACTED] left the bar and the woman and her two companions followed him out. [REDACTED] started walking up the block and noted the woman and her two companions getting into a large two tone blue 1956 Buick and drive away in the opposite direction than he was going. [REDACTED] walked around the block and as he entered a bar a block away from the original bar, he noted the woman and her companions pass by in the aforementioned Buick. Thinking that he might have been followed because of what he had overheard them saying, he went to the U.S. Customs House located nearby and called to a Customs Agent from a telephone in the lobby of this building. Shortly after telling part of his story to a Customs Agent on the telephone, two Customs Agents came into the lobby and took him upstairs. He spent approximately 20 minutes relating the aforementioned facts to the Customs Agents at the U.S. Customs House in the French Quarter of New Orleans but he does not believe that these men gave his story any credence as he had been drinking quite heavily at the time.

[REDACTED] had been planning to seek a berth as an ordinary seaman in New Orleans but because of this incident and his desire to "get off the streets," he returned instead to his home in Columbia, Tennessee.

[REDACTED] advised that upon returning to his home, he mentioned this incident to his parents. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Columbia, Tennessee. He advised that

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

following the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY in Dallas, Texas, the following year he also told of this incident in New Orleans to a neighbor of his parents, [REDACTED] Columbia, Tennessee.

[REDACTED] advised that there is a possibility that he might be able to identify the woman he had seen at the bar in the French Quarter of New Orleans four and one half years ago but that he did not get a good enough look at her two male companions to ever recognize them again.

[REDACTED] by his own admissions, has been a heavy drinker for several years and has done considerable traveling throughout the United States. [REDACTED] admitted that on the occasion in question in New Orleans, he had been drinking quite heavily for a period of several hours.

[REDACTED] furnished the following physical description of himself:

Name	[REDACTED]
Race	White
Sex	Male
Citizenship	American
Age	29
Date of Birth	[REDACTED]
Place of Birth	Columbia, Tennessee
Height	6'1"
Weight	155 pounds
Hair	Blond
Eyes	Blue
Education	High school graduate
Social Security Number	[REDACTED]
Military Service	United States Navy July 9, 1956 to August 9, 1956 (Medical discharge due to eye condition)
Employment	B and C Factory Corning Glass Works Corning, New York Since September 8, 1965

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Residence


Corning, New York

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

TELETYPE UNIT

FEB 25 1967

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

9-46BMPST URGENT 2/24/67 CRW

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND DALLAS (89-43)

FROM SAN FRANCISCO (89-58)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO,
SIXTYTHREE, DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING.

[REDACTED] SACRAMENTO BEE
NEWSPAPER, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, ADVISED TODAY HE RECEIVED LETTER
FROM [REDACTED] KING FEATURES SYNDICATE WRITER FOR BEE
WHICH, IN PART, STATED, "WHEN I WAS DOWN IN FT. WORTH-DALLAS
IN LATE JANUARY A YOUNG COLLEGE SENIOR TOLD ME THAT MR. CALL
(I BELIEVE THAT'S THE NAME), OWNER OF MANY NIGHT CLUBS IN
DALLAS, - SOME CRUDDY, SOME HIGH CLASS, - TOLD HIM IN SEPTEMBER
BEFORE THE MURDER THAT A COUPLE OF CHARACTERS APPROACHED HIM
AND ASKED IF HE KNEW ANYONE WHOULD KILL THE PRESIDENT FOR
TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. HE SAID "NO." [REDACTED] WENT ON TO SAY
STUDENT TRUSTWORTHY AND DOES NOT FABRICATE.

[REDACTED] INTERVIEWED FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR INSTANT, IDENTIFIED
STUDENT AS [REDACTED] TEXAS CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY, [REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

EX-113

REC-3

15 MAR 1 1967

62 MAR 8 1967

PAGE TWO

SF 89-58

VISITER PROFESSOR [REDACTED] SAME COLLEGE. IN JANUARY, SIXTYSEVEN AND MET LARGEN THROUGH HIM. IN CONVERSATION AWAY FROM [REDACTED] [REDACTED] RELATED STORY TO [REDACTED]. SHE STATED NAME CALL IN PHONETIC BUT HE REPORTEDLY OWNS SEVERAL NIGHT CLUBS.

NEITHER [REDACTED] PLANS TO GIVE PUBLICITY TO STORY. SHE REQUESTED THAT HER IDENTITY AS SOURCE BE REVEALED TO [REDACTED] ONLY IF NECESSARY.

AIRTEL WITH DETAILS OF [REDACTED] LETTER FOLLOWS.

DALLAS UPON RECEIPT OF AIRTEL INTERVIEW [REDACTED]

ANY DISSEMINATION OF THIS INFO WILL BE LEFT TO THE DISCRETION OF BUREAU AND DALLAS.

END ~~CORR FIRST WORD PAGE TWO SHOULD READ "VISITED"~~

END AND ACK FOR FOUR

REY R -4

FBI WASH DC

100-111111
COPIES 111

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 24 1967

>QFB US DC

TELETYPE

Mr. Tamm
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Wick
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

1142AM URGENT 2-24-67 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)
FROM DALLAS (89-43) 2P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEX.,
NOV. TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISC. - INFORMATION CONCERNING.
OO DALLAS.

RE PREVIOUS CORRESPONDENCE CONCERNING INVESTIGATION AT NEW
ORLEANS BY ^{DISTRICT ATTORNEY} D.A. JAMES GARRISON.

9 9 1 -
SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH, RESIDENCE NINE NINE ONE FIVE DONEGAL DRIVE,
EMPLOYMENT FRIGIKING CO., ON ZERO EIGHT FIVE EIGHT HARRY HINES BLVD.,
BOTH DALLAS, A CUBAN REFUGEE, ADVISED THIS OFFICE NIGHT OF FEB.
TWENTYTHREE LAST HE HAS BEEN CONTACTED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS BY JIM
ALCOCK OF GARRISON'S STAFF IN NEW ORLEANS. ALCOCK HAS REQUESTED
ARCACHA TO COME TO NEW ORLEANS FOR INTERVIEW BY GARRISON'S STAFF,
EXPENSES BEING PAID BY DA OFFICE, BUT ARCACHA HAS REQUESTED TO BE
INTERVIEWED IN DALLAS AS HE DOES NOT WISH TO TAKE TIME OFF FROM WORK.
ARCACHA VOLUNTEERED THAT HE HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY ADVISED BY CARLOS
BRINGUIER THAT GARRISON WAS SEEKING TO LOCATE HIM FOR INTERVIEW.
ARCACHA VOLUNTEERED THAT HE DID NOT KNOW LEE HARVEY OSWALD

END PAGE ONE

77 MAR 8 1967

REC-52 62-109060-4542
MAR 1 1967
10 21 AM '67
B. J. [unclear]

PAGE TWO

BUT DID KNOW DAVID FERRIE WHEN HE HAD RESIDED IN NEW ORLEANS OVER
THREE YEARS AGO. ARCACHA ADVISED HE HAS RESIDED IN DALLAS FOR
APPROXIMATELY THREE YEARS.

ARCACHA SAID HE DID NOT WANT TO BECOME INVOLVED IN THIS
INVESTIGATION BUT WOULD SUBMIT TO AN INTERVIEW BY A LEGAL LAW
ENFORCEMENT BODY. HE HAS MEANWHILE TOLD ALL NEWS MEDIA THAT HE HAS
NO COMMENT ON THE MATTER. ARCACHA STATED HE WOULD ADVISE OF
FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS THIS MATTER.

ENDERG

FBI WASH DC

P

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 2-24-67

We have previously reported that [REDACTED] has advised that David Lewis has told informant that Sergio Arcacha Smith, Cuban refugee, is one of the individuals under suspicion by District Attorney Garrison as being involved in conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. We have found no evidence to indicate Smith ever knew Lee Harvey Oswald or was involved in the assassination.

ACTION:

For information.

REL:GOW
[Handwritten signatures and initials follow]

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

922PM URGENT 2-23-67 FGC

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS (89-69) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE, MISC.INFO
CONCERNING.

RE NO TEL THIS DATE.

MRS. PAULA MARTIN, WIFE OF JACK S. MARTIN SR., TRUE NAME
EDWARD STEWART SUGGS, CALLED TO ADVISE THAT HER HUSBAND HAD BEEN
MENTIONED ON A NATIONAL NEWS BROADCAST WHICH WAS A VICIOUS
ATTACK TO HIS CHARACTER.

MRS. MARTIN ADVISED SHE DID NOT HEAR THE BROADCAST BUT
WAS TOLD BY A FRIEND AND COULD NOT IDENTIFY THE PROGRAM.

MRS. MARTIN ADVISED HER HUSBAND DISAPPEARED ON JAN. THIRTYONE
NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN AND SHE DOES NOT KNOW HIS PRESENT
WHEREABOUTS. ADVISED HUSBAND HAS THE ABILITY TO QUOTE "LOSE
HIMSELF WHEN HE WANTS TO" UNQUOTE.

MRS. MARTIN ADVISED THAT DAVID LEWIS CALLED TODAY AND
TOLD HER THAT THE TV PROGRAM ARE QUOTE "SPlicing THEIR TAPES AS
HE IS BEING INCORRECTLY QUOTED ON HIS INTERVIEWS." UNQUOTE.

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

END
53 MAR 1 1967
RAM

FBI WASH DC

RECEIVED
FBI WASH DC
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
FBI WASH DC

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date February 24, 1967

We have received reports from reliable sources that the individual who furnished information to New Orleans District Attorney Jim C. Garrison which set off Garrison's investigation is Jack S. Martin. Several associates of Martin consider him a mental case, and he has record on previous hospitalization for mental treatment in 1956-57. Attached teletype reports Martin's wife, Mrs. Paula Martin, contacted New Orleans Office 2/23/67 and reported Martin disappeared on 1/31/67.

It is noted that on 1/27/67 Martin contacted our New Orleans Office and demanded the FBI stop the New Orleans District Attorney's Office from "harassing him."

David Lewis mentioned in the attached teletype is the individual who told the press several days ago that he had furnished names of five individuals involved in the assassination plot to District Attorney Garrison.

ACTION:

For information.

REL:kmg
[Handwritten initials and signatures]

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. 4544

PAGE NO. Entire Document - Incoming &
Outgoing

NO. OF PAGES 4

SECTION NO.

112

Dept. of Justice

REFERRAL

FBI

Date: 2/20/67

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Wick _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
 JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
 DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
 OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas and Miami are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the investigation being conducted by the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

- ENCLOSURE
- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 7)
 - 1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 7)
 - 1 - Miami (Encl. 7)
 - 2 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
 (7)

REC. 27. 62. 10

4545

FEB 28 1967

C.C. Wick

62 MAR 8 1967

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge.

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA HERE LAUNCHES BROAD JFK DEATH 'PLOT' PROBE

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

NEW ORLEANS
STATES-ITEMDate: 2-17-67
Edition: Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 1/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

(Copyright 1967 by the States-Item,
The Times-Picayune Publishing Corp.)

The Orleans Parish district attorney's office has launched an intensive investigation into the circumstances surrounding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The States-Item has learned that the DA's office is pouring out-of-the-ordinary sums of money into a probe of a possible assassination plot.

Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison refused to confirm or deny the existence of such an investigation or to discuss information received by the States-Item.

Several weeks ago, however, First Asst. Dist. Atty. Charles Ray Ward confirmed that such an investigation was in progress. He said at the time that he did not have much hope that the investigation would uncover any new information, but stressed that even the most routine leads must be checked out in a matter as important as a presidential murder.

SINCE THE EARLY CONVERSATION WITH WARD, the investigation apparently has picked up momentum.

Trial assistants and investigators assigned to the DA have spent more than \$8,000 on unexplained travel and "investigative expenses" in the period since Nov. 25, 1966.

Most of this money was spent in connection with trips to Dallas, Houston, Miami, Washington, San Francisco and Angola, and most of it was spent during January.

The only explanation given on records of the City Finance Department and Criminal District Court is that these sums of money were spent for a "special investigation by the district attorney."

A check of records revealed that these are not run-of-the-mill investigative expenses. Similar large sums were not spent in the same months of the two previous years.

THE POSSIBILITY OF A WELL-ORGANIZED assassination plot in which New Orleans and New Orleans residents were somehow directly involved is said to be at the center of the investigation.

The Warren Report, issued following a federal investigation into President Kennedy's death, stated there was no evidence to indicate the existence of a plot. The Mr. Kennedy's death came about as the sole result of the thoughts and actions of one man—Lee Harvey Oswald.

The local investigation, which began prior to the death of Jack Ruby, slayer of Oswald, is believed to have started with a routine check of information supplied to the district attorney's office by a New Orleans private detective.

The detective reportedly gave the district attorney a list of names of people who should be questioned.

Since that time the States-Item has uncovered several facts, including the unexplained expenditures, which indicate the investigation is more than a routine check.

These facts are as follows:

—A MAN WHO WAS ARRESTED IN NEW ORLEANS and booked as a fugitive from Texas Nov. 26, 1963, just four days after Kennedy's murder, was kept under surveillance for the district attorney for a 24-hour period

(The information for this story was compiled by States-Item staff writers Jack Dempsey, Rosemary James and David Snyder.)

last month. The man was to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury in January. It is not known whether he subsequently appeared before the jury or gave the district attorney a statement.

—A 26-year-old Cuban man serving a nine-year sentence for a burglary committed in 1964 in New Orleans, has been transferred from Angola State Penitentiary to Parish Prison by the DA's office.

He formerly lived at 5008 Magazine, just a block from

the last New Orleans address of Oswald, 4907 Magazine. He is reported to have known Oswald.

—A second Cuban with a Miami address was paid money by the DA's office for "investigative expense" in January.

OSWALD WAS A PRO-CASTRO AGITATOR while in New Orleans the summer before President Kennedy's death and claimed he represented the pro-Castro "Fair Play for Cuba" movement. Oswald also was involved in a scuffle here with anti-Castro Cubans about the same time. They claimed he was trying to "infiltrate" their organization.

—A number of people have given statements to the DA's office in connection with this investigation.

Reports that members of Garrison's staff have traveled to a number of places outside the continental United States in connection with this investigation have not been confirmed by expense records.

Other expenses for the "special investigation" are as follows:

- Nov. 25, 1966: \$993, Louis Ivon, trip to San Francisco.
- Dec. 2: \$64.90 John Volz, expenses on trip to Miami.
- Dec. 15: \$500, John Volz, investigative expenses.
- Dec. 28: \$425.60, travel to Chicago.
- Dec. 29: \$605.99, travel to Cincinnati.
- Jan. 4, 1967: \$175.03 James Alcock, trip to Houston.
- Jan. 4: \$211.00 Detectives Ken Smith, Cheryl Navare and Charles J. [unclear] trip to Miami.
- Jan. 5: \$364.75 Thomas Duffy, trip to Miami.
- Jan. 6: \$427, Lester Otilio, trip to Miami.
- Jan. 12: \$133, John P. Volz, trip to Dallas.
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- Jan. 19: \$160, James Alcock for trip to Miami and New York.
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- Jan. 20: \$598, Bernardo Torres of Miami, investigative expense.

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 Jan. 28; \$312, James Alcock and Louis Ivon, trip to Miami.
 Jan. 31; \$22.80, Clem Niedermier and Lynn Loisel, trip to Miami.
 Feb. 2; \$55.50, Andrew J. Schambra, investigative expense.
 Feb. 2; \$206.30, John Volz, trip to Dallas.
 Feb. 8; \$101.01, Russell W. Buckholt Jr., Florida Parole and Probation Commission, for travel to New Orleans.
 Feb. 9; \$100, Louis Ivon, investigative expense.
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 In addition to these expenses, court records show that former assistant DA Frank Klein was paid \$345 for "special counsel" for a "special investigation" by DA's office.



DA JIM GARRISON
Checking plot.



LEE HARVEY OSWALD
Was active here

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IN NEW ORLEANS IN 1963

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA WON'T CONFIRM JFK PLOT PROBE ON

Doesn't Have to Explain Trips, He Retorts

District Attorney Jim Garrison reacted tersely and somewhat profanely Friday to questions about an investigation by his office concerning the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

All Garrison would say was that "it's very possible that such an investigation is being conducted."

It was learned later from a reliable source that the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New Orleans has been aware of the DA's probe for some weeks. The source would not comment further.

The usual suave district attorney bristled when questioned further, in particular about trips made by his investigators to several cities.

"I don't have to explain the trips to any newspaper," he said. "I will have members of my staff make trips anywhere, anytime, in connection with work I think is the duty of my office."

He then resorted to an unprintable phrase in telling a reporter what his editors and the newspapers could do about it.

CUT OFF SHORT

Garrison had told a reporter some weeks ago that his office was looking into the matter of Lee Harvey Oswald's activities while he had lived in New Orleans.

And earlier Friday, Garrison had told a second reporter it was possible that first Asst. Dist. Atty. Charles Ray Ward was handling such an investigation. It was when this reporter returned to question Garrison further that the district attorney cut him off in short fashion.

Several weeks ago Ward was quoted as saying an investigation was in progress, although he believed that little new information would be revealed.

The investigation received nationwide attention Friday when it was learned that the district attorney's office was spending thousands of dollars on the project.

The expenditures, totaling over \$8,000, indicated more than a routine check was being made.

Garrison said Friday that "so much goes on in my office" there could be an investigation going on of which he might not be aware.

RESIDENTS QUIZZED

However, it was learned Friday that at least two New Orleans residents who knew Oswald, while he was living here in 1963 have been interrogated in recent weeks by representatives from the district attorney's office. They included Charles LeBlanc, who worked with Oswald in a coffee plant on Magazine st., and Adrian Alba, a garage operator who befriended Oswald.

LeBlanc, still employed at the William B. Rely & Co., Inc., coffee enterprise, 440 Magazine st., said he was quizzed for about five minutes

Cont. in Sec. 1, Page 16, Col. 1

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1, Times-
Picayune, New Orleans
La.

Date: 2-18-67

Edition:

Author:

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Title: ASSASSINATION OF
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Character:

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Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

WON'T CONFIRM PLOT PROBE ON

Continued from Page 1

by a detective from Garrison's office. The interrogation took place about two weeks ago, he said, and consisted mainly of questions about Oswald's personality.

LeBlanc also was asked whether he saw Oswald in the company of others, to which LeBlanc replied no. LeBlanc said he knew Oswald and worked with him for three months in the summer of 1963—the length of Oswald's employment as an "oiler" at the coffee plant.

Alba, who operates the Crescent City Garage at 618 Magazine, said he was approached for questioning in mid-January by a detective from the DA's office. Alba quoted the detective as saying the interrogation was "Jim Garrison's project" and proceeded to question for about 30 minutes.

FELT SORRY FOR HIM

The detective told Alba that he mainly was interested in determining whether Oswald had any associates or friends who may have lunched with him or picked him up after working hours. Alba said he never saw anyone in Oswald's company, and, in fact, had befriended Oswald himself because he felt sorry for him.

Oswald had worked next door to the garage at 4907 Magazine.

In addition to the local interrogations, trial assistants and investigators assigned to the DA have taken several unexplained trips to Dallas, Miami, Houston, Washington, San Francisco, and Angola—all reportedly in connection with the investigation.

A check of records of the City Finance Department and Criminal District Court showed more than \$8,000 have been spent in the past three months for a "special investigation by the district attorney."

Besides the unexplained expenditures, several other happenings have occurred coincidentally in the past few days:

—Miguel Torres, a 26-year-old Cuban who formerly lived only a block from Oswald's last known New Orleans address, was returned Jan. 31 to the city from Angola State Penitentiary where he was serving a nine-year sentence for a burglary committed here in 1964. According to Orleans Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd, the district attorney's office requested Torres be incarcerated at the parish pris-



JIM GARRISON
Launches probe.

on to testify in an upcoming trial of Moses Wiggins charged with simple robbery on Dec. 8, 1966.

CUBAN WAS PAID

—A man arrested in New Orleans as a Texas fugitive on Nov. 26, 1963 (four days after Kennedy's assassination) was kept under surveillance for the district attorney for a 24-hour period last month. He ostensibly was to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, but it is not known whether he did.

—A second Cuban man with a Miami address was paid money by the DA's office in January, reportedly for investigative expenses.

Late Friday, it was learned that the Miami Herald quoted "high sources" as saying that New Orleans authorities were searching for a Cuban who lived in Miami. The newspaper said local, state and federal officials refused to talk, but said other sources reported Garrison's men had "looked through thousands of law enforcement photographs in visits to Miami."

The Herald said investigators have obtained a picture showing the hunted Cuban posing with Oswald and have made at least six trips to Miami since last Nov. 25. The newspaper said it was not known whether the Cuban still lived in Miami.

What allegedly sparked the local investigation is the possibility that a well-organized assassination plot involving New Orleans residents may have been hatched in 1963, prior to Oswald's departure for Dallas.

While in New Orleans, Oswald was a pro-Castro demonstrator and a member of the Fair Play for Cuba committee. During his stay here in the summer of 1963, he was involved in a scuffle with anti-Castro Cubans, who claimed he was trying to infiltrate their organization.

ROUTINE CHECK

The Warren Report, issued a year after Kennedy's death, said its investigation showed no existence of a plot and labeled Oswald as the lone participant in Kennedy's death. However, the local investigation began late last year, and is believed to have started with a routine check of information supplied to Garrison's office by a New Orleans private detective.

The detective allegedly gave the district attorney a list of names of people who should be questioned.

Carlos Bringuier, New Orleans delegate of the Cuban Student Directorate, who was involved in a scuffle with Oswald, said Friday he "would neither confirm nor deny" that he was contacted by the district attorney's office, but he hinted that he had by saying, "I'll be glad to speak to you after the district attorney speaks."

Asked if he had been pledged to secrecy, he said, "No, I can tell anything, but I still prefer to wait until the district attorney makes a statement."

PLOT BELIEVED

Asked if he was glad to see an investigation of the assassination, he said, "I'm glad to see any investigation that would bring out the truth."

Bringuier said he still feels strongly that there was a Castro plot behind the assassination of President Kennedy.

He also revealed for the first time that 15 days before the death of Jack Ruby, who shot and killed Oswald, Bringuier sent Ruby a telegram addressed to the Parkland Hospital in Dallas, asking for the privilege of questioning Ruby. Bringuier said he put in the telegram that he would only have one or two questions for Ruby.

According to Bringuier, he never received an answer one way or the other.

Asked what questions he wanted to ask Ruby, Bringuier said the first would have been, "Why did you give the best gift of all to the Communists by shooting Oswald?" The second question, he said, would have dealt with a man Ruby saw at least twice in Cuba. Bringuier said the man's name was Solomon Pratkins, but he did not explain the apparent connection between the two men.

ALWAYS ALONE

Bringuier said he also wanted to see Ruby face to face because he felt he was able to look at people and tell if they were telling the truth. "What puzzles me so much about Ruby is that if he was all the super-

patriot he claimed to be, why didn't he go to see President Kennedy drive by in Dallas. According to his testimony, he didn't even bother to watch the President on television," Bringuier stated.

Asked if he thought Oswald had any accomplices in New Orleans, Bringuier said he always saw Oswald alone. "If there was anyone in New Orleans who was involved in the plot with Oswald, he had better watch out, it looks like the district attorney means business," he remarked.

Oswald's landlady in New Orleans, Mrs. J. J. Garner, 4911 Magazine, said no one from the district attorney's office had contacted her concerning any recent investigation.

"Don't tell me they're going to start that again," she said.

MANY VISITORS

Mrs. Garner said she had had many visitors after the assassination and indicated she's had enough. Her husband remarked that "I'll always believe Oswald didn't do it alone." But he added that he definitely felt no one from New Orleans had been allied with Oswald in a plot.

Mrs. Garner said she could recall only three incidents of Oswald being visited by anyone. One time, she said, two Cuban-looking young men about 25 years of age came asking for Oswald, and had a pamphlet referring to The Fair Play for Cuba committee. She said a second time an elderly couple came to get Oswald, his wife and child and took them out for a weekend. A third visitor, she said, was Mrs. Ruth Payne, who befriended Marina Oswald in Dallas. She said Mrs. Payne came to get Marina and her child. Even then, she didn't see Mrs. Payne, only the car, she added.

EXPENSES LISTED

Reports that members of Garrison's staff have traveled to a number of places outside the continental United States in connection with the investigation could not be confirmed by expense record here. However, the following expenses for the "special investigation" were found as follows:

Nov. 25, 1966: \$993, Louis Ivon, trip to San Francisco.

Dec. 2; \$44.90 John Volz, expenses on trip to Miami.



CHARLES RAY WARD
Confirms probe in progress.

Dec. 15; \$500, John Volz, investigative expenses.

Dec. 28; \$425.60, travel to Chicago.

Dec. 29; \$605.99, travel to Cincinnati.

Jan. 4, 1967: \$175.03 James Alcock, trip to Houston.

Jan. 4; \$821, Detectives Kent Simms, Clency Navarre and Charles Jonau, trip to Miami.

Jan. 4; \$364.75, Thomas Duffy, trip to Miami.

Jan. 6; \$427, Lester Otilio, trip to Miami.

Jan. 12; \$133, John P. Volz, trip to Dallas.

Jan. 12; \$131.05, Southern Research Company (private detectives), expenses.

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In addition to these expenses, court records show that former assistant DA Frank Klein was paid \$345 for "special counsel" for a "special investigation" by the DA's office.

Continued in Space Below

'DEFINITE' JFK PLOT, DA AIDE IS QUOTED

Eyed as Pilot Of 'Getaway' Craft--Flier

By ROSEMARY JAMES
and DAVID SNYDER

(Copyright 1967 by the States-Item, The Times-
Picayune Publishing Corp.)

A New Orleans pilot has revealed to the States-
Item that Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's chief investi-
gator said last month the DA's office has "posi-

(Indicate page, name of
newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans
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1/2-111-101-4
ENCLOSURE

tively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy."

David William Ferrie, who has a flying service here and is a part-time investigator, said Garrison and his staff are conducting an extensive investigation into the death of President John F. Kennedy and that he and some of his friends have been questioned by the DA's office.

Ferrie gave the States-Item details of why the district attorney's office became interested in him.

"Supposedly I have been pegged as the get-away pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy," he said.

Ferrie flew to Texas with two friends close to the time of the assassination.

HE CONTENDS, HOWEVER, THAT he did not go to Dallas.

Ferrie explained that in November of 1963 he was working as an investigator for New Orleans attorney G. Wray Gill, who was trying a federal court case involving Carlos Marcello.

Marcello and his brother Joseph were acquitted by a federal jury of charges that they conspired to defraud the government on the day President Kennedy was murdered.

Ferrie says he was at the federal court here that day.

The jury's verdict came in at 3:20 p.m.

Ferrie had done investigative work on the case for Gill, who was one of Marcello's attorneys.

HE SAID THAT AFTER THEY won the case, he and two friends decided to go to Texas on a pleasure trip.

It was a spur-of-the-moment decision, Ferrie claims.

"We went to Houston, Galveston and then back to Alexandria, La.," Ferrie said.

When he returned to New Orleans, Ferrie said, he called Gill to see what was going on and Gill informed him that the district attorney's office wanted to question him about the assassination.

FERRIE CLAIMS THAT WHILE HE WAS in Texas, 13 law officers, including Garrison and former assistant district attorney Frank Klein, broke into his home and carted off books, photographs, and some other personal belongings.

"They took a substantial amount of my property to

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

DA Seeks 'JFK Route' Cuban

By ROSEMARY JAMES

The States-Item learned here today that District Attorney Jim Garrison and members of his staff were in Miami in January looking for a Cuban man described as physically powerful and dangerous.

The man is being sought by the DA in connection with the death of President John F. Kennedy. He is believed to be one of a group of Cubans who, according to a report under investigation, hid behind a billboard on the parade route in Dallas Nov. 23, 1963.

YESTERDAY, THE STATES-ITEM disclosed that Gar-

rison's office has launched an intensive investigation into the murder of Kennedy.

The investigation is reported to be centered about a possible assassination plot involving a person or persons in addition to the accused slayer, Lee Harvey Oswald.

Garrison has refused to confirm or deny the existence of such an investigation or to discuss any information received by The States-Item.

A RELIABLE SOURCE WHO REFUSES to be quoted in print told The States-Item that the Cuban sought by the

DA is believed to have fled the country—to Cuba, Puerto Rico or possibly the Bahamas—a few steps ahead of investigators, who combed the Miami area, and particularly the Cuban colony there.

It is known that the district attorney's investigation has included a trip to San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The investigators who searched Miami inside and out for the Cuban were flashing his picture, taken on a New Orleans street while he was distributing "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets.

Tulane and Broad (location of the district attorney's office)," Ferrie said.

Ferrie said he gave Klein a "meticulous" accounting of his trip and then Klein had him booked as a fugitive from Texas. Ferrie said that he asked Gill to call the FBI and the Secret Service.

He said that he had interviews with both organizations and subsequent to these sessions was released by Klein.

Ferrie recently was served with a subpoena to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans
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"I COULDN'T FIGURE OUT WHAT IT was all about," Ferrie said.

When he showed up for the grand jury call, he said he was intercepted at the door and asked to come up to the office of First Asst. DA Charles Ray Ward.

He was asked to go to Ward's office by chief investigator Louis Ivon. Ivon, Ferrie said, led him to an office where John Volz, a trial assistant, was already waiting.

Ferrie said Volz told him they wanted to ask him "a few questions about 1963."

According to Ferrie, he was asked to recount all of his activities in the week that President Kennedy was shot. Because he couldn't remember the events of that week, Ferrie asked if he could go to the FBI to get a copy of the statement he made immediately after the slaying.

FERRIE SAID THAT WAS THE LAST HE heard of the matter until "friends and acquaintances began calling me saying they had been questioned and, among other things, questioned about me."

Ferrie said he could not remember the exact date that he was questioned by the DA, only that it was in November, 1957.

Last month, Ferrie said, he called Ivon and was told that the office had "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy."

Ferrie contends that the FBI became interested in him after a man by the name of Ed Voble of New Orleans saw Lee Harvey Oswald on television following the slaying and told a local television station that he served with Oswald in a Civil Air Patrol unit under Ferrie.

—ACTUALLY, FERRIE CLAIMS, VOBLE was in the Missouri squad and "I was in the Lakefront squad."

Ferrie denies knowing Oswald.

Asked if he thought Oswald had an accomplice, Ferrie, who has been looking into possible local tie-ins to the murder on his own, said, "I believe it would be fruitless to look for an accomplice."

Ferrie, who lists himself in the city directory as a psychologist, said, "My assessment of Oswald is that he would be incapable of conspiring because he would be incapable of any interpersonal relationship, especially anything as delicate as a conspiracy to kill."

ASKED ABOUT FURTHER INVESTIGATION, Ferrie said, "I think it's an utter waste of time."

The States-Item attempted to interview Miguel Torres, a 26-year-old Cuban who formerly lived only a block from Oswald's last known address. Torres is serving three concurrent nine-year terms for burglaries in New Orleans. He was sentenced in 1964.

Torres was removed from Angola state penitentiary Jan. 30 ostensibly for the purpose of testifying in a trial on a \$12 robbery case. The case was continued Jan. 31, but Torres has not been returned to Angola.

He is known to be connected with the DA's investigation.

CRIMINAL SHERIFF LOUIS HEYD gave the States-Item permission to talk to Torres and Torres was advised of his rights.

Torres, who appeared highly nervous, thought about it for a moment and then declined to answer the questions.



DAVID W. FERRIE

GARRISON PREDICTS SUCCESS FOR PROBE

Convictions Will Result, He Declares

District Attorney Jim Garrison said Saturday that "arrests will be made, charges will be filed and convictions will be obtained" as a result of his intensive investigation of a New Orleans plot preceding the assassination of President John F. Kennedy Nov. 22, 1963.

During a news conference in his office, Garrison asserted that a plan was developed here which resulted in Kennedy's death in Dallas. He said the investigation, which records show has been under way since late last year, has proven that the Warren Commission was wrong in its conclusion that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone in murdering the President.

The district attorney would not elaborate.

"We already have the names of the people in the initial planning," he told newsmen. "We are not wasting our time and we will prove it. Arrests will be made, charges will be filed and convictions will be obtained."

Garrison stated that the investigation, which has taken his investigators to several states and has thus far cost some \$8,000, was initiated last November when he "began looking into the question because Oswald had spent six months in New Orleans shortly before the assassination."

He added that the Warren Report had raised questions in his mind which prompted the intense probe. Initial leads uncovered other leads and the probe progressed, he said.

"We were making good progress until the publicity," said Garrison.

HITS NEWSPAPER

He sharply criticized the New Orleans States-Item, which first disclosed the probe in a copyrighted story, and The Times-Picayune, for revealing the investigation.

"The newspapers, in mentioning the names of people we have not charged or mentioned, are being very unfair to these individuals," he charged. Garrison said the life of at least one prisoner has been put in jeopardy because of the news reports.

Admitting that the Warren Commission was "composed of the highest type of men," Garrison then claimed that it "did not have sufficient evaluation machinery."

Contacted in Washington, U.S. Rep. Hale Boggs, a member of the Warren Commission, refused to comment on Garrison's charge that Oswald did not act alone in the assassination.

Commenting on facts thus far

uncovered by his investigators, Garrison said much of the information is "interesting."

The States-Item said a 26-year-old Cuban who formerly lived only a block from Oswald's last known New Orleans address, was brought from the state penitentiary at Angola to the prison Jan. 30.

The man, the account said, is said, is serving three concurrent nine-year terms for burglaries and "he is known to be connected with the DA's investigation."

ASKED ABOUT BOOK

At a news conference, Garrison was asked about William Manchester's book, "Death of a President," in which the author says Oswald acted alone.

"Manchester wasn't there at the assassination," said Garrison. "Neither was I, but my office has spent considerably more time investigating the assassination than Manchester did and it is my belief that man was wrong."

Questioned if he felt a new federal probe should be launched into the Kennedy assassination, Garrison replied, "There should be several concurrent investigations and the important thing is that the evidence should be evaluated."

The States-Item said Garrison's office is seeking a "physically powerful and dangerous" Cuban man who "is believed to be one of a group of Cubans who reportedly hid behind a billboard on the parade route in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963."

Supposedly, the Cuban was photographed in New Orleans handing out "Fair Play for Cuba" pamphlets.

Garrison and some aides are supposed to have covered the Miami waterfront extensively looking for the Cuban. But he is now thought to have left the country.

Miami area police were reported to have believed that the Cuban was wanted on a narcotics charge, unaware that he is a suspect in the Kennedy murder. Only Miami State Atty. Richard Gerstein had been taken into confidence by Garrison, according to The States-Item.

Later Saturday, there were numerous comments from officials and other persons concerned with the case from throughout the nation. The comments included:

In Washington, Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., who was a member of the Warren Commission, said, "If the district attorney has such information he should transmit it to the

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

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attorney general, whom I assume would transmit it immediately to the President."

The Secret Service, the Justice Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, contacted in Washington, said there would be no comment. Likewise, comment was withheld by Chief Justice Earl Warren, who headed the Warren Commission, and Allen W. Dulles, former head of the Central Intelligence Agency, who was a Warren Commission member.

"I know nothing of it," said Dulles. "I have no comment."

Although Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., who was also a commission member, was not available for comment, an aide indicated the senator had previously said he would not comment on any stories which might develop since the commission issued its report.

In Stamford, Conn., John J. McCloy, another commission member, said, "Let's see what his (Garrison's) evidence is. We are always aware that some evidence might turn up in this matter and we know that time is a factor in the favor of someone hunting such evidence."

McCloy explained, adding, "We did not say that Oswald acted alone. We said we could find no credible evidence that he acted with anyone else."

He said the commission investigated Oswald's activities here and "the investigation, at least at that time, didn't produce anything. Maybe someone will come forward some day with credible evidence of a conspiracy," he added.

In Detroit, Mich., Earl Ruby, brother of Jack Ruby who killed Oswald, said he has never been contacted by New Orleans authorities.

Sol Dann, the Ruby family attorney, stated, "It looks as though we may not yet be through with the most fantastic events (the assassination). If they have any evidence, or if

any indictments are to be issued, they will not indict a dead man. So that leaves Jack Ruby out. I wish them all the success in the world."

"A BIG JOKE"

Meanwhile, David W. Ferrie, a pilot and sometime investigator, called the Garrison investigation "a big joke." Ferrie said he has been pegged as the get-away pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy.

No official source has pegged Ferrie as "the get-away pilot." But Ferrie said an acquaintance of his has. He did not wish to identify the acquaintance.

Sitting in his uptown apartment, Ferrie told of how he came to be linked with the investigation currently being undertaken by Garrison's forces.

Ferrie said he was working in November, 1963, as an investigator for attorney G. Wray Gill, who was trying a federal court case involving Carlos Marcello.

TELLS OF TRIP

About 3:20 p. m. Nov. 22, 1963—the day of the assassination of President Kennedy—Ferrie said he and two friends on the spur-of-the-moment decided to go to Texas.

"We drove by car to Vinton, La., then to Houston and Galveston, where we hunted geese," explained Ferrie. "Our route brought us back by Alexandria on the Sunday after; and it was there I learned that 13 law officers, including Garrison and former assistant district attorney Frank Klein, had broken into my home and carted off books, photographs and some other personal belongings."

Ferrie said the district attorney's office "took a substantial amount of my property to Tulane and Broad (location of the DA's office)."

When he returned, Klein questioned him and his companions, said Ferrie. "We were all thrown in jail and booked with being fugitives from Texas," said Ferrie bitterly.

Ferrie said he asked Gill to call the FBI and Secret Service. He said that he had interviews with both organizations after being released by Klein.

Recently, Ferrie said he received a subpoena to appear before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury. But as he arrived at the Criminal Courts bldg., he was intercepted and asked to come to first Assistant District Attorney Charles R. Ward's office.

- ASKED QUESTIONS

Ferrie was asked to go to Ward's office by chief investigator Louis Ivon. Ivon led him to an office where John Volz, a trial assistant, was waiting. Volz told him they wanted to ask him some questions about 1963.

According to Ferrie, he was asked to recount all of his activities on the week that President Kennedy was killed. Because he couldn't remember, he asked if he could go to the FBI to get a copy of the statement he made immediately after the slaying.

Ferrie said he heard nothing more until friends and acquaintances began calling him and telling him that they had been questioned about Ferrie.

The flier said he couldn't recall the date he was questioned at the district attorney's office, but it was in January.

Ferrie said he called Ivon in January and was told by Ivon that the office had "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy."

Ferrie denies knowing Lee Harvey Oswald, accused killer of President Kennedy and a one-time New Orleans resident.

According to Ferrie, the FBI became interested in him when

a New Orleans man saw Oswald on television and told a local TV station that he served with Oswald in a Civil Air Patrol unit under Ferrie.

Ferrie claims the man, whom he identified as Ed Voble, was in the Moisant Squadron and he was in the Lakefront Squadron.

Ferrie has been looking into possible local tie-ins to the assassination on his own. Asked

if he thinks Oswald had an accomplice, Ferrie said, "I believe it would be fruitless to look for an accomplice."

ASSESSES OSWALD

Listed in the city directory as a psychologist, Ferrie said, "My assessment of Oswald is that he would be incapable of conspiring because he would be incapable of any interpersonal relationship, especially anything as delicate as a conspiracy to kill."

Ferrie said he is a native of Cleveland, Ohio, but he has been living in New Orleans for 15 years.

Told that he will become a national celebrity now, Ferrie said, "What will being a national celebrity get me? Thirty-five cents and being a national celebrity will get you a hamburger. I want to be left alone to my flying."

Ferrie said he had been ill at his home for about three weeks with encephalitis.

When The Times-Picayune contacted Garrison Friday to ask him about the status of the investigation—or to confirm that one was going on—the district attorney huffed—that he didn't have to account to the newspaper for trips by his attorneys. He accented this message with a profane sentence.

Records show that the district attorney's office has already spent more than \$8,000 on the investigation.



DAVID W. FERRIE
Calls DA office a joke

Cuban Says 'Warren Report Will Crumble'

Does District Attorney Jim Garrison really have a solid investigation brewing into an alleged New Orleans plot which led to the assassination of President Kennedy in Dallas?

The world was waiting for an answer Sunday.

The 44-year-old district attorney Sunday reaffirmed his statement of Saturday that arrests will be made and that he feels convictions will be obtained. However, he said, "irresponsible" publicity may hamper the probe's progress and endanger the lives of some.

ANSWER TO FORD

Replying to a statement made Saturday by Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., that he should forward his findings to the U.S. attorney general who could then convey them on to President

Press Calls Pour From Over Globe

News offices of The Times-Picayune were besieged with calls Sunday from newspapers across the country and in Europe. Foreign correspondents based in New York and representing major newspapers in London and Paris said public interest in Europe had been considerably stirred by the New Orleans developments. Some of these reporters were being dispatched to New Orleans for on-the-scene news gathering.

Lyndon B. Johnson, Garrison commented:

"I am not the President, not the attorney general."

"We are investigating a conspiracy which appeared to have occurred in New Orleans and they don't have a thing in the world to do with it. Now, if they want to help me, I'll welcome their help. But I'm not reporting to anybody."

He asserted that involvement with federal officials would slow his probe.

A poll of six of the city's eight Criminal District Court judges Sunday night revealed that none had received arrest warrants issued by Garrison's office in connection with the investigation.

Judge Malcolm V. O'Hara and Judge Bernard J. Bagert were not available for comment.

Meanwhile, a press dispatch from Miami Sunday quoted a Cuban exile as admitting he has made several trips between Miami and New Orleans in connection with the Garrison probe.

The exile, 32-year-old Bernardo Torres, predicted that "The Warren Report and the FBI report (on the assassination) will crumble when the investigation is released."

Torres, a private detective helped the Secret Service guard President Kennedy when the chief executive was in the Florida metropolis four days before his assassination on Nov. 22, 1963.

HELPED GUARD JFK

Torres said he was one of 10 Cubans who helped protect Kennedy in Miami, which has a large Cuban colony. He claimed the Secret Service had asked trusted Cubans to spot suspicious Cubans, because it was "definitely expected" that an attempt would be made on the President's life.

with some Cubans, but was not acquainted with them.

The photographs in question reportedly were taken in New Orleans shortly before the assassination.

Torres refused to discuss a report that Oswald had visited Miami to talk with Cubans. Nor would he talk about reports that some exiles — angry at Kennedy's failure to take action which might have saved the unsuccessful 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion — were talking about killing the President.

Torres was a member of the invasion brigade. He now is military coordinator of its veterans' organization, called Brigade 2506.

'IN PUBLIC INTEREST'

Stressing that the Warren Report will be proved wrong, Torres said he was helping Garrison's investigation "in the public interest" without pay, receiving only expense money.

Garrison, alarmed by the public notice his investigation has received, could not be contacted Sunday for any new developments in the case.

The district attorney had promised earlier that charges will be filed and convictions obtained against conspirators who plotted Kennedy's assassination in New Orleans and

which "culminated in what happened in Dallas."

Thus far, Garrison has not released any names of persons involved in the alleged conspiracy, although the district attorney admitted that a man's life has been placed in jeopardy because of widespread newspaper publicity.

Garrison's weekend revelations touched off a world-wide chain reaction. European periodicals were said to be treating the news disclosures as front page news.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Date: 2-20-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 1/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

444

Garrison reluctantly confirmed Saturday that an intensive probe was in progress, but felt that public knowledge of the affair would endanger people's lives and throw cold water on his investigation activities. He would not elaborate.

Oswald, who lived in New Orleans a few months prior to the assassination, was a member of the pro-Castro Fair Play For Cuba Committee. As a result of his activities with the group, Oswald became involved in several controversies here, including a scuffle with an anti-Castro group while distributing pamphlets.

Several of Oswald's acquaintances in New Orleans have been questioned by the district attorney's office in recent weeks, ostensibly to find out if Oswald was ever seen in the company of certain persons. Those questioned include a co-worker in a coffee plant on Magazine st., Oswald's landlady and a garage operator who befriended Oswald.

MOVED TO N.O. JAIL

Other developments in the Garrison probe involved a 26-year-old Cuban, Miguel Torres (no relation to the Miami exile), who was serving a jail term at Angola State Penitentiary for burglary and who was transferred to the Orleans Parish prison last month by request of the district attorney.

Torres, who reportedly lived a block from Oswald's last known New Orleans address, has declined to be interviewed by the press. He remains in the parish jail.

Also mentioned in Garrison's probe was David W. Ferrie, a pilot and ~~some~~ investigator, who was allegedly pegged as

the pilot of a getaway plane in a plot to ~~kill~~ Kennedy.

Ruby, Oswald Presence Here Coincidence—Belli

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—Attorney Melvin Belli said Sunday it was just a coincidence that Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald were in New Orleans at the same time.

Belli, who defended Ruby in his trial for the slaying of Oswald, said he believes there was no conspiracy to kill President Kennedy.

Ruby never knew Oswald, accused slayer of President Kennedy, and their presence in New Orleans "was a coincidence, it was absolutely innocent and there was nothing sinister about it," Belli said.

Jim Garrison, New Orleans district attorney, has claimed that a conspiracy was hatched in New Orleans to kill Kennedy.

Belli told a meeting of Sigma Delta Chi, professional journalism society, that he knew Ruby "had activity in New Orleans and with Cuba, but he was just trying to ingratiate himself with a wealthy Mafia type who was involved in Las Vegas gambling activities."

He said this was typical of Ruby's efforts to be identified with the wealthy and the powerful.

"I knew this tragic little figure as well as anyone. He was like the village idiot. He was 'tolerated everywhere,'" Belli said of Ruby.

Belli said he is convinced that the Warren Commission report tells the complete story of the Kennedy assassination and that the investigation in New Orleans is not going to show that Ruby knew Oswald.



—A WIREPHOTO.
BERNARDO TORRES

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison to Prove Plot, Relations Chief Believes

Must Have Some Hot
Leads, Says Fowler

By BOB USSERY

The director of International Relations for the city of New Orleans expressed the belief Sunday night that District Attorney Jim Garrison will prove that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was the result of a plot.

"If he's gone to all the trouble of an investigation he must have some pretty hot leads," said Alberto Fowler, a Cuban refugee who was imprisoned in Cuba after participating in the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Another Cuban refugee, who is active in exile circles said that he agrees with Garrison "entirely" in the belief that the assassination was the result of plot.

Manuel Gil, New Orleans delegate to the Miami-based Movimiento Insurreccional de Recuperacion Revolucionaria (Insurreccional Movement of Revolutionary Recovery), asserted that "the hand of Castro was directly behind" the suspected plot.

Gil said there is a possibility of a conspiracy having been hatched in New Orleans, and expressed the belief that Lee Harvey Oswald had other people working with him at the time of the assassination.

Fowler would not say whether Garrison or anyone from his of-

fice had questioned him in connection with the investigation. "I'd rather have Garrison answer that himself," Fowler said.

Fowler said Garrison is justified in making the investigation because "the press has been yelling conspiracy, and some of it could have happened in his back yard. I would have done the same thing just to clear it up."

"It figures if you read the Warren Report. There are things that could have been looked into a little more carefully," he said.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 6

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Date: 2-20-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 1/22/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

62 10/20/67

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
February 20, 1967

DATE:

1 - Mr. J.R. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Rosen
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

We have received a letter dated February 14, 1967, from Dr. Carlos Bringuier, a New Orleans, Louisiana, businessman alleging that the New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison is attempting to place the blame for the assassination of President Kennedy on a group of Cuban refugees in New Orleans. Dr. Bringuier requested that this Bureau direct a complete investigation of those "who are spreading these false rumors." Dr. Bringuier is a Cuban refugee and outspoken opponent of Fidel Castro. He is the New Orleans delegate of the Cuban student directorate. During the course of our investigation of the assassination, we determined that Lee Harvey Oswald visited a store managed by Dr. Bringuier on August 5, 1963. Oswald indicated an interest in joining Bringuier's group in their struggle against Fidel Castro.

On August 9, 1963, Bringuier saw Oswald pass out Fair Play for Cuba leaflets in New Orleans. Bringuier and Oswald got into a dispute which resulted in their arrest for disturbing the peace. Oswald pleaded guilty to the charge against him and paid a \$10 fine.

On August 21, 1963, a New Orleans radio station arranged a debate between Oswald and Dr. Bringuier concerning Cuba. In the course of this debate, Oswald defended the Castro regime and discussed Marxism. Bringuier claimed that Oswald was a communist.

ACTION:

(1) Attached for approval is a letter to Dr. Bringuier acknowledging receipt of his letter and advising that his letter was being brought to the attention of appropriate authorities.

Rel

REC-61

62-109060-4546

62-109060

1 - 105-82555 (Lee Harvey Oswald)

REL:gow (10)

Enclosures

2-21-67

ACTION

CONTINUED - OVER

12 MAR 1 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Memorandum to W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

(2) Attached for approval are letters to the White House, the Acting Attorney General, and to the Director, Secret Service, enclosing a copy of Dr. Bringuier's letter to this Bureau and setting forth a concise summary of Bringuier's contacts with Oswald in New Orleans.

Rel

oscar P
R

WCS

John
Bringuier

✓

GK
ix

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 23 1967

WESTERN UNION

Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

BIA004 713A EST FEB 23 67 (12)NSA014

NS 116102 PD NEW ORLEANS LA 23 525A CST

J EDGAR HOOVER

FBI JUSTICE BLDG WASHDC

REC 6

62-109060

4547

SVX

EX-106

IN VIEW OF THE RECENT HEADLINES HUNTING, ANTIS20R90UR D.A. (DISTRICT ATTORNEY)
ISN'T IT TIME SOMEONE INVESTIGATED THE IRRESPONSIBLE INVESTIGATOR?

ROBERT W BROOCKMANN.

THIS SERIOUSLY RELATE
TO JAMES GARNER
AND HIS ACTIVITIES IN
THE OSWALD CASE.

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

COPIES DESTROYED

53 MAR 13 1967

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 21, 1967

FROM : Mr. W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

DeLoach
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Re memorandum Branigan to Sullivan 2-21-67 reporting up-to-date developments in the investigation of District Attorney Jim Garrison concerning the assassination of President Kennedy as available to this Bureau. Re memorandum indicated Garrison's investigation allegedly initiated upon allegations of James S. Martin, a mental case.

A copy of a letterhead memorandum and cover letter summarizing data we have received in captioned matter was attached to referenced memorandum for dissemination to Assistant Attorney General Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr., Civil Division, Department of Justice, in accordance with his request for information regarding David Lewis who is involved in Garrison's investigation. We also indicated we were disseminating our letterhead memorandum to the White House, Acting Attorney General and Secret Service by separate communication.

ACTION:

Attached for approval are letters to the White House, The Acting Attorney General and the Director of the Secret Service enclosing a letterhead memorandum which sets forth data we have recently received concerning the investigation of District Attorney Garrison in New Orleans.

Enclosures

62-109060

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

REL:gow
(10)

EX-106

10 MAR 11 1967

59 MAR 9 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. W. J. SULLIVAN

DATE: 2-24-67

FROM : MR. J. A. SIZOO

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Bishop ☒
Mr. Casper ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. Felt ☒
Mr. Gale ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Mr. Holmes ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

SAC Rightmyer, New Orleans, called at 11:50 a.m. today and advised that Dr. Nicholas A. Chetta, coroner for Orleans Parish, would release within the next few minutes the toxicologist's report as a result of the examination of the body of David Ferrie. The report will reflect that the body was examined for alcohol, barbiturates, cyanide, heavy metals, caustic agents, and scan - all negative.

ACTION:

For information.

JAS:hrt
(9)

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Tavel
- 1 - Mr. Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Pennington

REC-61

50 MAR 14 1967

62 MAR 13 1967

4549

37

February 28, 1967

PERSONAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. CALLAHAN
MR. GALE
MR. ROSEN
MR. SULLIVAN

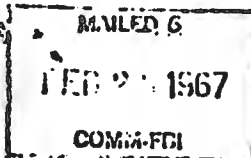
Reference is made to my prior memorandum which transmitted to you the names of persons who are not to be interviewed unless compelling reasons dictate, in which event the matter should be called to my attention.

Attached is identifying data regarding James C. Garrison, District Attorney, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, concerning whom these instructions apply.

Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director



NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 1 1967

10 MAR 1 1967

- 10 copies of attachment sent to Mr. Gale
10 copies of attachment sent to Mr. Rosen
2 copies of attachment sent to Mr. Sullivan

NOTE: Reference M. A. Jones to Wick memo dated 2-28-67 captioned: "James C. Garrison, District Attorney, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, Person Not To Be Contacted," which advised that Garrison, who is conducting a so-called investigation regarding assassination of President Kennedy, has made several irresponsible and derogatory references to the Bureau, and has stated that he would arrest, handcuff and expose to public scrutiny any Agent caught intruding in his investigation.

TDH:emm (9)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

PERS. REC. UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

February 28, 1967

NAME	James C. Garrison
DATE OF BIRTH	November 20, 1921
PLACE OF BIRTH	Iowa
PROFESSION	District Attorney Orleans Parish New Orleans, Louisiana
ADDRESS	2700 Tulane Avenue New Orleans, Louisiana

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

CERTIFIED MAIL
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED
DELIVER TO ADDRESSEE ONLY
PERSONAL
CONFIDENTIAL

Calimosa, Calif. 92320
February 28, 1967

15
J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice Building
Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: Re: Earl Warren, Chief Justice, U. S. Supreme Court

This letter is being written with the greatest reluctance and extreme hesitancy, since October, 1963, when I learned of the appointment of Earl Warren to the office of Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The information which I shall impart has been a closely kept secret since the year 1947, when I learned of it, to-wit:

During the campaign of Mr. Warren in which he was elected for a third term as Governor of the State of California there was a bill pending, or about to be introduced, before the State Legislature, which proposed the placing of an additional tax on motor trucks. This piece of legislation was strongly opposed by the Teamster's Union in the State, and, they apparently being on very friendly terms with the Governor, approached him requesting that he veto the bill if and when it should be passed by the Legislature. / After negotiating for some time, the Governor agreed to veto the bill if it came before him for his signature; the consideration for which promise was the contribution to his current campaign for re-election of \$90,000 in cash, to which the Union agreed. The money was collected from union members as individuals, I understood, and no record or report made thereof -- unless someone made a secret record thereof. The bill finally did reach the Governor's desk for signature ;; and he signed it.

The Union officials were highly incensed, but decided that to oppose him in any way would cause them to lose face. They finally decided that they would try to get him out of the State, when he was nominated as a candidate for Vice-President, in 1948. During that period I was a member of a local of an A. F. of L. International Union, representing a group of Los Angeles County office employees, and had occasion to associate with Teamster officials; and I noted that they supported Earl Warren for the nomination for President in their literature and public utterances, but in private they were extremely hostile toward him. Upon inquiring from three officials of the Teamsters, on separate occasions, none of them being near each other during the conversation, I was informed of the circumstances related in the paragraph last above. I seem to recall the name of one of those men as being a Mr. Burns, who, I believe, was the Secretary of the particular organization to which they belonged; but I can't recall the names of the other two men. It is quite possible that they may now be retired, but they were well known among Union members.

2 ENCLOSURE

Although I have been separated from Union membership since the late 1940s, I have maintained my loyalty to the fraternity by not divulging this information. But now that, according to news dispatches yesterday, Teamster President James R. Hoffa has finally been denied a new trial by his appeal to the Supreme Court from his recent conviction on two counts of tampering with juries, I strongly fear that there may be an attempted reprisal of some kind against Chief Justice Warren, who

CERTIFIED MAIL
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Calimosa, Calif. 92320
February 28, 1967

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Department of Justice Building
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This note on original mail

*ack necessary
may be identical with*

*who is allegedly a mental
case.*

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... pending, or about to be
... proposed the placing of an ad-
... slation was strongly opposed
... apparently being on very friend-
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... After negotiating for some time,
... fore him for his signature; the
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... a agreed. The money was col-
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2 ENCLOSURE

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... recent conviction on two counts of tampering with juries, I strongly fear that
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Certified Mail

Return Receipt Requested

Deliver to Addressee only

Personal

Confidential

Re: Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court

2/28/67

- 2 -

however, apparently tried to protect Mr. Hoffa by failing to concur in the majority opinion of the court. And today I learn that Mr. Warren had left for South America prior to announcing the Supreme Court's decision. Also, I learn that Justice Clark is also about to leave the Court, by resignation, the reason for which I do not know

According to Section 800 of the California Penal Code, the statute of limitations has run for prosecution of a charge of bribery, unless the law has been recently amended. However, it would still be a basis for impeachment.

I am deeply concerned regarding the decisions in which Justice Warren has concurred relative to the easing of restrictions against the Communist Party. The circumstance that deepens my concern is my understanding that ever since his appointment to the Supreme Court he has spent all of his vacation time, except in 1964, in Russia. I do not dare to state my suspicions relative to the significance of these circumstances, in writing.

I have been a keen follower of the history of our Nation since pre-school days, my most poignant memory being the assassination of President William McKinley, when I was about 7 years old; and I have sadly, and almost hopelessly, noted the gradual subversion of our institutions by the infiltration of Communist principles. I have successfully combatted Communists and succeeded in having several of them ousted from Union Labor organizations, the source of information about their association still being undetected by them. Thus, I believe that I can understand their devious methods.

Communists have no honor, and no other principles than that of subversion of all the decent and honorable things in life, and I will always be the arch enemy of their machinations. I firmly believe that your agency is our last line of defense against them; but I reluctantly express my fear that the F. B. I. is also being penetrated, judging from observations I have made within the past seven years. I continually pray that God may help us to finally overcome this vicious cancer, and that you will be the source of our victory. Thank you for the continuous protection that you have given our most confused nation.

I enclose my file on another matter which I have taken up with your agency in Los Angeles. I finally received acknowledgement of my letter of February 21st from Mr. Laue by telephone this afternoon.

Please do all you can to prevent the adoption of legislation establishing consular offices for Russia in this country. That will be the final link in their chain of subversion, and it will then be too late.

Sincerely,



TELEPHONE: (Area 714) -8205

Calimoss Calif. 92320

February 21, 1967

District Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
1340 W. 6th Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir:

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

I have hesitated for many months to write this letter, but developments in New Orleans the past few days indicate to me that I might perhaps have some shred of information which could be a clue in the above matter.

In discussing the incident with a friend in Los Angeles more than a year ago, my friend told me that he had a strong feeling that the oil industry was involved; that he had studied the oil industry for many years, and that he had learned that President Kennedy was supposed to be intent on repealing provisions of the Income Tax Law which gave special dispensations to it.

His feelings corresponded to my experience, as indicated in the letters copies of which I enclose, to Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and Kenneth Hahn, Los Angeles County Supervisor, Second Supervisorial District, Los Angeles, and I urge that you read them in their entirety. I hesitate very much to call these inferences (perhaps) to your attention.

I might add that occasionally I feel that my telephone line may be "bugged", although the local telephone company indicates that they cannot find any evidence thereof. However, I do know that it is possible to do so without contacting the telephone wires.

I did not learn the name of the purported New York newspaper reporter with whom I had the conversation mentioned in ^{the postscript to} my letter to Dr. Marshall (which is a part of my letter to the Vice-President), but you can probably trace him by diligent investigation and questioning among investment business circles on "Spring Street" in Los Angeles; which, again, might lead to identification of the oil company officials to whom he had reference in our conversation.

I do realize that my suspicions may not coincide with information in the possession of District Attorney James Garrison in New Orleans. But his information may not be correct -- of course mine might be useless, as well.

If you should think it advisable to send one of your investigators to interview me, I suggest that he familiarize himself with your file on me during the first part of the U. S. involvement in World War II. If he has the correct information he will be able to identify himself to me.

I have another matter which I feel is critically vital to the safety of our nation, about which I do not wish to write about at this time.

[REDACTED]

Yours very truly,

ENCLOSURE [REDACTED]

California, if. 92320
February 26, 1967

Special Agent-in-Charge
Federal Bureau of Investigation
1340 W. 6th Street
Los Angeles, California

Dear Sir:

Re: Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

Referring to my letter of February 21st, regarding the above subject.

I apologize for becoming so impetuous on February 23rd as to telephone my friend, Assistant Sheriff James F. Donney, and in our conversation I requested him to check with your office to ascertain whether or not my letter of the 21st had been received by your office. He promised me then that he would check with your office and call me back at 1:00 P. M., the next day; however, I have been waiting at home ever since for his call, which has not materialized. I therefore assume that your office has instructed him not to communicate further with me concerning the matter.

Actually, the only thing about which I am concerned is the failure of your office to receive my letter, and if I were assured of your office receiving it I would cease my efforts regarding this subject, as I know from past experience how efficiently the F. B. I. works.

However, there are so many almost unbelievable aspects and occurrences involved that I cannot but be apprehensive, even as to my personal safety.

For instance: I hid my file of the correspondence which I directed to Keith Griswold, Chief of the A. P. C. D. in Los Angeles in 1957, following the infamous "Friday the 13th" under a bottom bureau drawer in my bedroom; and about a year or so later I found that it was missing. Which leads me to feel that someone may have entered my home and removed it. My residence at that time was 4520 Second Avenue, Los Angeles; and in my correspondence I used the fictitious name of [REDACTED] so as not to jeopardize my employment with Los Angeles County. I did not give my name to the two individuals with whom I had conversations regarding my correspondence; so they may not have known my true name -- it is possible that they may have recently called at the above address, which I believe is now occupied by a middle-aged negro man and wife. Checking with them might reveal the identity of one or both of these individuals.

The attorney, Robert M. Bushnell, to whom I showed my letters before mailing them to A.P.C.D., died, I learn, on October 17, 1966, from a supposed coronary attack. I do not recall whether or not I gave him copies of any of them, but, if so, they might be found in some location at his home, 4541 Don Diego Drive, Los Angeles, if his widow has not destroyed them.

All of the above, of course, may only be conjecture, and I give it to you for what it may be worth. If it is found to be erroneous, I shall appreciate it if you will inform me as soon as possible, so that I may set my mind at rest.

Yours very truly,

FOU/S

ENCLOSURE [REDACTED]

Memorandum

Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-2-67

M. A. Jones

"PLAYBOY" MAGAZINE
FEBRUARY, 1967, ISSUE

The current "Playboy" contains a lengthy interview of the notorious Mark Lane, author of "Rush to Judgment," a conscienceless attack upon the Warren Commission and its conclusions concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

A review of Lane's book was made on October 6, 1966, shortly after its issue, and the many false allegations he made about the Bureau and the Commission were refuted in detail. A copy is attached.

The interview is a rehash of the scurrilous and irresponsible charges he made concerning the Warren Commission's conclusions. It is replete with allusions indicating the FBI did not thoroughly investigate the assassination.

He was questioned by the "Playboy" interviewer regarding the comment in his book that the Warren Commission "covered itself with shame" and asked whether or not he was accusing the Commission of lying to the American people. He replied he did not care to say that the Commission lied, but "it did issue a false report." Many of the half-truths, irresponsible statements, and downright lies reflected in his book were repeated in the interview. It does not appear necessary to again analyze these charges.

The current issue of "Playboy" magazine is enclosed.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information 199 APR 10 1967

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

JWO:Bjma/epf (5)

DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Trotter _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN

NOT RECORDED

APR 7 1967

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

UNITED STATES

MENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. Loach
1 - Mr. Rosen

DATE: 2/21/67

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Bartlett

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : D. J. Brennan, Jr.

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Assistant to the Director Burrill Peterson, U. S. Secret Service, telephoned Liaison Supervisor Bartlett on 2/21/67 and made reference to the recent articles in the press coming out of New Orleans, Louisiana, alleging new information would be forthcoming concerning the assassination of President Kennedy.

Mr. Peterson said that Secret Service Director James J. Rowley received a telephone call on 2/20/67 from Malcolm Kilduff, who was Assistant Press Secretary to the President and was the Acting Press Secretary at Dallas, Texas, on 11/22/63. (Kilduff is now a partner in the public relations firm of Horton & Kilduff, Washington, D. C.). Kilduff reported that he had received a telephone call from Harold Weisberg, Damascus, Maryland, the author of "Whitewash I" and "Whitewash II," two books on the assassination critical of the Warren Commission Report. Weisberg told Kilduff that the New Orleans reports are true and that he was in possession of information along this line if Kilduff desired to review it. Kilduff made no commitment to Weisberg.

Mr. Peterson said Secret Service planned no action, and Kilduff was taking no action and that he was passing on this information to the Bureau for any action we desired.

ACTION:

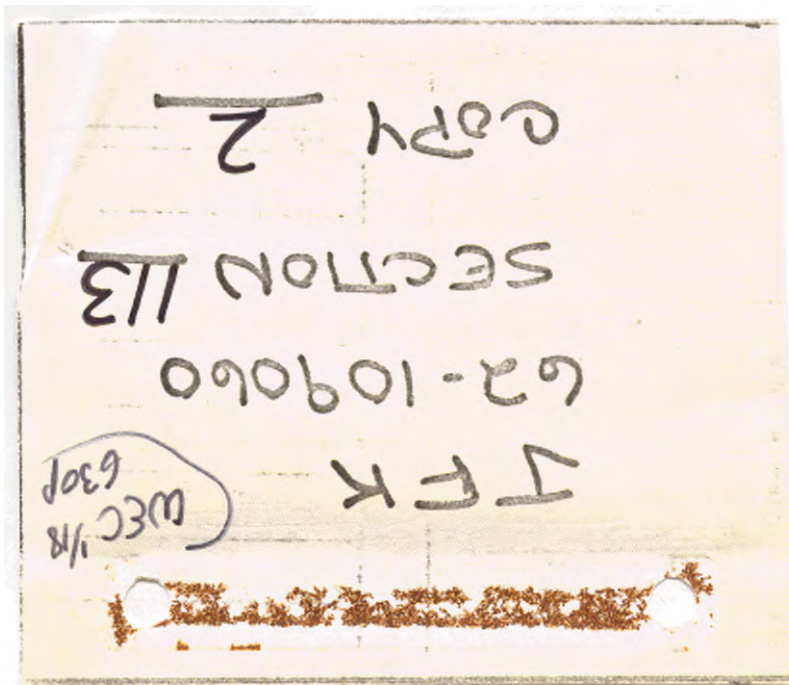
EX-113

For information.

OHB:rab
(8)

REC-15

4550
FEB 28 1967



COPY 2

SECTION 113

62-109060

JFK

WEC 1/8
630P

Assassination Report Will Grow, Cuban Says

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 19 (AP) — A Cuban exile who says he helped the Secret Service guard John F. Kennedy here four days before his assassination asserted today he believes the Warren report will be proved incomplete.

The exile, 32-year-old Bernardo Torres, has been helping New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in an investigation looking toward reopening the Kennedy assassination case.

Garrison said yesterday that the assassination was the culmination of a conspiracy that began in New Orleans. He said arrests would be made but would not elaborate further.

"Another chapter will be added to the Warren report when the investigation is released," predicted Torres, now a private detective.

Torres said he was one of 10 Cubans who helped protect Mr. Kennedy in Miami, which has a large Cuban colony. He said the Secret Service had

asked trusted Cubans to spot suspicious looking Cubans.

Torres told newsmen "the Secret Service definitely expected an attempt against Mr. Kennedy."

The exile said Garrison engaged him to look into the background of some Cubans reported to have been with Oswald shortly before the Nov. 22, 1963, tragedy in Dallas.

Torres said he had seen photographs of Oswald with some Cubans. But he said he was not acquainted with the Cubans. The photographs were reported to have been taken in New Orleans shortly before the assassination.

He declined to discuss a report that Oswald had visited Miami to talk with Cubans.

Nor would he talk about reports that some exiles, angry at Mr. Kennedy's failure to take action which might have saved the unsuccessful 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion, were talking about killing the President.

Torres was a member of the invasion brigade. He now is military coordinator of its veterans' organization, called Brigade 2506.

Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Wick _____
Mr. Casper _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. Felt _____
Mr. Gale _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

The Washington Post _____
Times Herald _____
The Washington Daily News _____
The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
Daily News (New York) _____
Sunday News (New York) _____
New York Post _____
The New York Times _____
World Journal Tribune _____
(New York) _____
The Sun (Baltimore) _____
The Worker _____
The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____
Date _____

ENCLOSURE

4551

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 20, 1967

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 27, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Brennan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Nasca

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

"The Washington Post" on 2/20/67 carried article captioned "Assassination Report Will Grow, Cuban Says." Article in summary states that Bernardo Torres, Cuban exile and military coordinator of Brigade 2506, anti-Castro group, stated he helped Secret Service guard President Kennedy in Miami, Florida, four days before the assassination. Torres, a private detective who has been helping New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison in an investigation looking toward reopening the Kennedy assassination case, stated he believes the Warren report will be proved incomplete.

Pursuant to the Director's request concerning Bernardo Torres, Burrill Peterson, Assistant to the Director, Secret Service, was contacted by liaison on 2/20/67. Peterson stated that he contacted the Secret Service Special Agent in Charge in Miami, John Marshall, concerning the above-mentioned news article. Peterson advised that President Kennedy was in Miami on November 18, 1963, and spoke at the Orange Bowl. Since there were rumors prevalent that some Cubans might try to embarrass the President, Secret Service contacted several Cuban groups before the Kennedy visit and asked for their assistance. Brigade 2506 was one of the groups contacted but Secret Service did not talk to Torres. Torres is known to be a member of Brigade 2506, but not known as one of the top leaders. Some Cubans did mingle in the crowd to try to identify trouble makers.

Our files indicate that Torres is identical with Bernardo Gonzalez de Torres Alvarez, Cuban exile, born 3/26/34 in Cuba and military coordinator of Brigade 2506. Torres participated in the April, 1961, invasion of Cuba and has been periodically reported as being involved in plans of Brigade 2506 to launch attacks on Cuba and vessels trading with Cuba. He has been interviewed on several occasions and has been cooperative.

ACTION: For information.

(ATTACHMENT)

562-109060-1967

VHN:js

(9)

W.C. Sullivan
Be certain
an informant
any capacity.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 20 1967
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

7FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

4:08 PM URGENT 2-20-67 GLM2P

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89:69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS -
INFO CONCERNING, OO - DALLAS.

GEORGE W. HEALY, JR., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, TIMES-PICAYUNE AND
NEW ORLEANS STATES-ITEM, TELEPHONICALLY ADVISED THAT DISTRICT
ATTORNEY JAMES GARRISON HAD A NEWS CONFERENCE ON THE AFTERNOON
OF FEBRUARY TWENTIETH INSTANT FROM WHICH HE EXCLUDED THE TIMES-
PICAYUNE AND STATES-ITEM REPRESENTATIVES.

HEALY SAID HE WAS INFORMED, HOWEVER, THAT GARRISON HAD
ADVISED THE NEWS REPRESENTATIVES IT WOULD BE A LONG, LONG
TIME BEFORE ANY ARRESTS WERE MADE IN THIS INVESTIGATION.

END PAGE ONE

ENCLOSURE

Teletype to SAC, New Orleans
RCL/KME, 2/21/67

MAR 2 1967

PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

EDWARD MC CLUSKER, ASSOCIATED PRESS, NEW ORLEANS, ADVISED
THAT THE ~~AP~~ ^{ASSOCIATED PRESS} WAS REPRESENTED AT GARRISON'S NEWS CONFERENCE
TODAY AND THAT THE REPORTER FROM THE TIMES-PICAYUNE REFUSED TO
LEAVE UNTIL HE WAS PHYSICALLY EJECTED. GARRISON AT THIS
CONFERENCE STATED THEY HAD BEEN WEEKS AWAY FROM ARRESTS, AND
NOW THEY ARE MONTHS AWAY FROM ANY ARRESTS BECAUSE OF THE
STATES-ITEM AND TIMES PICAYUNE BREAKING THIS STORY.

~~CORR PAGE 2 LINE 2 VD 8 SHD BE NEWS~~

WA...RAM

FBI WASH DC

NOV 21 1969

L D

11-21-69

February 20, 1967

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

In connection with the investigation being conducted by District Attorney Garrison, New Orleans, previous information indicated he planned to make four arrests this evening (2-20-67). Attached reveals news representatives have advised Garrison now claims it will be a long long time before any arrests were made in this investigation, that he formerly had been weeks away from arrests and now his office is months away because of newspapers breaking his story.

KMR:hw

See that our New Orleans Office meticulously stops out of this mess. It should be.

62-100000-4552
ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. !
1 - Mr.
1 - Mr.

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley

2/21/67

CODE

1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

TELETYPE

URGENT

REC-63

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS **SENT BY CODED TELETYPE** **PERSONAL ATTENTION**
EX-113 FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060) — 4552

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, ONE NINE SIX THREE, DALLAS, TEXAS

REBUAIRTEL DECEMBER TWENTY-THREE, ONE NINE SIX SIX, IN
CAPTIONED MATTER WHICH INSTRUCTED THAT YOUR OFFICE FOLLOW
DEVELOPMENTS IN THE INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION BY THE
NEW ORLEANS DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE ONLY THROUGH RELIABLE
AND CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES. THE BUREAU DESIRES TO REITERATE
THESE INSTRUCTIONS, AND YOU SHOULD MAKE CERTAIN THAT SPECIAL
AGENTS OF YOUR OFFICE METICULOUSLY STAY OUT OF DISTRICT
ATTORNEY GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION. IT IS OBVIOUS THAT
GARRISON'S INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER IS A FIASCO.

REL:kmg
(10)

VIA TELETYPE

FEB 21 1967

GOSP SXC
ENCIPHERED

NR
ENC
CK
APPROVED
TYPED BY

NOTE: Dallas teletype, 2/20/67, reported results of press
conference by New Orleans District Attorney Garrison, wherein
Garrison claimed he was months away from any arrests because
of the press breaking the story of his investigation. The
Director instructed "See that our New Orleans Office meticulously
stays out of this fiasco. It smells!"

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

79 MAR 3 - 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 2/20/67

FROM : C. D. DE LOACH

SUBJECT: THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Acting Attorney General (AG) called last night, Sunday, 2/19/67, and made reference to the publicity given out by District Attorney James Garrison in New Orleans. He stated that Hale Boggs had called him and that Boggs was afraid the allegations by District Attorney Garrison might in some manner falsely involve the President. The Acting AG stated that he hoped the FBI was on top of this situation.

I told Mr. Clark that the Director had already instructed us to closely follow this matter and that, as a matter of fact, the Director had planned to send a memorandum to the Acting AG and to Marvin Watson at the White House on Monday, 2/20/67, regarding this matter. (These memoranda have already been sent.)

I briefed the Acting AG generally regarding Garrison's background and the fact that he was a publicity seeker. He was also generally briefed regarding the entire situation in New Orleans and the fact that Garrison apparently desired to run for Lieutenant Governor and was attempting to engender as much publicity as possible for himself.

ACTION:

REC 26

62 104065 4553

For record purposes.

MAR 2 1967

CDD:amr
(5)

cc's detached:
DeLoach
Sullivan
Wick

Rosen

62 MAR 6 1967

CRIME RECORD
I want no injection of FBI into this fiasco. Already it is back-firing on Garrison & any action of this can be traced by this go. maniac.

- Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Felt
2/23/67
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

CODE

URGENT

TELETYPE

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (62-109060) — 4554

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO, ONE NINE SIX THREE.

REURTEL FEBRUARY TWENTY-ONE LAST REQUESTING AUTHORITY
TO FURNISH IDENTIFICATION DIVISION RECORDS IDENTIFIABLE WITH
LEWIS AND MARTIN TO U. S. ATTORNEY LOUIS C. LACOUR. THIS
WILL CONFIRM INSTRUCTIONS FURNISHED TO YOU FROM INSPECTOR
JAMES R. MALLEY, THIS DATE, ADVISING THAT U. S. ATTORNEY SHOULD
BE ADVISED THAT ALL INFORMATION CONCERNING CAPTIONED MATTER
IS BEING FURNISHED BY THE BUREAU TO THE ACTING ATTORNEY
GENERAL.

NOTE: By teletype 2/21/67, SAC, New Orleans, advised he
had been told by U. S. Attorney, Eastern District of Louisiana,
that Department of Justice had requested U. S. Attorney to
furnish any information he had concerning investigation being
conducted by District Attorney's Office, New Orleans. The
Director has instructed that the New Orleans Office should
inform U. S. Attorney, New Orleans, that Bureau has furnished
all information it has to the Acting Attorney General. Such
policy will avoid having U. S. Attorney request duplicate
data we have furnished to Department.

REL:kmg
(9)

FEB 23 1967

ENCIPHERED

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

79 MAR 3 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 21 1967
TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

11154 AM URGENT 2-21-67 GLM 2P

TO DIRECTOR 62-109060

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,
MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING.

Request for information

RE NEW ORLEANS TELS FEB. TWENTY LAST.
U.S. ATTORNEY *EASTERN DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA*
USA LOUIS G. LACOUR, EDLA, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THIS
OFFICE ON FEB. TWENTY, ADVISING HE HAD BEEN REQUESTED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO FURNISH ANY INFO HE HAD CONCERNING
INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED THIS MATTER BY ORLEANS PARISH
DISTRICT ATTORNEY. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WAS PARTICULARLY
INTERESTED IN INFORMATION ON DAVID LEWIS AND JACK S. MARTIN.
LACOUR INQUIRED AS TO WHETHER THIS OFFICE HAD CRIMINAL
RECORD ON EITHER MARTIN OR LEWIS. LACOUR BEING ADVISED MARTIN
HAS IDENTIFICATION RECORD BUT SAME NOT AVAILABLE THIS OFFICE.
LACOUR BEING ADVISED DAVID LEWIS WAS INTERVIEWED IN NINETEEN
SIXTYONE DURING CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAW MATTER DURING WHICH
HE DENIED ARREST RECORD.

END PAGE ONE

REC 36

MAR 2 1967

ENCLOSURE

cc Rosen
cc Sullivan

*Teletype to SHC New Orleans
Re: King, 2/23/67*

4554
SIX
Red

PAGE TWO

NO 89-69

FILES OF NEW ORLEANS OFFICE SHOW THAT SHERIFF BRYAN CLEMMONS, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH SO, ADVISED DURING OCT. FIFTYFIVE THAT JACK MARTIN HAD A RECORD IN TEXAS UNDER NAME EDWARD STEWART SUGGS, FBI NO. FOUR TWO THREE FIVE ONE THREE TWO. MARTIN DESCRIBED AS W/M, BORN JULY ONE NINETEEN FIFTEEN, FIVE FT. NINE INCHES, ONE HUNDRED FORTY LBS., BLUE EYES, BROWN HAIR, RUDDY COMPLEXION. BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH NEW ORLEANS WITH IDENTIFICATION RECORD ON MARTIN.

DAVID FRANKLIN LEWIS, JR. INTERVIEWED AS VICTIM IN CIVIL RIGHTS, ELECTION LAW MATTER IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE, DURING WHICH HE DENIED ARREST RECORD. LEWIS DESCRIBED AS W/M, BORN MAY TWELVE, NINETEEN FORTY, AT HOUSTON, TEXAS, FIVE FT. EIGHT INCHES, ONE HUNDRED FOURTEEN LBS., SLENDER BUILD, GREEN EYES, DARK BROWN HAIR, WEARS GLASSES.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO SEARCH FILES OF IDENTIFICATION DIVISION ON LEWIS AND FURNISH ANY IDENTIFICATION RECORD
END

WA...MXS

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

FEB 21 1967
TELETYPE

11-17-53

111. AM URGENT 2-21-67 GLN 2P

TO DIRECTOR 62-109040

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE,
MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING.

RE. NEW ORLEANS TELS FEB. TWENTY LAST.

USA LOUIS C. LACOUR, EDLA, TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THIS
OFFICE ON FEB. TWENTY, ADVISING HE HAD BEEN REQUESTED BY THE
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE TO FURNISH ANY INFO HE HAD CONCERNING
INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED THIS MATTER BY CREOLE PARISH
DISTRICT ATTORNEY. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE WAS PARTICULARLY
INTERESTED IN INFORMATION ON DAVID LEWIS AND JACK S. MARTIN.
LACOUR INQUIRED AS TO WHETHER THIS OFFICE HAD CRIMINAL
RECORD ON EITHER MARTIN OR LEWIS. LACOUR BEING ADVISED MARTIN
HAS IDENTIFICATION RECORD BUT SAME NOT AVAILABLE THIS OFFICE.
LACOUR BEING ADVISED DAVID LEWIS WAS INTERVIEWED IN NINETEEN
SIXTYONE DURING CIVIL RIGHTS - ELECTION LAW MATTER DURING WHICH
HE DENIED ARREST RECORD.

FNU PAGE ONE

62-709060-4554

Ltr to AG 1cc SAC New Orleans
 (2 cc) 1cc Deputy AG
 ident record 1cc Fred M. Vinson Jr.
 1cc G. Walter Yagley
 orig - Director LEL King 2/24/67

5/1-Rel

Feb 21 -

1111 140

NO 89-69

FILES OF NEW ORLEANS OFFICE SHOW THAT SHEPHERD DRYAN
CLEMONS, EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH SO, ADVISED DURING OCT.
FIFTEEN THAT JACK MARTIN HAD A RECORD IN TEXAS UNDER NAME
EDWARD STEWART SUGGS, FBI NO. FOUR TWO THREE FIVE ONE THREE
TWO. MARTIN DESCRIBED AS W/M, BORN JULY ONE NINETEEN
FIFTEEN, FIVE FT. NINE INCHES, ONE HUNDRED FORTY LBS.,
BLUE EYES, BROWN HAIR, RUDDY COMPLEXION. BUREAU REQUESTED
TO FURNISH NEW ORLEANS WITH IDENTIFICATION RECORD ON MARTIN.

DAVID FRANKLIN LEWIS, JR. INTERVIEWED AS VICTIM IN
CIVIL RIGHTS ELECTION LAW MATTER IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE,
DURING WHICH HE DENIED ARREST RECORD. LEWIS DESCRIBED AS
W/M, BORN MAY TWELVE, NINETEEN FORTY, AT HOUSTON, TEXAS,
FIVE FT. EIGHT INCHES, ONE HUNDRED FOURTEEN LBS., SLENDER
BUILD, GREEN EYES, DARK BROWN HAIR, WEARS GLASSES.

BUREAU REQUESTED TO SEARCH FILES OF IDENTIFICATION
DIVISION ON LEWIS AND FURNISH ANY IDENTIFICATION RECORD

END

WA...MYS

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

48-7971

62-101081

44-1831

3-1

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date February 21, 1967

District Attorney Jim Garrison conducting investigation in New Orleans re assassination of late President Kennedy. We have received allegations Jack Martin, mental case, source of allegations of investigation initiated by Garrison. David Lewis, a Trailways Bus employee, has been mentioned in press as possessing knowledge of identities of assassination suspects. We have furnished White House, Department and Secret Service data re Martin and Lewis in our files.

Attached teletype from New Orleans reports Department has instructed U. S. Attorney in Eastern District of Louisiana to furnish any data he has concerning Garrison's investigation.

We are checking records of Identification Division concerning Martin and Lewis and results of checks will be immediately furnished New Orleans Office.

REL;kmg

New Orleans should tell U.S. Atty the Bureau has furnished all information to him & the a. [unclear] U.S. Atty duplicate the FBI materials.

ENCLOSURE

4554

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

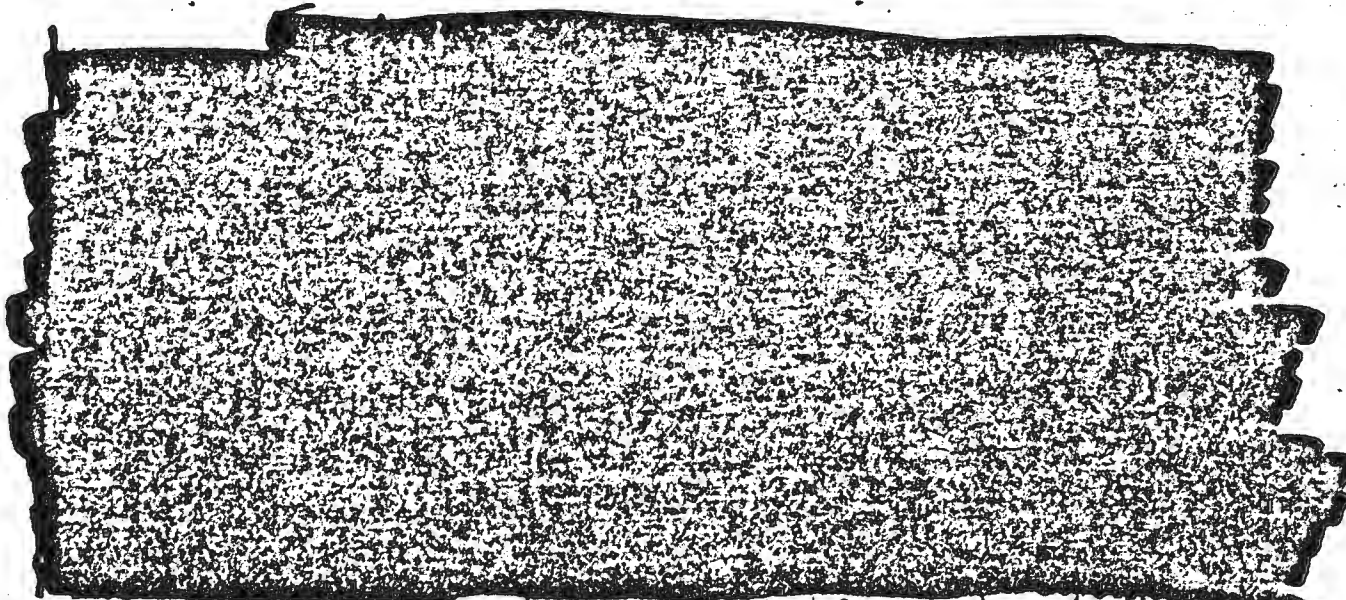
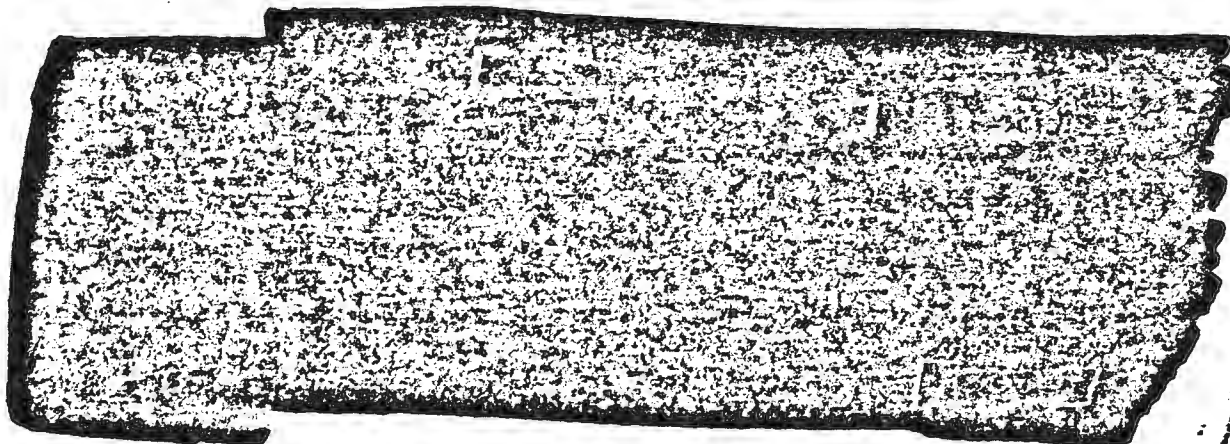
DATE: 2-24-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WILLARD ROBERTSON
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Wick ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Pursuant to Mr. DeLoach's request, the following is set forth from Bufiles regarding captioned individual, millionaire Volkswagen distributor reportedly financially backing District Attorney James Garrison in New Orleans.



- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Tolson

REC-35

TDH:jo

10 MAR 1 1967

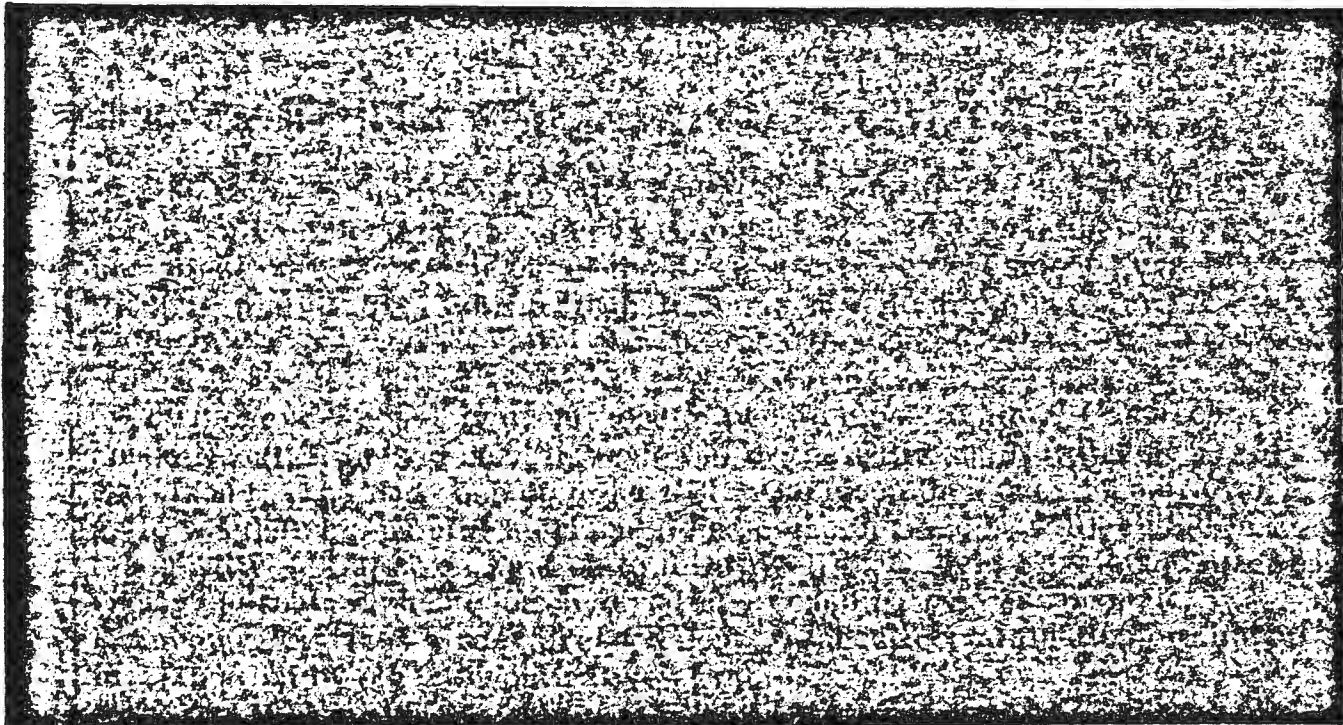
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. Sullivan

4-11-67 M. A. Jones 4555

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: Willard Robertson

The current telephone directory for New Orleans, Louisiana, carries a listing for Willard E. Robertson, with office at 225 Baronne, telephone number, 524-4666 and also lists a Willard E. Robertson Corporation, Michoud Lane, telephone number 254-0440. Reference material in the Bureau Library failed to reveal any additional information identifiable with Robertson.



Also by communication dated 2-23-67, New Orleans Office advised that Raymond L. Beck, former Special Agent and employee of District Attorney Garrison, left Garrison's office approximately one month before and was currently employed by Willard Robertson.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

P ✓ JV

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 23 1967

TELETYPE

REC 11

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FPI WASH DC

323PM CST 2-23-67 URGENT TCS

DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE.. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING.

RE NEW ORLEANS AIRTEL JANUARY FOUR, SIXTYSEVEN.

REFERENCED AIRTEL SET FORTH AN INTERVIEW WITH RAYMON L. BECK,
FORMER SPECIAL AGENT, WHO WAS THEN EMPLOYED BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY
JIM GARRISON, PARISH OF ORLEANS.

MR. BECK ADVISED ON 1-3-67 THAT HE WAS NOT PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED
WITH THE REASONS WHY DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON WAS INTERESTED IN THE
INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. HE
INFORMED THAT HE HAD HEARD COMMENTS IN THE OFFICE THAT THERE WAS
A REPORTER FROM A NATIONAL PUBLICATION, POSSIBLY LIFE MAGAZINE,
IN NEW ORLEANS AND THAT IT WAS HIS, BECK'S, PERSONAL
BELIEF THAT GARRISON INTENDED TO EXPOSE ERRORS IN THE WARREN
REPORT. BECK CAUTIONED THAT THIS WAS ONLY AN OPINION AND WAS NOT
BASED ON ANY INFORMATION FURNISHED TO HIM BY GARRISON.

END PAGE ONE 7 1967 XEROX

MAR 10 1967

PERS. REC. UNIT
e. l. Beck

MAR 2 1967

NO 89-69

PAGE TWO

FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE BUREAU'S FILES, IT IS NOTED THAT APPROXIMATELY ONE MONTH AGO MR. BECK LEFT THE EMPLOY OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. HE IS NOW EMPLOYED BY WILLARD ROBERTSON, NEW ORLEANS VOLKSWAGEN DISTRIBUTOR, MULTI MILLIONAIRE AND CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF GARRISON AND IS REPORTED TO BE GARRISON'S FINANCIAL BACKER. AT THE TIME BECK WAS INTERVIEWED ON JANUARY THREE, SIXTYSEVEN HE SAID HE HAD NOT WORKED ON THIS MATTER NOR HAD GARRISON ADVISED HIM IN THIS REGARD.

INSOFAR AS IS KNOWN TO THIS OFFICE AT THIS TIME, FORMER SA BECK HAS NOT BEEN UTILIZED BY GARRISON IN THE CONDUCT OF THIS INVESTIGATION.

BECK'S DUTIES WHILE AT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE WERE ADMINISTRATIVE IN NATURE.

END

RWCS RCS

FBI WASH DC

CLR

*Summary memorandum
being prepared and
Robertson -*

D. H. 3

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH

This communication, sent by registered mail, is addressed to Mr. Hoover from:

Louis De Wit
61 Breendonk Street
Willebroek, Belgium

The envelope is postmarked:

Willebroek
February 22, 1967

Willebroek, February 22, 1967

Louis De Wit
61 Breendonk Street
Willebroek, Belgium

Mr. E. Hoover (sic) of the F.B.I.
Washington, D. C.
U. S. A.

Dear Sir:

I am writing this letter to ask you if, by chance, you have found my letter which was sent to the White House on 11-21-63. In this, I warned of the attempt which was made on the life of President J. F. Kennedy.

The postmaster in charge of the central post office in Washington wrote to the postmaster in charge of the central post office in Brussels and said that the letter had been delivered to a fully authorized person. Mr. Director,

ENCLOSURE

TRANSLATED BY:
ROSALIE A. GIACCHINO:drv

MAR 4 1967

60 APR 13 1967

REC-29
62-109060 4557
RECEIVED
MAR 2
12 FEB 28 1967

would you please verify this and send me a short reply? If the letter arrived on 11-21-63, there was still time to notify the F. B. I. or even to telegraph the President himself.

Please send me a reply.

Respectfully yours,

s/ De Wit

De West-Indes
Rue Breendonk 61
Willebroek
Belgique

Willebroek le 22/2/1967

À Mr E. Hoare, directeur de la T.B.I.
à Washington
U.S.A

Monsieur

Mais il Hoare de vous adresser cette lettre pour vous
demander si vous avez pu encore découvrir ma
lettre qui a été remise au Maitre Blanc de 21/11/1963
dans la quelle j'ai averti l'attentat sur la vie de Monsieur
le président J.F. Kennedy.
Le directeur de la post Central à Washington a écrit
au directeur de la post Central à Bruxelles que la lettre
a été remise dans les mains d'une personne avec pleine
puissance, je vous prie Monsieur le directeur de
vouloir vérifier cela et de me donner une petite réponse.
Si la lettre est arrivée le 21/11/1963 alors y a-t-il encore
le temps d'avertir, au lieu de T.B.I. au lieu Monsieur le
président par telegram lui-même.
Je vous prie de me donner une réponse.
Très respectueusement je reste votre serviteur

~~Le curé~~

62-1010101-400

ENCLOSURE

February 23, 1967

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

In connection with District Attorney Garrison's investigation New Orleans was previously contacted by former SA Raymond L. Beck, who at that time was employed by Garrison. He advised he was not aware of why David Ferrie was questioned by Garrison. Beck indicated it was his personal belief Garrison intended to expose errors in the Warren Report. Beck cautioned it was only an opinion and was not based on information furnished to him.

Attached reveals Beck has now left the employ of the DA's Office and is working for a Volkswagen Distributor, a wealthy and close personal friend of Garrison, reported to be Garrison's financial backer. New Orleans reports Beck has not been utilized by Garrison in his investigation.

KMR:Atj

R/S *APR 11* */*

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING

Remytel today.

Attached hereto certified and xerox copy of the report
of the Toxicology Laboratory examination in connection with the
autopsy of DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)

2 - New Orleans

RER:jam

(5)

ENCLOSURE

816 1-D

REC 12 62-109060-4558

FEB 27 1967

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

MAR 8 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

FORENSIC LABORATORY
Coroner's Office
Parish of Orleans
2700 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans 19, La.
February 24, 1967

REPORT OF THE LABORATORY

To: Coroner's Office
Parish of Orleans

Reference Material Received: 2-22-67

Laboratory No.: T-4874-67
Item No.:

Examination Requested: Alcohol, Barbiturates, Cyanide, Heavy Metals,
Caustic Agents, Scan.

Description of Investigation: Death of David Ferrie

Subjects: David Ferrie.

Specimens:

1. One sample of blood from the above subject.
2. One sample of urine from the above subject.
3. One sample of skin from the lip of the above subject.

RESULTS OF LABORATORY EXAMINATION:

1. Chemical analysis of specimen 1 was negative for the presence of alcohol, barbiturates, cyanide, heavy metals and acidic and basic organic compounds (UV).
2. Chemical analysis of specimen 2 was negative for the presence of cyanide.
3. Chemical analysis of specimen 3 revealed a neutral ph.

Reviewed by:

NJP
Nicholas J. Chetta, M.D.
Coroner, Parish of Orleans

Angela P. Comstock
Angela P. Comstock
Chemist

MISS S. S.
Monroe S. Samuels, M.D.
Toxicologist

TRUE COPY OF THE
CORONER'S RECORD

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 28 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

8:51AM URGENT 2-28-67 MMW 1P

TO DIRECTOR AND DALLAS

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE, MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

THE TIMES PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, THIS DATE QUOTES
DR. NICHOLAS CHETTA, ORLEANS PARISH CORONER, AS STATING HE WILL
MAKE KNOWN TODAY THE FINAL RESULTS OF TESTS OF THE BODY OF
DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE. ALSO, DR, CHETTA SAID HE WILL REVEAL
THE REMAINDER OF THE NOTE WHICH WAS FOUND ON FERRIE'S DINING
ROOM TABLE.

THE PAPER FURTHER STATES "MEANWHILE WORD COME FROM
GARRISON'S OFFICE THAT HE WILL RELEASE A SUMMARY STATEMENT OF
THE INVESTIGATION SOME TIME TUESDAY."

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED

3 MAR 2 1967

END

WA..GJG

FBI WASH DC

P

62 MAR 8 1967

C & E Mailer

REC-9

5/Lebed

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: February 28, 1967

FROM : J. A. Sizoo

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Sizoo

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
INFORMATION - CONCERNING

Special Agent in Charge, Rightmyer, of New Orleans called at 10:55 a.m. making reference to his earlier teletype to the Bureau regarding Dr. Nicholas Chetta, Orleans Parish coroner, who stated he would make known today the final results of tests of the body of David William Ferrie.

Rightmyer advised that Chetta is releasing at 10:00 a.m., Central Standard Time, his autopsy report of Ferrie which will indicate that all tests were negative as to poisons, barbiturates or caustics. A second report concerning medicine and pills found in Ferrie's apartment will also be made, and this report will indicate that one poison called Trikresol was found. However, there was no traces of this poison in the body.

Rightmyer also said that the note found on Ferrie's table, which has previously been referred to in the press as a suicide note, will also be released today. He stated this note was philosophical in nature complaining of the rise in the crime rate, the lack of respect toward the Chief of Police and District Attorney in New Orleans, and complaining in general terms concerning the judicial system.

He advised that copies of the material referred to above are being obtained for submission to the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

JAS:jmw
(5)

REC-9

3 MAR 2 1967

62 MAR 8 1967

4560

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen

Mr. Harold Barefoot Sanders, Jr.
Assistant Attorney General

February 21, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

54
ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

The "Washington Daily News" for February 20, 1967, carried an article entitled "Says 5 Aided Oswald." According to the article, David Lewis, a bus station express handler who worked as a private investigator in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the months before the assassination of President Kennedy, claimed to have the names of five persons allegedly involved in the planning phase of the plot on the President's life.

In accordance with your request, there is attached a memorandum which sets forth information in our files identifiable with David Lewis. Also set forth in the attached memorandum is other information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by the District Attorney's office in New Orleans concerning the assassination.

62-109060

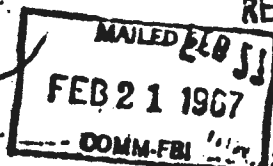
Enclosure

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

REL:lag
(10)

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 2-21-67, captioned same, prepared by REL:kmg.

3-ENCLOSURE



53 MAR 8 1967
MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

February 21, 1967

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

On December 20, 1966, Mr. Aaron Kohn, Managing Director, Metropolitan Crime Commission, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that he has previously received information that the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans has been conducting investigation into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Mr. Kohn stated he is not aware of the scope of the investigation. He also stated that Jack S. Martin, a private investigator in New Orleans, Louisiana, is the original source of information on which basis District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans has instituted current investigation. Mr. Kohn also advised that, in his opinion, Jack S. Martin is a mental case.

Mr. Kohn further advised that he was told by a newspaper reporter, who does not wish his identity revealed at this time because he "does not want to get into a disagreement with Garrison's Office at this time," that Garrison, in a recent interview, made an off-the-record statement that he had offered information to the FBI regarding his investigation, but the FBI was not interested. (This alleged statement of Garrison's has not appeared in New Orleans' newspapers and is completely untrue.)

Mr. Kohn also advised that approximately ten days ago Martin called him in the early morning hours and, in an incoherent manner, indicated he would have to obtain a court order to protect his civil rights, as he was being harassed by Garrison by subpoenas and was "sick of it."

Immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy, we received information from several sources reporting that Jack S. Martin was claiming that David William Ferrie, a New Orleans' citizen, was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald and was involved in the assassination plot with Oswald. We conducted extensive investigation in this matter and developed no evidence that Ferrie was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald or was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy. During the course of such inquiries, we interviewed Ferrie, at which time he indicated Martin was a mental case and had a grudge against him.

62-109060

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

REL:cls (9)

SEE NOTE PAGE FIVE


ENCLOSURE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

Our files also disclose that in January, 1957, we received information from a local store in New Orleans that Jack Martin had become involved in an altercation with a woman he claimed to be his wife in the store and, as a result, was ejected from the store. Martin exhibited identification to store authorities and claimed to be an FBI Agent. We instituted inquiries in this matter at that time to locate Martin and determined that he was in a psychiatric ward, Charity Hospital, New Orleans, as of January 17, 1957. His psychiatrist informed our Agents that Martin was suffering from a character disorder and indicated an interview of Martin by this Bureau at that time might prolong his hospitalization.

On January 13, 1967, Jack S. Martin contacted the New Orleans Office of the FBI and reported that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison was conducting an investigation concerning the Lee Harvey Oswald case. Martin claimed that Garrison was paying him \$20 for each visit for "professional services" and that Garrison had admonished him not to tell the FBI of his investigation. Martin further advised that Garrison had located David Lewis, a former private investigator in New Orleans, who claimed to have met Lee Harvey Oswald while working for Mr. W. Guy Banister, a former private investigator in New Orleans, Louisiana. (Mr. Banister is a former Special Agent of the FBI who retired from this Bureau on December 31, 1954, at which time he was Special Agent in Charge of our Chicago Office. Mr. Banister passed away on June 6, 1964, in New Orleans, Louisiana.) Martin stated that Lewis formerly was employed as "office boy" or "errand boy" for Mr. Banister and now is employed as a clerk at the Trailways Bus Station in New Orleans, Louisiana.

On January 27, 1967, Martin contacted our New Orleans Office and demanded that the FBI stop the New Orleans District Attorney's Office from "harassing him." Martin was incoherent in his conversation, but managed to state that the District Attorney's Office had left a summons at his residence requesting him to appear at the District Attorney's Office. Martin informed our New Orleans Office that the scope of Garrison's investigation is that there was a conspiracy involved in the assassination and there was a second assassin firing at President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas. Martin alleged that this conspiracy originated in the rooms above the office of Mr. W. Guy Banister in New Orleans, Louisiana.



**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Our files reflect that David Lewis was interviewed by this Bureau in 1961 in connection with an allegation of voting irregularities in New Orleans. Our inquiries at that time revealed that Lewis was born May 12, 1940, Houston, Texas. He claimed to have received a diploma from a New Orleans high school by passing a general educational development test. He also claimed military service in the United States Navy from May 29, 1958, to July 17, 1958.

On February 20, 1967, Mr. Edward McClusker, Night Manager, Associated Press, New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that David Lewis informed the news media in New Orleans that he feels his life is in jeopardy for his having furnished information to District Attorney Garrison several days ago to the effect that four or five persons were involved in the plot to assassinate President Kennedy.

We have not interviewed David Lewis in connection with the assassination of President Kennedy. Lewis has not volunteered

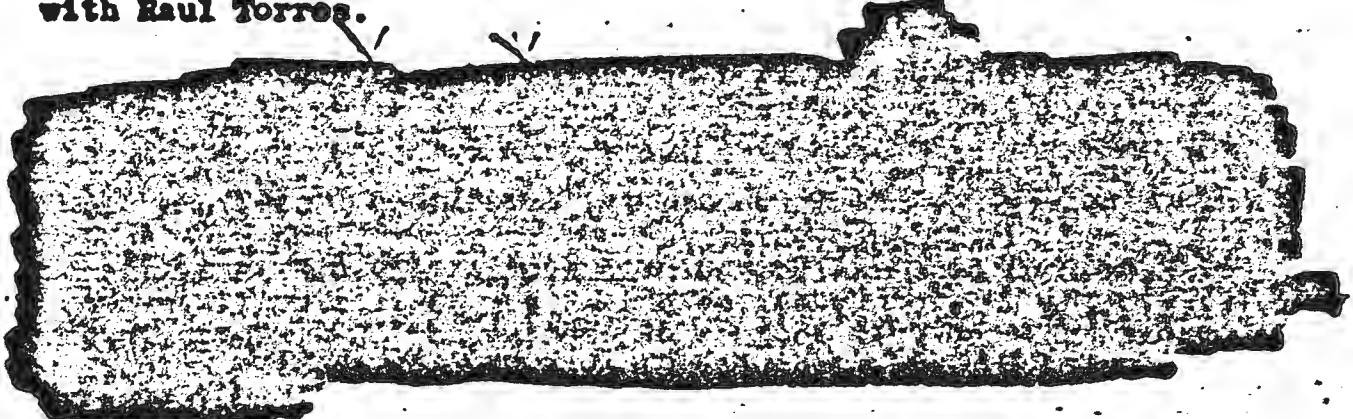
**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

any information to this Bureau indicating he was acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald nor has any information previously come to our attention during the course of our extensive investigation of the assassination alleging Lewis knew Oswald.

For added information, Mr. W. Guy Banister, a former Special Agent in Charge of this Bureau, never contacted this Bureau after the assassination to report that he was personally acquainted with Lee Harvey Oswald. We feel certain that had Mr. Banister had previous contact with Oswald before the assassination, he would have immediately contacted this Bureau and reported such information.

We have checked our files concerning the three individuals alleged by Lewis to be under suspicion by the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans as being involved in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy.

Our files disclose no information that can be identified with Raul Torres.



Our files contain no information that Smith ever knew Lee Harvey Oswald or was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Cuba
Carlos Quiroga, a Cuban refugee residing in New Orleans, Louisiana, contacted our New Orleans Office on November 27, 1963, shortly after the assassination of President Kennedy. Quiroga reported that he learned Lee Harvey Oswald was passing out Fair Play for Cuba handbills in New Orleans in August, 1963. He stated that in order to obtain information concerning Oswald and the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in order that he could turn such information over to police authorities, he visited Oswald at his residence at 4905 Magazine Street, New Orleans. He stated

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

he informed Oswald he had obtained a leaflet that had been passed out by Oswald and that he was interested in learning more about the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. He also claimed that Oswald was very pro-Fidel Castro and that Oswald told him that if the United States would invade Cuba, he would fight with Fidel Castro against the United States. According to Quiroga, he told Oswald he would like to read some literature on the organization and was given a booklet on Cuba by Oswald and a blank application to join the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans.

Quiroga further stated that following his conversation with Oswald, he contacted Lieutenant Francis Martello, First District, New Orleans Police Department, to furnish information concerning his contact with Oswald. He stated he told Martello he was willing to fill out the application given him by Oswald and report any information he obtained to Martello in an effort to do away with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans. He added that he received no encouragement from Martello and took no further action.

A check of our files disclosed no information identifiable with Bob Guzman, who allegedly is being sought by the District Attorney's Office in New Orleans for questioning in this matter.

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan, captioned as above, dated 2-21-67, prepared by REL:kmg.

Says 5 Aided Oswald

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20 (AP) —A former private detective says five persons were involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and he knows their identities.

David Lewis, a bus station

months before the assassination in Dallas, Nov. 22, 1963.

Mr. Garrison, who has blasted the Warren Commission report which ruled there was no conspiracy, said he would not turn over his investigation either to the FBI or the Department of Justice.

"I am running this investigation," Mr. Garrison said yesterday, "not the Attorney General. I am in charge of this operation and I'm not about to turn it over to anybody."

Mr. Garrison said he would welcome Federal assistance, but would not relinquish control.

FORD'S STAND

His statement came as House Republican Leader Gerald R. Ford of Michigan, a member of the Warren Commission, said that any evidence uncovered in the case should "immediately" be turned over to Federal authorities.

Mr. Garrison was certain the investigation would bear out his assertions of a conspiracy.

"There will be, without a shadow of a doubt, convictions resulting from my charges," he said.

Oswald was born in New Orleans and spent much of his youth here. He lived with his wife here for six months in 1963, moving to Dallas just a few weeks before the assassination.



JIM GARRISON

express handler who worked as a private investigator here in the months before the assassination, said yesterday he has the names of the five persons allegedly involved in the planning phase of the plot on the President's life.

But Mr. Lewis said he would not disclose the names of the alleged conspirators until permitted to do so by Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison, who this weekend said the plot to assassinate Mr. Kennedy was hatched in New Orleans. Mr. Garrison charged that Oswald had plenty of help in devising the scheme, and vowed he would prove it.

VOWS ARRESTS

Mr. Garrison promised arrests and convictions from his investigation into the murder of President Kennedy.

Mr. Lewis, who identified himself as one of the witnesses upon whose testimony Mr. Garrison's case will be constructed, said the five persons allegedly involved are still in New Orleans. Oswald was here for six

Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

Jim Garrison
Feb 21 1964

The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
New York Post
The New York Times
World Journal Tribune
(New York)
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World
Date 2-21-64

Let. H. B. Santag. Jr.
Post. G. B. (1-1)
Rec'd 2-21-64

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: February 27, 1967

FROM : R. L. Shroder

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

PURPOSE: To advise the TV show on 2/18/67, entitled "A Majority Rebuttal" was monitored and contained very few references to the FBI.

BACKGROUND: On 2/18/66, at 11 P.M., WTTG-TV, Channel 5, Washington, D. C., carried a two-hour show entitled "A Majority Rebuttal." This show primarily was a defense of the Warren Commission and the principal defender was Mr. Louis Nizer, who was assisted by Mr. Albert E. Jenner, Jr., Assistant Counsel to the Commission, and a Commission staff member, Alfreda Scobey. Representing the critics was Mark Lane, who we know is one of the principal critics of the findings of the Warren Commission, and has traveled world-wide expounding his theories that a conspiracy was involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

Lane, in this TV show, did not deviate from his theories and did say that shots came from two directions at the time the President was assassinated. He dwelt considerably on the fact that the shot came from the grassy knoll and that a puff of smoke was seen by several witnesses.

Mr. Nizer criticized Lane severely, saying that his criticisms were "petty and nit-picking" as opposed to the objective, scientific proof that was developed by the Warren Commission. He elaborated on the scientific findings of the witnesses, which he considered positive, objective, scientific proof and further that there was no evidence of conspiracy developed.

In furthering his opinion that no evidence of a conspiracy was developed Nizer pointed out that the President's Commission had criticized the FBI and the Secret Service, particularly for not guarding the President adequately. In this respect Mr. Nizer was in error because we were not criticized by the Commission for inadequate protection of the President, as this was not our function. The Commission did say that the FBI took an unduly restrictive role in preventive intelligence work prior to the assassination of President Kennedy.

KMR:eam

(8)

61 MAR 15 1967

REC 11 62-104060-4562

CONTINUED - OVER

MAR 2 1967

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

During this show other references were made to the FBI, but in each instance they were quotations from laboratory experts' testimony which were made public in the findings of the Commission. In each instance these were not derogatory.

Throughout the television show it could be readily observed that a petty atmosphere of resentment existed between Mr. Nizer and Mark Lane. Mr. Nizer charged Lane distorted and quoted out of context various statements in his book which, according to Mr. Nizer, he believes besmirch the American public and recklessly besmirch the American reputation. Nizer also stated the so-called proof Lane has developed is typical of the trifling kind of points made without any substantial evidence, referring to Lane as "a tiny little hammer picking against a marble structure of substantial evidence." He also said Lane was guilty of continually attempting to confuse the American opinion and especially the Europeans'.

Lane, on several occasions, attempted to refute the charges made against him by Nizer and this was always done in his usual sarcastic way.

The show ended with a summation and Mr. Nizer said that the American people could not reply to Mr. Lane, but that "we will" and will continue to, as he is not doing a service to the country.

There was nothing new brought forth in this TV show, but it appeared Nizer did in some instances effectively put Mr. Lane in his place.

ACTION:

For information.

Handwritten: [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

-2-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 25 1967

TELETYPE

REC-8

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI DALLAS

12-41PM URGENT 2-25-67 SCW

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43)(P)(2P)

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten signature

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-TWO SIXTY THREE DALLAS, TEXAS, MISCELLANEOUS INFO CONCERNING. OO-DALLAS
RE LOUISVILLE TELETYPE TO BUREAU, NEW ORLEANS, DALLAS, AND WASHINGTON FIELD, FEBRUARY TWENTY-THREE LAST CAPTIONED LEE HARVEY OSWALD AKA; IS-R-CUBA.

ATTENTION OF BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS IS CALLED TO REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DE BRUEYS DATED DECEMBER TWO SIXTY-THREE AT DALLAS, TEXAS, IN OSWALD CAPTIONED CASE, WHEREIN INTERVIEW WITH DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE ON NOVEMBER TWENTY-FIVE SIXTY-THREE IS SET FORTH ON PAGES TWO EIGHT FIVE THROUGH TWO NINE SEVEN. ON PAGE TWO NINE THREE IT IS REFLECTED THAT FERRIE AND JACK S. MARTIN MET IN FALL OF SIXTY-ONE AT WHICH TIME MARTIN WAS ENDEAVORING TO EXPOSE VARIOUS FRAUDS IN THE DIPLOMA MILLS AND ECCLESIASTICAL MILLS AND WAS PARTICULARLY

END PAGE ONE

Handwritten mark

62-109060-4663

320
MAR 9 1967

REC-8
EX-106
MAR 12 1967

MAR 12 1967

Handwritten signature

PAGE TWO

DL-89-43

INTERESTED IN CARL J. STANLEY OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, WHO CALLED
HIMSELF CHRISTOPHER MARIA. ^{Stanley} FERRIE STATED MARTIN WAS DESIROUS OF OBTAIN-
ING SOME PHONY CERTIFICATES OF ORDINATION AND CONSECRATION USED BY
STANLEY. FERRIE AND MARTIN WENT TO LOUISVILLE AND THEREAFTER FERRIE

INDICATED HE RECEIVED ONLY PART OF HIS FEE FOR THE INVESTIGATION
CONDUCTED WITH MARTIN AND FERRIE REGARDED MARTIN AS BEING AN UNETHICAL
AND DANGEROUS PERSON.

DALLAS FILES CONTAIN NO OTHER REFERENCE TO STANLEY, JERRY DE
PUGH OR GEORGE AUGUSTINE HYDE. IT APPEARS ^{IS IDENT. TO JOHN S. MARTIN} JOHN J. MARTIN ON WHOM
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IS CONTAINED IN THE ASSASSINATION AND OSWALD
INVESTIGATION.

ABOVE IS FOR INFORMATION BUREAU AND NEW ORLEANS.

END

OTHER OFFICE ADVISED SEPARATELY

END

GLLD

FBI WASH DC

P

APR 11 1968
FBI
RECEIVED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 24, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Casper
1 - Mr. Callahan
1 - Mr. Conrad
1 - Mr. Felt
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Tavel
1 - Mr. Trotter

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

As you are aware, James C. Garrison, the controversial District Attorney of New Orleans, has been conducting an independent investigation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

In this respect, the New Orleans Division has previously received instructions that personnel of the New Orleans Office were not to have any contact with Garrison; however, New Orleans was to follow developments in this matter through reliable and confidential sources which is being done.

Numerous Bureau personnel conducted investigation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy. In view of this and the extensive publicity Garrison has received, each SAC is being instructed to inform his personnel that if they are questioned regarding this matter, no comment is to be made. However, should information be volunteered, such information will be accepted.

ACTION:

DEC 29

4564
MAR 2 1967

Attached for approval is an airtel to all SACs, marked personal attention. (Plasti Plate)

A copy of this airtel is designated for each Assistant Director so that all personnel at the Seat of Government will be aware of these instructions.

KMR: dcs

(17)

MAR 14 1967
Enclosure

2-28-67

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

XEROX
MAR 10 1967

2/27/67

airtel

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble
1 - Mr. Nasca

To: SACs, New Orleans (89-89)
Miami REC 29

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) - 4565

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

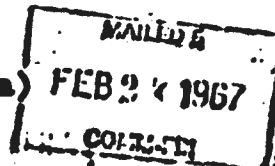
ReNOairtel 2/21/67 which reported that New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison was looking for Manuel Garcia Gonzalez, born 3/27/38, Havana, Cuba, and recently had Emilio Santana, born 9/17/37, brought to New Orleans for questioning. Santana reportedly had already returned to Miami, Florida, where he resides.

Bufiles indicated that Garcia is identical with one of subjects of New Orleans file 105-2171. The subjects in this matter, all Cubans, were picked up in the Gulf of Mexico adrift in a boat and were taken to Mobile, Alabama, where they arrived as refugees on 2/5/64. No arrest record for Garcia was located in Identification Division files. New Orleans recheck indices, review its file 105-2171 and thereafter submit airtel with letterhead memorandum for dissemination attached containing summary of pertinent data concerning Garcia. No record of Blanca Versach, with whom Garcia may be living, was located in Bureau investigative files.

No identifiable information concerning Emilio Santana of Miami, Florida, was located in Bureau investigative files and no record of Santana was located in Identification Division files.

1 - Dallas (89-43)
1 - Los Angeles

1 - 105-130287 (Garcia)



VHN:js
(13)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

MAR 9 1967

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
62-109060

Miami check indices and furnish by airtel with letter-head memorandum attached summary of any pertinent information in Miami files concerning Santana. No action other than a check of New Orleans and Miami files, as indicated above, is desired.

NOTE: Identification Division records were checked on 2/24/67
by W. G. Clayborne, Identification Division.

FBI

Date: 2/21/67

REC 29

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO : Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM : SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
CONCERNING
(OO: Dallas)

On 2/21/67

who has been a source of information for the New Orleans Office pertaining to Cuban matters for over five years, and who has furnished reliable information in the past, was contacted by SAs PIERRE D. FOURNIER and WARREN C. deBRUEYS relative to her possible knowledge regarding certain anti-Castro Cuban organizations under investigation by the New Orleans Division. In addition to furnishing information she had regarding the afore-mentioned Cuban organizations, she volunteered the following information:

Ala La Calit

She mentioned that she had received a letter at the [redacted] directed to MANUEL GARCIA, aka Manuel Garcia Gonzalez. She thought the letter may have referred to GARCIA's possible implication with some stolen car in New Orleans a year or so ago, but she could not be certain of this. At any rate, without being solicited, for additional information by interviewing Agents, she gave GARCIA's description as a white male, born 3/27/38, Havana, Cuba, 5' 10" tall, 130 pounds, single, whose occupation in Cuba had been a truck driver, and whose Alien Registration number was A13 298 314. She stated he entered the United States of America at Mobile on 2/5/64 as a Cuban refugee, and allegedly had left Cuba in a boat. She also mentioned that MANUEL GARCIA used to associate with an EMILIO SANTANA, whom

- 3 - Bureau
2 - Dallas, (89-43)
1 - Los Angeles (Info)
1 - Miami (Info)
2 - New Orleans

REC 29

FEB 23 1967

C C Wick

Approved: VCD:epk

(9)

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

105-136277

She described as being a Cuban national, born 9/17/37, and was in the United States of America as a Cuban refugee. She stated SANTANA arrived in the United States of America at Miami, Fla., sometime in 1964.

She then mentioned that she was of the impression that MANUEL GARCIA was living with a Cuban female named BLANCHE VERSACH, at 1615 North Norton Street, Apartment 4, Los Angeles, Calif.

She then volunteered that JIM GARRISON, District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans, was looking for MANUEL GARCIA and recently had EMILIO SANTANA brought to New Orleans for questioning, but that SANTANA had already returned to Miami, Fla., where he resides.

The above information was mentioned to interviewing Agents simply in gossip form by [redacted]. At this point in the conversation, interviewing Agents asked [redacted] if she had any additional information concerning the Cuban organizations in town, which was the sole purpose of their calling on her, and she stated she had no additional information regarding such organizations. Interviewing Agents exhibited no interest in the information furnished by [redacted] concerning MANUEL GARCIA and EMILIO SANTANA, except to ask her if she knew of any criminal violation committed by either MANUEL GARCIA or EMILIO SANTANA in which the FBI would have an interest, otherwise, the FBI would have no interest in the data she furnished regarding both MANUEL GARCIA and EMILIO SANTANA. She advised she had no information indicating that MANUEL GARCIA or EMILIO SANTANA had committed any act in which the FBI would have jurisdiction.

The indices in the New Orleans Office were negative pertaining to EMILIO SANTANA. Indices references in the name of MANUEL GARCIA and MANUEL GARCIA GONZALEZ were not found to be identical with the MANUEL GARCIA GONZALEZ referred to by [redacted].

A check of the records of the Office of INS, New Orleans, on 2/21/67 failed to reveal any record in the name of EMILIO SANTANA. A file was located on MANUEL GARCIA GONZALEZ, Alien Registration number A7C 278 314, which merely contained the following data:

MANUEL GARCIA GONZALEZ, born 9/27/38 at Camagney, Cuba, entered the United States of America at Mobile as a "castaway, Schooner Dell G." He was described as a Cuban

NO 89-69
WCD:sab

refugee whose Cuban address was Isaber Rubio, no number, Isabel Rubio, Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba. He had no passport, allegedly had no prior military training and allegedly escaped from a farm where he was sent from prison in Cuba. No other pertinent data was contained in his INS file.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau in view of the unsolicited comments made by [REDACTED] as set forth above.

Recipient offices should conduct no investigation re above data, UACB.

191-102102
REC'D - 20711AM

FEB 27 3 30 PM '61

REC-78

75T X-103

4566

February 21, 1967

1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Dr. Carlos Bringuier
Post Office Box 2506
New Orleans, Louisiana 70116

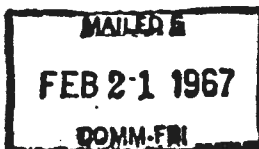
Dear Dr. Bringuier:

Your letter of February 14, 1967, has been received.

In connection with your inquiry, at the request of President Johnson, this Bureau conducted investigation immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy and furnished the results to appropriate authorities. I have noted the contents of your letter and a copy of it is being furnished to appropriate authorities. I appreciate your interest in writing to me in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director



62-109060

1 - New Orleans (Enclosure)

REL:sal
(6)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated February 20, 1967; captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas;" prepared by REL:gow.

62 MAR 9 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Carlos Enterprises

Imports & Exports, Manufacturers Representative
WHOLESALE

111 Decatur Street - New Orleans, Louisiana 70130
Telephone 523-0387

February 14th., 1967.-

Mr. John Edgar Hoover.
Director of the
Federal Bureau of Investigations.
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

As you have to know I am the same persona who was arrested in New Orleans on August 9, 1963 with Lee Harvey Oswald and the same who debated him on a radio debate.

The reason of this letter is to let you know of an amazing thing that is going on in this city. The District Attorney Mr. Jim Garrison is carrying on an investigation in regard to the conections of Lee Harvey Oswald in the city as if Oswald were in contact with some anticommunist people on New Orleans.

When I am writing you this letter I have just returned from a lie detector teste which was offered to me by Mr. Garrison. Some of the general ideas of Mr. Garrison are that:

- 1) Oswald was brought to New Orleans by Mr. Riley from the Riley coffee co. and according to Mr. Garrison this man Mr. Riley is an anticommunist conservative. All...

Carlos Bringer. I was not a communist but an anticommunist and as that
Box 2506
Orleans, La. 70116. arried on the assassination.

They are trying to tie facts and issues that are impossible to be tied, showing contacts of Oswald with Cuban refuges.

As I understand that this whole thing will finish in zero in regard to try to find any posible Cuban refugege participation in the assassination I don't have any fear as a single person or as part of the group of Cuban refuges in the city, but as an anticommunist I am convinced (alre I received the information that Life Magazine will carry an article on this investigation) that the ones who are going to use this thing are the communists. They first put the blamen on the CIA, the FBI and even on you. Later they put the blame, as Radio Havana Cuba implied on Novem 22nd., 1966, on President Lyndon B. Johnson. Now they are ready to put the blame on us "Cuban refuges". We don't have the power, that the CIA the FBI or the President of the United States have to oppose the smear that they will use against us. For that reason I am asking that you direct a complete investigation in those who are spreading false rumors.

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

PLAIN TEXT

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRMAIL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

At 2:00 PM, 2/24/67, Chief of Police SIDNEY GUILLOT, Westwego, La. telephonically advised that he had a lady in his office by the name of SADIE LANG, or at least he believed her last name was LANG. He stated he was not sure of this since he had not been taking notes, but one of his deputies had. According to Chief of Police GUILLOT, LANG knows who is responsible for the death of former President KENNEDY and stated that it was a sailor named CHUCK. Chief of Police GUILLOT did not know whether LANG had furnished CHUCK's last name or not and there was another female by the name of MARIE (LNU) who is a waitress in a restaurant in Houston who also knows the information.

LAST NAME UNKNOWN

GUILLOT stated LANG keeps insisting she was seventeen years old when KENNEDY was killed and that now she is twenty-eight years old. GUILLOT said LANG stated she did not like KENNEDY because of his stand in connection with the Negro question and felt that she must come forward and tell all she knew at this time. GUILLOT stated the woman is very nervous and he is not sure of all the names she provided.

EX-113

REC 18

62-109060-4567

FEB 27 1967

③ - Bureau
2 - Dallas (89-43)
New Orleans

Jab

62 MAR 8 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NO 88-69

GUILLOT stated that he had telephoned this information to District Attorney GARRISON's Office in Orleans Parish and that there was a man from his office on his way to the Westwego Police Department to interview this woman.

GUILLOT was informed that in the event SADIE LANG desired to come to the New Orleans Office and furnish information regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY, this office would accept this information. GUILLOT stated that he would endeavor to obtain the exact name of the woman, her local address, as well as the complete names of "CHUCK" and "MARIE" which he would furnish this office.

Above is for the information of the Bureau and Dallas.

The Attorney General

March 2, 1967

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

We have previously furnished to you information relating to the investigation being conducted by New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney James Garrison concerning the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy.

There are enclosed a memorandum dated March 2, 1967, and two attachments thereto which set forth additional information regarding this investigation. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter which comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Enclosures - 3

62-109060

EX-113

REC 18

62-109060-4568

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosures - 3)

12 MAR 3 11967

1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosures - 3)
Assistant Attorney General

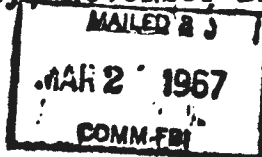
1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosures - 3)
Assistant Attorney General

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

JPL:sal

(18)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan; dated 3/1/67; captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas;" prepared by JPL:sal.



7 MAR 7 1967

TELETYPE UNIT

February 27, 1964
GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Since District Attorney Garrison of New Orleans has publicly stated he has solved the assassination of President Kennedy, various individuals have reported information concerning the assassination. Attached reveals one Sadie Lang, who appears to be mentally unstable, claims she knows who is responsible for the death of President Kennedy stating it was a sailor named "Chuck." This information was furnished to District Attorney Garrison's Office by the Chief of Police of Westwego, La., and a representative of Garrison's was going to interview Sadie Lang.

As previously instructed, New Orleans will continue to receive any information regarding this matter, but no active investigation will be conducted.

MR:dcg

JPW RSM P
Kur ar

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Felt 1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rosen March 2, 1967

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

We have previously furnished to you information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy.

The news media on the evening of March 1, 1967, reported that Mr. Clay Shaw had been arrested in New Orleans and charged with "conspiracy to commit murder." There is attached a memorandum which sets forth information in our files identifiable with Mr. Shaw. Also included in our memorandum is data alleging that Clay Shaw is identical with Clay Bertrand, whose name previously came up during our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President.

Enclosure

62-109060

REG 22

1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)

REL:lag
(11)

12 MAR 2 1967

NOTE: See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 3-2-67, captioned same, prepared by WAB/REL:as.

MAILED 2
MAR 2 1967
COMM-FBI

67 MAR 7 1967 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SAC, New Orleans

2-23-67

Director, FBI

75
JAMES C. GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
ORLEANS PARISH
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
PERSON NOT TO BE CONTACTED

Remyairtel dated 2-24-67, and captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas."

In view of Garrison's actions and comments in connection with his so-called investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy, he has been designated as a person not to be contacted without prior Bureau approval.

Garrison, born November 20, 1921, in Iowa, is listed in the current Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory with an address at 2700 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

- 1-Mr. DeLoach (sent with cover memo)
- 1-Mr. Wick (sent with cover memo)
- 1-Mr. Callahan (sent with cover memo)
- 1-Mr. Gale (sent with cover memo)
- 1-Mr. Rosen (sent with cover memo)
- 1-Mr. Sullivan (sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See M. A. Jones to Wick memo dated 2-28-67 captioned "James C. Garrison, District Attorney, Orleans Parish, New Orleans, Louisiana, Person Not To Be Contacted."

TDH:emm (11) TH

NOT RECORDED
193 MAR 1 1967

MAR 1 1967

61 MAR 13 1967

PERS. REC. UNIT

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

1-3700-100-0000

X

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (105-82555)

DATE: 2/28/67

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (105-620)

SUBJECT: LIFE HARVEY OSWALD
IS - R - CUBA

CO: DALLAS

Re Louisville teletype 2/23/67, and telephone call from Inspector D. E. MOORE, Bureau, to ASAC EDWARD L. CAMPBELL, JR., Louisville, 2/24/67.

Transmitted herewith to the Bureau and receiving offices are copies of an LHM as indicated below.

In accordance with referenced telephone call, no further action is being taken by Louisville.

- ENCLOSURE
- 1-Bureau (Enc. 9)
 - 2-Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2-Houston (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 2-New Orleans (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - 3-Louisville (2-105-620)
(1-62-1568)

GWH/sms
(11)

ENCLOSURE

62-109060
NOT RECORDED
199 MAR 7 1967

*See memo
Branigan & Sullivan
2/27/67, "assassination"
file 62-109060.*

105-82555

3 MAR 8 1967

RE: file

SOVIET SECTION

ORIGINAL FILED IN

AGENCY
FILED
DATE
HOW
BY

61 MAR 15 1967



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Louisville, Kentucky

February 28, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INTERNAL SECURITY - R -
CUBA

There follow reports of interview with Detective Sergeant Herman Mitchell, Louisville Police Department and Carl John Stanley, also known as Most Reverend Christopher Maria Stanley.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 2/28/67

Detective Sergeant HERMAN MITCHELL, Homicide Squad, Louisville Police Department, advised as follows:

On the morning of February 23, 1967, he received a telephone call from CARL JOHN STANLEY, 4018 Vermont Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky. STANLEY calls himself "Most Reverend CHRISTOPHER MARIA STANLEY" and purports to be Archbishop of the Metropolitan Eastern Province, American Orthodox Catholic Church. STANLEY in a long rambling telephone conversation told MITCHELL that DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE and JOHN J. MARTIN, both of whom were then "Bishops" in STANLEY's church were in Louisville, Kentucky, in November, 1961. While they were drinking and "hitting the bars" they told STANLEY that FERRIE had been involved in a plot against President KENNEDY. MITCHELL indicated he was positive as to the date November, 1961, because he had had STANLEY repeat the date.

On 2/23/67 at Louisville, Kentucky File # LS 105-620

by SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON/sms Date dictated 2/27/67

-2-

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 2/28/67

CARL JOHN STANLEY, 4018 Vermont Avenue, Louisville, Kentucky, advised as follows:

He is the "Most Reverend CHRISTOPHER MARIA STANLEY" and is "Archbishop of the Metropolitan Eastern Province, American Orthodox Catholic Church". STANLEY exhibited a number of documents purporting to support his identification. STANLEY advised as follows:

In July, 1961, upon the recommendation of "Bishop" JOHN J. MARTIN then of 1311 North Prieur Street, New Orleans, Louisiana, he and MARTIN consecrated DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE as a Bishop in his church. FERRIE, STANLEY said, was identical with the individual receiving publicity in New Orleans in connection with the investigation being conducted by District Attorney GARRISON there. It is noted that FERRIE's death had been reported. FERRIE was "deposed" as Bishop in January, 1962, at which time STANLEY claimed to have learned from an Eastern Airlines representative that FERRIE had been discharged by Eastern Airlines because of homosexual activity. STANLEY said that FERRIE had been discharged by a Captain GRENNIER whose address was International Airport, New Orleans, Louisiana.

"Last year or the year before" MARTIN was in Louisville "from Thanksgiving to the twenty-fifth of February". MARTIN drinks a great deal and while drinking on one occasion told STANLEY that LEE HARVEY OSWALD and FERRIE were "buddies" and that MARTIN was also "connected with them". In discussing FERRIE, STANLEY criticized MARTIN for having recommended FERRIE as a "Bishop". MARTIN at that time said he would shoot FERRIE if he could get FERRIE in the right place and that "FERRIE was also in that plot to assassinate the President". STANLEY named one JERRY DE PUCH, address unknown, reputedly a relative of Teamsters Union President JAMES HOFFA, and GEORGE AUGUSTINE HYDE, "a Bishop in another church," 1657 Park Road, Northwest, Washington, D. C., characterized by STANLEY as [REDACTED] as associates of FERRIE and MARTIN.

Later in the interview when asked to repeat this information, STANLEY placed the date MARTIN gave him the information

On 2/23/67 at Louisville, Kentucky File # LS 105-620
 by SA GEORGE W. HUTCHISON
Sergeant HERMAN MITCHELL
Detective LARRY BYRD, Louisville -3 Date dictated 2/27/67
Police Department GWH/sms

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

as January 3, 1966, and said MARTIN had said that FERRIE, DE PUGH, MARTIN, HYDE, and LEE HARVEY OSWALD lived together, worked together, were close friends, and were connected with a Cuban organization. When STANLEY asked MARTIN, "You mean LEE HARVEY OSWALD was with you?" MARTIN "clammed up" and would talk no more about it. In answer to a direct question STANLEY said MARTIN had not mentioned the assassination specifically.

It is noted that STANLEY indicated that MARTIN had talked to him about the association of FERRIE, OSWALD, himself and the others on only one occasion although STANLEY gave three different versions.

Beginning about January 5, 1967, STANLEY received two telephone calls from JERRY DE PUGH in New Orleans, Louisiana, asking that STANLEY come to New Orleans to start a mission and a church newspaper. Thereafter, STANLEY received a third call from DE PUGH, whose voice he recognized but who did not identify himself, telling STANLEY "if you open your mouth about us, I will shoot you". STANLEY explained "they knew MARTIN had talked to me and had referred to the plot against the President".

STANLEY said that "about a month ago" he called the Chief of Police at New Orleans giving him the above information about the association between OSWALD, FERRIE, MARTIN, DE PUGH, and HYDE. STANLEY said he offered to go to New Orleans but the Chief of Police told him it would not be necessary.

STANLEY said he did not report the information he obtained from MARTIN previously because the Warren Report indicated that there was no conspiracy involved in the assassination of President KENNEDY. STANLEY indicated that he was reporting this information now because from recent newspaper publicity it appeared that there might be a plot.

STANLEY continued "MARTIN had a connection with CASTRO because he asked me to consecrate a Bishop to go to Cuba". Later he said he did not know whether the Cuban organization with which he alleged OSWALD, MARTIN, FERRIE, DE PUGH, and HYDE to have been connected was pro or anti-CASTRO. Still later STANLEY said he had received a telephone call from Colonel "something or other," the head of an anti-CASTRO group in New Orleans. STANLEY said he could not recall the name of the Colonel but said he had read about him in the newspaper as the head of an anti-CASTRO group.

STANLEY said that MARTIN, when in Louisville, carried two .32 caliber revolvers. STANLEY said he had argued with MARTIN about carrying these revolvers.

STANLEY exhibited what purported to be a record of the "consecration" of FERRIE as a Bishop. This record indicated FERRIE's address as of 1961 as 331 Atherton Drive, Metairie, Louisiana.

STANLEY said that MARTIN in 1963 and 1964 resided at 207 Mason Street, Houston, Texas, and worked as a writer for a newspaper. MARTIN during this period also corresponded with STANLEY from New Orleans and STANLEY feels MARTIN is now in New Orleans. MARTIN claims to have been in the Air Force during World War II, has worked for CIA, and carries numerous police "commissions". MARTIN has indicated that it is his job to spy on other policemen. While in Louisville, MARTIN reputedly worked for "Echo Blue," the publication of the Fraternal Order of Police. STANLEY described MARTIN as a white male, 45 to 50 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, 150 pounds, wears glasses. STANLEY described DE PUGH as follows:

White male, short, chunky, dark hair, and complexion, 35 to 40 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, and tough when drinking.

STANLEY has never seen FYDE but said that FYDE had been arrested for [REDACTED] in Washington, D. C.

At the beginning of this interview when STANLEY was first approached, STANLEY said he would not talk to an FBI Agent but would talk only to the police officers. He refused to give a reason for not talking to an FBI Agent, but thereafter when the interviewing Agent offered to leave, STANLEY suddenly changed his mind and agreed to talk to police and the Special Agent together.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

On March 8, 1966, Stanley complained to a Special Agent of the FBI that he had been refused a permit for a fund drive to raise funds with which to build a church. He claimed that the permit had been refused on the basis of an FBI arrest record which he claimed did not pertain to him. Stanley voluntarily submitted to fingerprinting. A set of his fingerprints were submitted to the Identification Division of the FBI following which the following Identification Record was furnished under date of March 18, 1966, FBI No. 136085:

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
PD Los Angeles Calif	Carl J. Stanley #26783-X-3	11/22/27	susp GT - auto	
SO Los Angeles Calif	Carl J. Stanley #87497	11/28/27	GT and Sec Records 146 CVA	Incomplete
SO Los Angeles Calif	Carl J. Stanley #91013	2/8/28	RSP	Records Incomplete
PD NY NY	Carl J. Stanley #B-146197	6/1/36	sending obscene letters through US mail - via 334 Title 18 USC	
USM Boston Mass	Carl J. Stanley #1682	June prt rec 6/15/36	via Postal Laws	
USNE Pen Lewisburg Pa	Carl J. Stanley #5395	4/1/37	send obscene letter in mails	18 mos 5/30/28 cond rel
Jail and H of C Lawrence Mass	Carl J. Stanley #75607	5/22/39	A&B	1 mo
RCMP Ottawa Ontario Canada	Carl John Stanley #673739	10/3/47	T Sec 386 CC	imposition of sent susp for 6 mos entered into bond of \$200 to be of good behavior
USINS New Orleans La	Carl John Stanley #New Orleans #0612/28701	3/10/50	deportation	

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Contributor of Fingerprints	Name and Number	Arrested or Received	Charge	Disposition
PD Indpls Ind (prt ret)	Carl John Stanley #ISP 4795		Company: Special Police Powers Residence: 3710 N. Meridian St. (city & state not given)	
PD Indpls Ind (prt ret)	Carl John Stanley #PC962			

Following is a criminal record dated March 31, 1966, as received from the Bureau of Criminal Identification, Police Department, City of New York, under their number 146197:

Date of Arrest	Name	Borough or City	Charge	Arresting Officer	Date, Disposition Judge and Court
2/27/25	Carl Stanley	Boston Mass.	Robbery	D of J 4/13/37	Not Guilty
11/22/27	Carl Stanley	Los Angel Calif.	Grand Theft (Auto)	D of J 6/8/36	Found Guilty sent to San Quentin. Appealed & Released on Habeas Corpus Same case as above
2/8/28	Carl Stanley	Los Angel Calif	Receiving Stolen goods	DO	
3/14/28	Carl Stanley	San Frans Calif	Burg 2nd	DO	1 to 15 Yrs States prison.
6/1/36	Carl Stanley	Manh	334 U.S. C.C. (Obscene letters)	Miller Bomb Sqd	1½ Yrs Lewisburg Penty. #5395

On February 23, 1967, Major Priest Fry, Chief of Detectives, Louisville Police Department, advised that the Detective Bureau of the Louisville Police Department has a file of Stanley but that that file is currently in possession of the City Law Department in connection with a suit brought by Stanley against the City of Louisville apparently in connection with the refusal of the City to issue a fund soliciting permit to him.

F B I

Date: 2/28/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, JACKSON (62-14) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
 FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION
 CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight (8)
 copies of an LHM captioned as above, proper for dissemination.

One copy of the LHM is being sent to NISO, Charleston, South Carolina, inasmuch as instant investigation referred to the FBI by N. L. AMMONS, SR., Naval Investigative Service Office, Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi.

One copy has been sent to the Cleveland Division for the information of their office inasmuch as information received from Mrs. F. C. BOWERS relates to information she received while living in Cleveland. The Cleveland Division is not being requested to conduct any active investigation, UAC. Interviews in attached LHM by SA DAVID P. HURLEY.

C. G. Wick

- ENCLOSURE
 EX-11362 114000 4570
 REC-3
 1 MAR 3 1967
 1 cc ea LHM to
 USSS + Dept
 3/6/67 - 6-1-67
- (3) - Bureau (Enc. 8)
 - 2 - Dallas (89-43) (Enc. 2)
 - 1 - Cleveland (Info.) (Enc. 1)
 - 1 - Jackson (62-14)
- DPH/bjk
 (7)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Jackson, Mississippi
February 27, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY, NOVEMBER 23,
1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

On February 23, 1967, N. L. Ammons, Sr., Naval Investigative Service, Naval Air Station, Meridian, Mississippi advised the FBI that information had come to his attention that the wife of Nelson John Bowers, Buhca, Navy Serial Number 40 11 00, who is stationed at the Naval Construction Battalion Center, Gulfport, Mississippi has some information regarding the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. He further advised that Lieutenant Commander James B. Groff, Chief Staff Officer, 20 Naval Construction Regiment, Naval Construction Battalion Center, had Bowers in his office and Bowers could be contacted there.

On February 23, 1967 Nelson John Bowers, Buhca, Navy Serial Number 40 11 00, was interviewed at the Naval Construction Center, Gulfport, Mississippi. He advised he is married to Florine Catherine Bowers and on Wednesday Evening, February 22, 1967 he, his wife, and another couple were watching television and something came on television with regard to the assassination of President Kennedy by Lee Harvey Oswald. His wife made a statement to the effect that Oswald did not shoot President Kennedy but would not elaborate further concerning her statement in the presence of the other couple. He said this was the first time she had ever made mention of this fact to him since they have been married, and it took him by complete surprise. Later that evening, he talked to her for several hours and she related an incident to him which dealt with a conversation she reportedly overheard the day before President Kennedy was assassinated.

He suggested that his wife be contacted for the details of this incident as he has no first-hand information concerning

7-100-10-4500
ENCLOSURE

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FEDERAL KENNEDY

the incident which she witnessed. He said he had no reason to doubt her story and she told him that she has never told anyone about this previously, and that she just happened to mention it at this time.

Mrs. Nelson John Bowers

Mrs. Florine Catherine Bowers, nee Stanley, 1629 *10th*
Terrace Drive, Gulfport, Mississippi, on February 23, 1967 advised
she is the daughter of Doris and Francis Stanley, 18443 Fern *Ohio*
Lane, Walton Hills, Ohio. During November, 1963, she was at-
tending the tenth grade at the Mary Mounty Catholic School,
Garfield Heights, a suburb of Cleveland, Ohio. She was fifteen
years of age at the time and she was born July 9, 1948. She
commuted between school and home via the Cleveland Rapid Transit
System.

On the afternoon of November 21, 1963 at approximately
4:30 P.M. she was in the Rapid Transit Building in Cleveland,
Ohio when she overheard parts of a conversation between an adult
male and an adult female whom she did not know and had not seen
previously, or since. At the time, she and these two persons
were standing on the platform waiting transportation. She left
first, leaving them standing on the platform. She claimed she
heard the man remark to the woman that, "Oswald is chickening
out and I will have to do it myself from the sewer". At this
point the woman said that, "I will be on the other side of the
street and will back you up". This was the extent of the con-
versation she overheard and she paid no particular attention
to it at the time. She described the man as being a white male,
age forty, 6', average build, dark crew-cut hair, wearing
glasses and well-dressed. She recalled in particular that he
had a diamond stickpin in his tie. She described the female
as being white, about 27 years of age, 5', average build,
short black hair, neatly dressed, wearing a black dress. She

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FIDELPHUS KENNEDY**

particularly recalled that this woman was wearing a wedding and engagement ring and that the design of the engagement ring, was unusual in that it consisted of three stones, the two outside ones being higher than the middle one. The rings were of platinum or white gold.

On the night of November 21, 1963, Mrs. Bowers claimed she had a dream in which President Kennedy was riding a white horse through a western town, dressed in revolutionary war garb. He was leading an Army and it appeared that a victory had been recently won since there were wounded soldiers also in the parade. The President fell off the horse and was at first thought to have fainted, but was later determined to be dead. She saw the previously described man and woman running from the scene.

On the morning of November 22, 1963, her religion teacher, who is a Nun, asked them to write a short theme while in class. Her theme dealt with a comparison between Christ, former President Lincoln and President Kennedy. She stated in her paper that all had died for what they believed in. The sister asked her what she meant by this, since President Kennedy was still alive, and she told the sister that Kennedy "might" die for what he believed in. The sister made the correction on the paper. Later that day, they learned President Kennedy had been assassinated.

Mrs. Bowers said that she did not recall the name of the sister, nor was the paper ever returned to her. She said that it might still be at the school.

She said she had discussed none of the foregoing with anyone including any of her teachers or her parents. The first time she had mentioned it at all was on the evening of February 22, 1967 with her husband after having seen something on television concerning the investigation presently being conducted in New Orleans regarding the assassination of President Kennedy.

3

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN
FITZGERALD KENNEDY**

Mrs. Bowers said her husband is a construction apprentice in the United States Navy stationed at Gulfport Construction Battalion Center. They have been married for about ten months and had a child in December, 1966.

Mrs. Bowers was concerned that the above information would come to her mother's attention, and she said that her mother has been under treatment for a "nervous" condition, and requested that she not be contacted concerning this matter.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

REC-11

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Bishop ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2/25/67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JOSEPH M. RAULT, JR.
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Wick
100

A United Press International (UPI) news release dated February 24, 1967, reflects some 50 New Orleans businessmen promised on that date to finance District Attorney Jim Garrison's new investigation of the Kennedy assassination. It was stated that the group might take up money for a reward for anyone furnishing substantial information on the alleged plot.

The news release listed auto dealer Willard E. Robertson and oilman Joseph M. Rault, Jr., as leaders of the group.

The Director has indicated "Let me have memo on Robertson and Rault - H."

A memorandum regarding Robertson was prepared on 2/24/67, a copy of which is attached.

The New Orleans Office advised by teletype dated 2/24/67, that a news release of that date indicates that a group headed by Robertson and Rault consisting of some 50 individuals attended a luncheon at which the group was asked to contribute \$100 each per person for three months toward a \$15,000 fund for Garrison to complete his investigation. The news release states that Garrison is being provided a blank check so that he may conduct his investigation without the possibility of the news media determining his activities. When questioned on the word "solved" Garrison replied that he thought he had made his meaning clear in the past. He also stated

ENCLOSURE

- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Tolson - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Rosen - Enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan - Enclosure

DFC:clc
(8)

EX-113

REC 11

4571

CONTINUED - OVER

MAR 3 1967

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

62 MAR 15 1967

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: Joseph M. Rault, Jr.

that arrests were not imminent and may take many months and might even take as long as 30 years. According to the press release, Garrison stated he solved the assassination and would arrest every individual involved.

According to the New Orleans Office, the press release indicates that Rault is the President of the Rault Petroleum Corporation and attended law school with Garrison.

The publication "Who's Who in America" reflects a Joseph Matthew Rault who was born in 1893 and appears to be identical with the father of captioned individual. He graduated from Georgetown University in 1916 and has held prominent positions in the New Orleans area such as Chairman of the United States War Bond Committee for New Orleans from 1941 through 1943 and Chairman of the New Orleans Community Chest in 1941. He is listed as having been a member of the board of advisory editors of the Tulane Law Review since 1943.

There is no record of captioned individual in Bufiles or in the records of the Identification Division.

The New Orleans Office also advised that the press release reflects that Cecil M. Shilstone is also heading the fund-raising campaign for Garrison. There is no pertinent identifiable information concerning him in Bufiles or any arrest record for him in the Identification Division.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Tolson ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Wick ☒
 Casper ☐
 Callahan ☐
 Conrad ☐
 Felt ☒
 Gale ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Sullivan ☒
 Tavel ☐
 Trotter ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Holmes ☐
 Gandy ☐

B. B. 3/1

UPI-80

(KENNEDY ASSASSINATION)

NEW ORLEANS--NEW ORLEANS BUSINESSMEN, SOME SO STRONG AND PLANNING TO ADD MORE, PROMISED TODAY TO FINANCE DIST. ATTY. JIM GARRISON'S NEW INVESTIGATION OF THE KENNEDY ASSASSINATION.

"IF YOU ARE GOING TO BACK UP A MAN, YOU OUGHT TO BACK HIM TO THE HILT," AUTO DEALER WILLARD E. ROBERTSON SAID. "THERE ARE NO PLEDGES YET, BUT THERE WILL BE. THIS WOULD BE MY APPROACH."

ROBERTSON AND OILMAN JOSEPH M. RAULT JR. WERE CALLED LEADERS OF THE GROUP, BUT ROBERTSON SAID THE IDEA FOR THE GROUP CAME FROM RANDOM CONVERSATIONS ABOUT GARRISON'S EFFORTS.

"THESE MEN WANTED TO GET TOGETHER AND DISCREDIT THE RUMORS THAT HAVE BEEN GOING AROUND," ROBERTSON SAID. "THEY REALIZED GARRISON WAS GETTING CRITICIZED A LOT."

HE SAID HIS GROUP MIGHT ALSO TAKE UP MONEY FOR A REWARD TO SOMEBODY GIVING SUBSTANTIAL INFORMATION ON THE ALLEGED PLOT.

"ANY CITIZEN THAT HAS INFORMATION--HE OUGHT TO COME FORWARD," ROBERTSON SAID.

2/24--JG1255P

*Let me have memo
on Robertson & Rault*

REC 11

62-104-4571

MAR 3 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

2/24/67

AIRTEL

TO: ALL SACs

PERSONAL ATTENTION

FROM: Director, FBI (62-109060)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

*Instruction to FBI regarding
No contact with Garrison*

James C. Garrison, District Attorney of New Orleans, Louisiana, has been conducting an independent investigation relating to the assassination of President Kennedy.

His activities have been the subject of numerous press releases which in themselves have been controversial. He has been quoted as saying "I have no reason to believe at this time that Lee Harvey Oswald killed anybody in Dallas on Nov. 22." Garrison has been quoted as saying he had no intention of calling in the FBI, and "we've been able to make more progress in three months with a handful of men than they've been able to do in three years with 5,000 men."

Due to Garrison's irresponsible actions in connection with this matter, no contact is being made with him or any member of his staff.

REC-51 62-109060-4572

You are instructed to insure each employee in your Division understands that if he is asked for any information relating to this matter there is to be no comment made; further, this matter is not to be discussed outside the Bureau. However, should information be made available to you voluntarily, it will be accepted, and the Bureau is to be promptly advised. No active investigation is to be conducted.

KMR:dcx

(2 ccs to all SACs) dca

NOTE:

See memorandum A. Rosen to Mr. DeLoach, dated 2/24/67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas, KMR:dcx."

61 MAR 13 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-441111-1000

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FBI WASH DC

FEB 28 1967

TELETYPE

FBI DALLAS

152PM URGENT 2-28-67 LMB

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060) AND NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

FROM DALLAS (89-43) 1P

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS, TEXAS
NOV. TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHRE, MISC.-INFO CONCERNING.

REMY PREVIOUS TELS CONCERNING SERGIO ARCACHA SMITH.

ARCACHA IN TELEVISION NEWS PROGRAM AT DALLAS NIGHT OF FEB.
TWENTYSEVEN LAST AND BY QUOTE IN ARTICLE IN DALLAS MORNING NEWS TODAY
DECLARRED HE KNEW NOTHING PERTINENT TO TELL INVESTIGATORS OF DA
GARRISON IN NEW ORLEANS ALTHOUGH HE WAS WILLING TO BE INTERVIEWED
AT ANY TIME UNDER REASONABLE CONDITIONS AND IN PRESENCE OF HIS
ATTORNEY OR REPRESENTATIVES OF DALLAS PD.

ARCACHA ADVISED THIS OFFICE HE HAS MADE TENTATIVE ARRANGEMENTS
TO HAVE PRIVATE COUNSEL IN EVENT GARRISON'S INVESTIGATORS RETURN
TO DALLAS FOR PURPOSE OF INTERVIEWING HIM.

END

ELR

FBI WASH DC

EX-103
REC 20 MAR 28 1967 - 109060 - 4573

MAR 28 1967

62 MAR 9 1967

cc 2 mally

FBI

Date: 2/28/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: Director, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, Detroit (62-3550) (RUC)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY, 11/22/63,
DALLAS, TEXAS
MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 copies and for Dallas
two copies of an LHM.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are the original letter
and envelope received by Mayor CAVANAGH's office and the
translation furnished by Mr. FRED ROMANOFF.

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM)
2 - Dallas (Enc. 2) (RM)
(89-43)
1 - Detroit
LMC/cc
(6)

cc of LHM to
USSS + Dept
3/2/67
EMR:des
62-109060-4574

REC-63

1 cc LHM to Legat
Paris for info
3/2/67

12 MAR 2 1967

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
C.C. Wick

71 MAR 9 1967

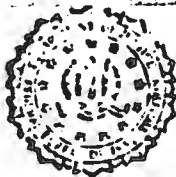
Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
February 28, 1967

Re: Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963,
Dallas, Texas

On February 28, 1967, Mr. ~~Ered J. Romanoff~~,
Executive Secretary to Mayor Jerome Cavanagh, Detroit, Michigan,
furnished a letter received by the Mayor's office at Detroit
on February 23, 1967, from Barcelona, Spain. Mr. Romanoff
also furnished the envelope in which the letter was received
and a translation of the letter.

Attached hereto is a xerox copy of the translation
of the letter furnished by Mr. Romanoff.

Mr. Romanoff further advised that Mayor Cavanagh
had recently been in Madrid, Spain, during his trip around
the world following travel to southeast Asia, which was made
in his position as Chairman of the Conference of United States
Mayors. Mr. Romanoff advised, however, that to his knowledge
the Mayor's office had not received any previous letters
from this same source in Spain.

Mr. Romanoff advised that neither he nor Mayor
Cavanagh had any idea as to who may have sent the letter to
Mayor Cavanagh.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR
CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND
IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT
TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

ENCLOSURE

62-109060-

4574

Par elon 17 - 2 - 67
City

Honorable (Mr.) Jerome Cavanagh

My Dear Sir:

I have learned of your visit to Madrid, and being unable to visit you to tell you of some information of utmost importance to and the United States of America, I write you now so that you may inform, and you may know at the same time who (the individual) ordered the killing of the "great President" (Kennedy) (God rest his Soul).

In early January of the present year, three letters were mailed - one to his good widow Kennedy, another to Mr. Robert (Kennedy) and another to Johnson; the first two (widow and brother) so they could insist, privately, from the present President, to tell them, for he knows much worry, for "he" knows who killed him and who ordered it.

Today we meet in Spain, (4 four) witnesses who know for certain that the one to blame is "he" and no one but he.

Why did you not answer my letters that I sent you in early January?

I await, Honorable Mr. Mayor, that you, will be able to give this information before the same happens to the President like the past one, and it is soon.

Firmelo (Sign It)

4 Four Witnesses

FEB 23 1967

OFFICE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Detroit, Michigan
February 28, 1967

Re: Assassination of President
John F. Kennedy, November 22, 1963,
Dallas, Texas

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CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND
IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY. IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT
TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

VIA AEREA

PARA MADRID

A Y VALENCIA

13.000

17.000

17.000

17.000

17.000

PARA BILBAO MADRID

PARA BARCELONA Y VALENCIA

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Don. José Carreras

Alcedo

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)
ATTN: FBI LABORATORY

FROM: SAC, NEWARK (62-3060)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Enclosed for the Bureau are 3 photographs, 2 negatives and 1 slide reflecting the scene of the assassination of President KENNEDY at Dallas, Texas.

On 2/23/67 ROBERT DAVID CLAYTON, a history teacher at Long Branch, NJ, Senior High School, advised that a student of his, one MICHAEL TURNER, age 17, has developed a secret process of developing film. P.C. 1950

TURNER advised on 2/23/67 that from a film frame of ORVILLE NIX photograph which appeared in the December, 1966, issue of "Esquire Magazine" reflecting the photograph of the assassination of former President JOHN F. KENNEDY, he sent for and received from the National Archives in Washington, D. C., in early January, 1967, a 5 cent sheet which is similar to a negative depicting the above photograph of the assassination.

TURNER stated that he processed this photograph with his secret development processing, which he is attempting to sell, and does not wish to divulge to anyone, and brought out the figure of a man in the upper left hand corner of this photograph believed to be holding a rifle.

TURNER stated that he would like the enclosed returned to him within three weeks if possible. He also stated that he would like an agreement concealing the process of his film development. He stated that he would be more interested in any official statement as to the nonfraudulent character of his photographic work.

2 - Bureau (RM) (Encs. 6) ENCLOSURE
2 - Newark

FWG:ed

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

NK 62-3060

TURNER was advised that no agreement or official statement could be made to him but anything he did furnish would be kept in the confidence of the FBI. TURNER stated the slide is the most important photograph and his process brings out a man holding a rifle in the upper left hand corner.

The enclosures are being submitted to the FBI Laboratory for whatever action deemed appropriate. It is requested that the Lab return the enclosures to Newark.

1 - Mr. Griffith
1 - Mr. Shaneyfelt

2/26/67

431
airtel

EX-102
To: SAC, Newark (62-3060)

REC-63
From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 45-15
Re: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

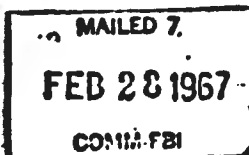
Reurairtel 2/24/67 submitting three photographs, two negatives and one slide reflecting the scene of the assassination of President Kennedy at Dallas, Texas.

The Bureau has previously had information regarding the photograph which appeared in the December 1966 issue of "Esquire" magazine. There is no specific evidence to support the theory that the photograph depicts a man holding a rifle. While the Laboratory would be interested in any of the details regarding the secret process developed by MICHAEL TURNER and described in your airtel, it seems highly illogical that any intelligence could be obtained through any process applied to a COPY of the photograph.

The material you submitted is attached. No copies have been made.

Enclosures (6)

LS (5)



53 MAR 8 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-63

MAR 1 11 32 AM '67

RECEIVED
MAR 1 11 32 AM '67
FBI NEWARK
RECEIVED

R. J. [unclear] 5726

W. [unclear]

F B I

Date: 2/28/67

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING

Re New Orleans teletype to Bureau, 2/27/67.

On 2/28/67, FRANK MANNING, Investigator, Attorney General's Office, State of Louisiana, advised that the hospital record for the psychiatric examination of JACK MARTIN was returned to Charity Hospital and to date he has not been able to have them returned.

He advised when he is able to relocate these records he will make them available to this office.

*Noted -
for no avail
2/28/67 - RLK*

③ - Bureau
2 - New Orleans

RLK:jab
(5)

REC-43

62-107060-4576

MAR 1 1967

ICE - WICH

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

THIS SERIAL HAS BEEN REFERRED TO
ANOTHER AGENCY AND IS IN A PENDING STATUS:

FILE NO. 62-109060

SERIAL NO. UNRECORDED (3-1-67)

PAGE NO. 1

NO. OF PAGES 1

SECTION NO.

113

Dept. of State

REFERRAL

The Attorney General

- DeLoach
1 - Wick
1 - Insp. Jensen
1 - Rosen
1 - W. C. Sullivan
March 3, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Branigan
1 - Raupach
1 - Lenihan

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS.

We have previously furnished information to you setting forth data we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison in connection with the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy.

There is enclosed a copy of a memorandum dated March 3, 1967, which sets forth information we have received from a reliable source relating to the investigation currently being conducted by Mr. Garrison.

Additional pertinent information concerning this matter that comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Enclosure

62-109060

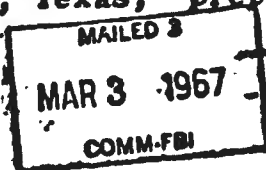
- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General (Enclosure)
1 - Mr. Fred M. Vinson, Jr. (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General
1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley (Enclosure)
Assistant Attorney General

REC 6

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

REL:gci
(16)

NOTE: See memorandum WABranigan to WCSullivan dated 3/3/67 captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, 11/22/63, Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:kmg.



MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

7 MAR 8 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO: Mr. Wick (1)

DATE: 3/2/67

FROM: D. C. Morrell

SUBJECT: VI MARSHALL
2294 SHERRY DRIVE
NAPA, CALIFORNIA

By letter dated 2/23/67 (attached) Marshall states the FBI "goofed but good" in connection with former President Kennedy's assassination and asked the question "where were your well-trained men before all this occurred?" She goes on to state her feelings toward the great FBI and our security men do not run high at the moment. Marshall mentions "she felt the hatred and the tension for some 8 or 9 months before his (President Kennedy's) death," and said she was a fool for not going to Dallas since she may have been able by instinct to have "flushed out a rat." She advised she will carry a guilt feeling with her until the day she dies that she too is guilty in President Kennedy's death.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Marshall.

OBSERVATIONS:

It appears likely from Marshall's letters that she is emotionally upset. In view of this and because to her ridiculous question regarding the whereabouts of Bureau Agents before the assassination, the following recommendation is made:

RECOMMENDATION:

That no acknowledgement be made of receipt of Marshall's letter of 2/23/67.

ENCLOSURE

1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

HRH/smp (4)

CORRESPONDENCE

2294 Sherry Dr.
Napa, Calif.
Feb. 23, 1967

J. E. Hoover
F.B.I. Wash. D.C.

Dear Sir:

Heard over the radio this morning, new information concerning the death of Our Past President J. F. K.

Don't know who to thank for digging deeper into this Mysterious case but my hat or what ever I may have goes out to the party or parties involved.

Perhaps the Kennedy money is due to results, if so hope & pray as long as they are living and a buck lasts, they'll use it to bring the _____ to justice.

For one uneducated as I am & lowly in status my E.S.P. if you so wish to call it or dreaming as I call it, seems to have been correct.

J. F. K. death was no overnight plot. It was well planned, for I felt the hatred and the tension for some 8 or 9 months before his death. I could not work sleep or eat well.

Thru months before the Presidents death, I walked into our back bedroom of our home where my husband has two guns on a wall rack - beneath this rack is a shelf on which I have books. It is my to high for me to reach so something compelled me to get a chair remove one of the guns from the rack and I aimed it thru the back window (empty of course) and replaced it back on the gun rack.

Have never held a gun in all my life till that day yet my very words to four walls were this (quote) If I ever needed to use it on a enemy would certainly not miss my mark.

I sent J. F. K. a card before he left for Dallas and begging him to be careful and tooo return. Felt compelled to do that too for some mysterious reason.

May I say here and now was a fool for not going to Texas for stupid as I may be do believe as alway_ shall that some how perhaps in the line of

Mr. W	✓
Mr. T	
Mr. C	
Mr. E	
Mr. G	
Mr. H	
Mr. I	
Mr. J	
Mr. K	
Mr. L	
Mr. M	
Mr. N	
Mr. O	
Mr. P	
Mr. Q	
Mr. R	
Mr. S	
Mr. T	
Mr. U	
Mr. V	
Mr. W	
Mr. X	
Mr. Y	
Mr. Z	
Miss Gandy	

71
31:167
4/10

g/y

instinct could have flushed out a rat, not worth a d ___ to himself his "God" or his country.

Need less to say, till the day I die, will carry with me a guilt that I too as Oswalt am guilty of my Chiefs death. For as a born citizen of this country he was my chief too, one I respected and loved.

My husband very nicely called me nuts and went about to getting my coat and offered to take me to Imala State Institution -- told him to go ____.

While I'm at it might as well tell you, the F. B. I. goofed but good. Where were your well trained men before all this acurred? Knowledge, Education, training sure fell flat on its face.

After Jacks death the same, your men stood guard over a corpse. No disrespect to J. F. K. Memory but the dead are dead, the living must go on and the country must be protected and the new cheif also.

Can't say to _ much for the Dallas Police in the matter either.

Why this letter?

To have my say as a U. S. A. citizen. Will fall on blind eyes and deaf ears no doubt but never the less have had my say.

Theres a saying -- "If no one likes it tough luck Charlie.

My heart goes out to the Kennedy Family. Takes guts and determation to live any where in this world.

Watch out for Russia and look for a ring of many in the Kennedy case.

I feel Oswalt was promised Prestige Power & Wealth.

As for Ruby. How come he had such free rein to get at Oswalt? Questions & Questions running thru my mind.

Something really stinks and not in Denmark either.

Sorry to be so blunt, but my feelings toward the great F. B. I. and also our Nations Security men doesn't run very high at the moment. "God" help us and trained men. Freeze rather than act in time of disaster, disgusting.

Vi Marshall - Napa

COPY:nm

2294 Sherry Dr.
Napa, Calif.
Feb 23, 1967.

J. E. Hoover

F.B.I. Wash. D.C.

Dear Sir:

Heard over the radio
this morning, new information
concerning the death of our
Past President J. F. K.
I don't know who to thank
for digging deeper into this
mysterious case but my hat
as what ever I may have
given out to the party or
parties involved.

Perhaps the Kennedy
money is due to results, if
so I hope a pray as long as
they are lucky and a buck
lasts, they use it to bring
the murder to justice.

^{memo 2/23/67}
^{Wick}
further educated as
I am & lowly in status my

EX-102

EST. if you so wish to
call it a dream as I
call it, sure to have been
correct.

J.F.K. death was no sur-
prise at all. It was well
planned, for I felt the
hatred and the tension for
some 8 or 9 months before his
death. I could not work
sleep or eat well.

Three months before the
President's death, I walked
into our back bedroom of our
home where my husband has
two guns on a wall rack.
Behind this rack is a shelf
on which I have books. It
is my to high for me to
reach so something compelled
me to get a chair under
one of the guns from the
rack and I aimed it. Then

the back window (empty
of course) and replaced it back
on the gun rack.

Have never held a gun in
all my life till that day
yet my very words to Jim
were true. (Quote) If I
ever needed to use it on a
enemy would certainly not miss
my mark.

I sent J. F. K. a card
before he left for Dallas
and begged him to be care-
ful and to return. felt
compelled to do that too for
some mysterious reason.

May I say here and now
was a fool for not going
to Texas for stupid as I may
be do believe I always shake
that some how perhaps in
the line of instinct caused
have flushed out a rat, not

worth a d — to himself
his "God" in his country.

Need less to say, till the
day I die, will carry with
me a guilt that I too
as Rowan am guilty of my
Chief's death. For as a
born citizen of this country
he was my Chief too, one
I respected and loved.

My husband very nicely
called me nuts and went
about to getting my coat
and offered to take me to
Inala State Institution - told
him to go —

While I'm at it might
as well tell you, the F.B.I.
gooped but good. Where
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men before all this Acum?
Knowledge, Education, Training

can fall flat on its face.

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Why this letter?

To have my say as a U.S.A. citizen. We fall on blind eyes and deaf ears no doubt but never the less have had my say.

There's a saying -- "If no one likes it tough" Luck Charlie.

My heart goes out to the

I
Kennedy family. Takes guts
and determination to live any
where in this world.

Watch out for Russia
and - look for a ring of
many in the Kennedy Case.

I feel. Cowart has promised
Antony Bauer. Wealth.

No for Ruby. How come he
had such great ruin to get at
Cowart? Questions. Questions
running thru my mind.

Something really stinks
and not its Denmark either.

Sorry to be so blunt, but
my feeling toward the great
F.B.I. and also our Nations
Security men doesn't run very
high at the moment. "God" help
us and trained men, freeze
rather than act in times
of disaster, disgusting.

Vi Handley, Napa.

FBI

Date: 2/28/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, New Orleans (89-69) (P)

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

Remytel today.

Enclosed herewith are the following:

1) Carbon and Xerox copy of Report of the Laboratory, Coroner's Office, Orleans Parish, dated 2/27/67, identifying medicines found in the apartment of DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE

2) Carbon and Xerox copy of Report of the Laboratory, Coroner's Office, Orleans Parish, dated 2/24/67, re general analysis examination re DAVID WILLIAM FERRIE

3) Two copies of note found in FERRIE's apartment at time of his death.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 6)
2 - New Orleans
RER:jam
(5)

ENCLOSURE

REC 54

MAR 3 5 25 PM '67

MAR 1 1967

10. LEE WICK

Approved: 64 MAR 14 1967 Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FORENSIC LABORATORY
Coroner's Office
Parish of Orleans
2700 Tulane Avenue
New Orleans 19, La.
February 27, 1967

REPORT OF THE LABORATORY

To: Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta
Coroner, Parish of Orleans

Reference Material Received: 2-27-67

Laboratory No.: T-4874-67
Item No.:

Examination Requested: Identification

Description of Investigation: Death of David Ferrie

Subjects: David Ferrie.

Specimens:

Identification of medications submitted in connection with the death of the above subject as follows:

- 1. One plastic pill vial containing 12 yellow capsules marked "Pfizer".**

Prescription label as follows:

Broadmoor Drugs
Washington at Broad
New Orleans, La.
Phone 822-2940
#72-656 Dr. Bagnetto
Dave Ferrie
One every four hours day and night.
Terramycin
jcd 2.11.67

Identified as Terramycin.

- 2. One empty plastic pill vial.**

Prescription label as follows:

Broadmoor Drugs
Washington at Broad
New Orleans, La.
Phone 822-2940
#72-657 Dr. Bagnetto
Dave Ferrie

2. (Continued)

jcd 2.11.67

Check of prescription indicated that this prescription was issued for 12 codeine tablets - 1/2 gr.

3. One plastic pill vial containing 21 white tablets marked "Winthrop" on one side - reverse side scored and bearing two dots.

Prescription label as follows:

Broadmoor Drugs
Washington at Broad
New Orleans, La.
Phone 822-2940
72781 Dr. Bagnetto
Dave Ferrie
Two tablets four times daily as needed.
deh 2.14.67

Identified as Demerol

4. One one-ounce bottle containing a clear yellow liquid (25 ml).

Prescription label as follows:

Broadmoor Drugs
Washington at Broad
New Orleans, La.
Phone 822-2940
#(None) Dr. (None)
Labeled "Paragoric"

Identified as Paregoric.

5. One plastic pill vial containing 6 pale pink capsules marked "Eristol". No prescription label.

Identified as Prostaphlin.

6. One plastic pill vial containing 5 pale green tablets marked "Bristol" on one side - reverse side scored. No prescription label.

Identified as Salutensin.

7. One plastic pill vial containing 18 small pink and white capsules. No prescription label.

Identified as Benadryl.

8. One plastic pill vial containing 7 small white tablets mottled with brown and gray flecks. No prescription label.

Identified as Prolid.

9. One glass bottle containing small amount of white powdered material bearing label "Sal Hepatica".

10. One three-ounce bottle containing dark brown liquid (App. 35 ml).

Labeled as follows:

For External Use Only

Trikresol

Poison


The H. J. Sherwood Co.

2064 E. 9th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

11. One empty plastic pill vial.

12. One empty plastic pill vial.


John Koch
Criminalist


Angela P. Comstock
Chemist

Reviewed by:


Nicholas J. Chetta, M.D.
Coroner, Parish of Orleans

7852
Monroe S. Samuels, M.D.
Toxicologist

To leave this life is, for me, a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable, and on the other hand everything that is loathsome.

Daily we are propagandized more and more about a rising crime rate. But how do we know it is true? We don't for we Americans have little or no access to the truth. Today I went to the police headquarters to see these "public records" of this rising crime rate and nearly wound up in jail for my trouble. I was searched, interrogated, verbally abused, had my record checked, and finally threatened. Needless to say I did not see the "public records".

Still more irking is to hear a Superintendent of Police, who rose through the ranks (thus proving that Ox=0) stating that the solution to the crime problem was tighter and more stringent laws. A somewhat Messianic District Attorney concurred. Together these men thereby proved themselves utterly unfit for office, just as they proved that an electorate cannot be depended on to pick the right man. The problems of crime rest deep in society. The problems exist in the existence of divorce, and the absence of regulations.

No parents would send him child to an amateur for dental work, nor a quack for an appendectomy. Yet what atrocious negligence in permitting utter amateurs to raise children. Mere kids are allowed to marry because they have the "urge". How stupid can you get? Every expert tells in detail of how children must be cared for physically, emotionally and intellectually. Yet society lets girls and boys, not yet capable of love, begot children who, loved-starved, turn to crime for some sort of identification. However, I don't think we will often see a District Attorney, or a police chief with the brains to realize this.

We pay so much attention to The Law. I have not figured out the reason. I have watched judges, like J. Berard Cooke, Herbert Christenberry and others of like ilk at work. The various police, D.A.s and the like get to bend the judges ear long before the trial. These judges of today deny defendants due process of the law. They permit the State to try the case in chambers, to have D.A.s form their opinions and decisions long before the Defense gets a chance. Further these same judges (and I am afraid it pertains to nearly all of them) then comment, by word, glance, gesture or remark, on the evidence in front of the jury. If the defendant wins these same judges take it as a personal insult.

When I was a boy my father preached that in the "American Way of Life" you were innocent until proven guilty. No greater lie has been told. The man charged before the court has flat got to prove his innocence. Go witness a criminal trial and watch/ The State is supposed to prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. If you read decisions of the various Courts of Appeals, and the Supreme Court, you discover that truth and falsehood, right and wrong have no place in court. All the State needs is "evidence to support a conviction". If this is Justice, then Justice be damned.

RECEIVED
BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION
MAR 1 1967
TELETYPE

REC-35

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Gandy	

FBI WASH DC

8-35AM URGENT 3-1-67

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,
DALLAS, TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS
INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE NEW ORLEANS TEL EIGHT FIFTYONE A.M., FEBRUARY
TWENTYEIGHT LAST, INDICATING THAT GARRISON WAS GOING TO
RELEASE A SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE INVESTIGATION SOMETIME
THAT DAY.

AFTER POSTPONING PROPOSED NEWS CONFERENCE SEVERAL TIMES
BETWEEN NOON AND FIVE P. M. YESTERDAY, AN ASSISTANT OF
GARRISON'S ANNOUNCED THERE WOULD BE NO PRESS CONFERENCE BY
GARRISON. THIS ASSISTANT STATED A SUBPOENA HAD BEEN
ISSUED FOR JAMES LEWALLEN TO APPEAR IN THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S
OFFICE AT ELEVEN A.M., WEDNESDAY, MARCH ONE, SIXTYSEVEN. NO
FURTHER INFORMATION WAS GIVEN CONCERNING LEWALLEN.

NEW ORLEANS FILES REFLECT THAT ON PAGE TWO ONE FOUR OF
THE REPORT OF SA WARREN C. DEBRUEYS DATED DECEMBER TWO,
SIXTYTHREE AT DALLAS, AN INTERVIEW WAS HAD WITH JAMES R.

MAR 9 1967

cc to Walley

REC-35

EX-106

12 MAR 3 11967

4580

PAGE TWO

James R. 1 2
LEWALLEN, APARTMENT NINE, ONE THREE ZERO NINE DAUPHINE ST.,

**NEW ORLEANS, ON NOVEMBER TWENTYSEVEN, SIXTYTHREE. LEWALLEN
STATED HE HAD KNOWN DAVID FERRIE SINCE THE END OF NINETEEN
FORTYSEVEN, HAVING MET HIM IN CLEVELAND, OHIO WHILE A MEMBER
OF THE CIVIL AIR PATROL AND WHERE FERRIE SERVED AS AN
INSTRUCTOR. LEWALLEN STATED THAT HE HAD NEVER SEEN ANYONE
BY THE NAME OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD IN FERRIE'S COMPANY, HAD
NEVER BEEN INTRODUCED TO ANYONE BY THAT NAME AND HAD NEVER
HEARD DAVID FERRIE MENTION ANYONE BY THAT NAME. A PHOTOGRAPH
OF OSWALD WAS EXHIBITED TO LEWALLEN AT WHICH TIME HE ADVISED
HE DID NOT KNOW OSWALD.**

**LEWALLEN CAME TO NEW ORLEANS' ATTENTION WHEN FERRIE
SUGGESTED HIS NAME AS AN INDIVIDUAL THAT COULD POSSIBLY
FURNISH INFORMATION CONCERNING HIS, FERRIE'S, ACTIVITIES AND
WHEREABOUTS.**

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

~~CORRECTION PAGE ONE LINE 15 WORD 6 SHOULD BE ON~~

END

GJG

FBI WASH DC

Feb 27, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover:

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

You have no discretion, power
and your organization by the role
you have played in the Kennedy
assassination that it is ridiculous
that you are allowed to remain
in power. You have certainly
perpetrated the murder of the nation.

It is shocking that anyone
capable of committing such a heinous
act is participating in the conspiracy aimed
at a responsible officer.

By expertly disposing of evidence
and witnesses you have probably made
it well nigh impossible to ever know
the truth revealed until the last
judgment and in that day the Judge
will not be overruled or blindfolded
even by the majestic dictation of the F.B.I.
J. Edgar Hoover

Yours truly,
Toledo,
Ohio
D. J. McGee

EXP. PROC.

74
4581

10 MAR 1967

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Feb. 27, 1967

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover:

You have so discredited yourself and your organization by the role you have played in the Kennedy assassination that it is incredible that you are allowed to remain in power. You have certainly forfeited the respect of the nation.

It is sickening that anyone capable of conniving at and no doubt participating in the conspiracy should hold a responsible office.

By expertly disposing of evidence and witnesses you have probably made it well nigh impossible to ever have the truth revealed until the Last Judgment and in that Day the Judge will not be over-awed or blackmailed even by the Majestic Dictator of the F.B.I. J. Edgar Hoover.

Yours truly

D. O. Magedie (?)

COPY:jo

*No back pass
no action
phone 1-800-
for 1-800-
6/8*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 2/23/67

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Wick

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

The Acting AG called me at approximately 5:35 p.m., 2/22/67. He stated he had just received a call from the President. He made reference to David W. Ferrie who he indicated had reportedly passed away that afternoon, according to the UPI ticker. He stated the President was very concerned about this matter and wanted to get details regarding the reasons for Ferrie's death. He mentioned that it was most unfortunate that Ferrie had died, inasmuch as Garrison could now claim either foul play or that Ferrie had committed suicide in order to escape arrest by Garrison.

I told the Acting AG that, of course, we were not conducting an open investigation, but that we would attempt to discreetly ascertain the reasons for Ferrie's death.

I called SAC Rightmyer in New Orleans and advised him of the above facts. He was instructed to not make any open inquiries, but to discreetly ascertain from established contacts the reasons behind Ferrie's death. Rightmyer called back within 30 minutes and told me that a Lieutenant Kline of the New Orleans Police Department had advised that Ferrie died of natural causes. I told Rightmyer that this answer was not satisfactory and he should make more inquiries to determine what "natural causes" meant. He stated he would do this immediately.

SAC Rightmyer also told me that Ferrie was a known homosexual and had been charged with homosexuality on a number of prior occasions. He stated that Lt. Kline had further told him that a young boy had allegedly found Ferrie dead. He stated this young boy was at that time being questioned by District Attorney Garrison's office.

SAC Rightmyer called back again in 15 minutes to advise that a reliable contact (the head of the Associated Press in New Orleans) had told him that Ferrie had died of

CDD:CSH (5)

59 MAR 19 1967

3 MAR 8 1967

Mr. Tolson

a ruptured blood vessel in the brain. Rightmyer stated this contact had obtained such information from the coroner's office. Rightmyer also stated he wanted to make it quite clear that the coroner's report had not been completed, inasmuch as the toxicological examination for poisons would take two or three days. He stated it was quite apparent, however, that Ferrie had died of a ruptured blood vessel. I told Rightmyer to keep the Bureau constantly advised of the situation; however, under no circumstances should he initiate an open investigation into this matter.

I called the Acting AG back and advised him of the above facts. I stated that District Attorney Garrison had now put out a report indicating that Ferrie's death was obviously a suicide. I mentioned that apparently this would be contradictory to the report that would be forthcoming from the coroner.

The Acting AG expressed appreciation, but stated he felt that the FBI should contact Garrison simply for the purpose of going on record that the FBI and the Department were ready, willing, and able to accept any information Garrison might desire to turn over. I told the Acting AG I felt this would be a very bad move and was most inadvisable. I stated that Garrison was seeking any means by which he could back out of the mess he had gotten himself into. I stated if the FBI contacted Garrison he would immediately attempt to dump everything on us, and then later withdraw from the investigation, claiming that it was now the FBI's responsibility. I told the Acting AG that there were no facts produced by Garrison or anyone else which would cause a reopening of the investigation and, as a matter of fact, we had no basis for being in such an investigation.

The Acting AG stated that obviously I felt very strongly about these points. I told him I did feel strongly about this matter. He then stated that we should be most alert and not let anyone place us in the position of refusing information voluntarily given to us. I stated that we had not refused

CONTINUED-----OVER

2



Mr. Tolson

any such information, but that neither had we openly requested any information from Garrison or any of his sources. The Acting AG asked that he be kept constantly advised of this matter. He again expressed appreciation for the above-mentioned facts.

The Director was advised of the above facts telephonically. He reiterated previous instructions that we not enter this investigation.

ACTION -

For record purposes.

[Handwritten: P] *[Handwritten: V]* *[Handwritten: 12/17]*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Inspector Jensen

DATE: 2/28/67

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

In accordance with the Director's instructions, a thorough and penetrating review has been conducted at Seat of Government concerning our investigation in the New Orleans area of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. This was a joint analysis, the Domestic Intelligence Division reviewing our investigation of the assassination as reported in the Lee Harvey Oswald file (105-82555) and the General Investigative Division reviewing the assassination file (62-109060).

No gaps in our investigation of the assassination were found, nor did we find any logical leads which were not covered. Our investigation of Oswald and of the assassination which was conducted in New Orleans was extremely thorough and full details were accurately reported to the Warren Commission. We found no evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was involved with anyone in a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. Instead, all of our investigation overwhelmingly shows that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, assassinated President Kennedy.

known to be

There was one individual who was/in contact with Lee Harvey Oswald whom we were unable to identify. Details of this situation are as follows:

REC 20 62 105-82555-4583

On August 16, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald and two young men were observed passing out leaflets urging "Hands Off Cuba" in front of the Trade Mart Building in New Orleans. A New Orleans television station photographed this activity by Oswald and his two associates and the film was shown on a New Orleans television station on the evening of August 16, 1963. Following the assassination of President Kennedy when it had been determined Oswald was being held in connection with the assassination, the same film was again shown over a New Orleans television station on the evening of November 23, 1963. The television announcer reportedly said that the FBI was interested in identifying the individuals who were distributing literature, with Oswald.

Enclosure
62-109060

10 MAR 3 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

69 MAR 5 1967 2555 (Oswald)

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

On November 24, 1963, Mr. Charles Hall Steele, Sr., 1488 Madrid Street, New Orleans, contacted our New Orleans Office and advised that his son, Charles Hall Steele, Jr., was one of the two individuals who assisted Oswald in passing out leaflets on August 16, 1963.

On November 24, 1963, we interviewed Charles Hall Steele, Jr., and he reported that he was sitting in the Louisiana State Employment Service on the afternoon of August 16, 1963, waiting for his girlfriend to take a typing test in connection with an application for employment. He stated that while he was in this office, an individual whom he now knew to be Lee Harvey Oswald was asking people in the office if they would be interested in making \$2 by distributing some literature. Steele stated that he was approached by Oswald and agreed to help Oswald distribute the leaflets.

Steele stated that thereafter Oswald, he, and another person whom he described as a young man, approximately 19-20 years of age, approximately six feet tall, and of olive complexion proceeded to pass out leaflets. Steele added that Oswald did not speak to the other individual who was assisting in distributing leaflets and Steele got the impression that this person had also, like Steele, been hired to hand out leaflets.

We conducted an exhaustive investigation in New Orleans in an effort to identify the unknown individual. Sources in New Orleans who were familiar with Cuban refugee personnel were exhibited photographs of this unknown individual but could not identify him. Despite the fact the unknown individual's picture was carried on New Orleans television programs, the unknown individual never contacted our office to identify himself nor did anyone else do so.

We fully reported Oswald's activity on August 16, 1963, to the Warren Commission along with the results of our exhaustive efforts to identify the unknown individual concerned. The Warren Commission in its Report on page 292 set forth the activity of Oswald and his two associates passing out leaflets. The Warren Commission Report erroneously indicated the activity took place on August 9, 1963, when actually it took place August 16, 1963, as correctly reported herein. The Warren Commission noted in connection with the unknown individual "The second individual has never been located; but according to the testimony of the youth who was found, he, too, seemed to be someone not previously connected with Oswald."

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

There is attached a copy of a photograph taken of Oswald and his unknown companion on August 16, 1963, at which time they were passing out leaflets. An inked arrow is directly over the head of the unknown individual involved in this activity. This picture does not depict Charles Hall Steele, Jr.

ACTION:

None. This is for the Director's information.

Rec over

✓ WCL ✓

DCH

FBI WASH DC

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 27 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Bishop	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Casper	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Felt	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr. Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Holmes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Miss Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

202PM URGENT 2-25-67 KBG

TO DIRECTOR (62-109060)

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT

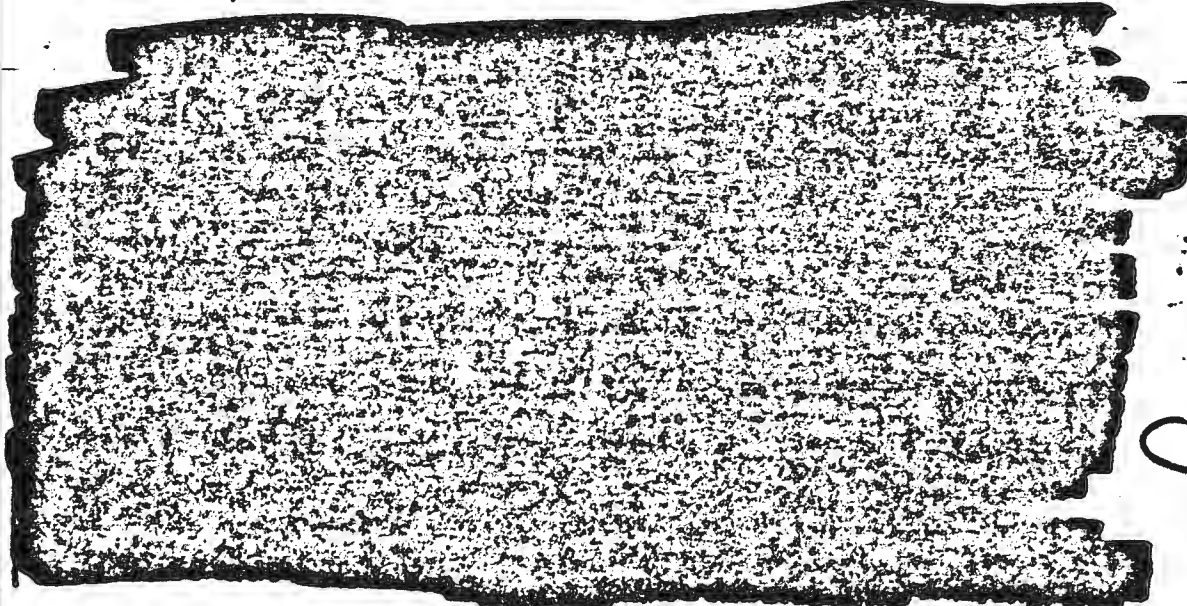
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY,

DALLAS, TEXAS,

NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, NINETEEN SIXTYTHREE

RE NEW ORLEANS TELETYPE DATED FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR,

NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.



AARON KOHN, MANAGING DIRECTOR, METROPOLITAN CRIME COMMISSION, ADVISED FEBRUARY TWENTYFOUR, HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT CLAY BERTRAND AND CLAY SHAW WERE ONE AND THE SAME. KOHN ADVISED HE PICKED THIS INFORMATION UP FROM ONE OF EIGHTYONE NEWS SOURCES THAT CONTACTED HIM ON FEBRUARY

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 105-4-111

51 MAR 10 1967

REC-162-109060-458
EX-114
MAR 6 1967

cc we Sullivan
cc RASAR

PAGE TWO

TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN SIXTYSEVEN.

KOHN ADVISED THAT HE ALSO RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT THERE IS A MAN NAMED CLAY BERTRAND LIVING IN LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA, A REAL ESTATE BROKER THAT LIVED IN NEW ORLEANS ABOUT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. KOHN UNABLE TO SUPPLY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RE CLAY BERTRAND OF LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA.

BOTH [REDACTED] AND AARON

KOHN ADVISED THAT CLAY SHAW WAS THE FORMER MANAGING DIRECTOR OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE MART, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA. BOTH KOHN AND [REDACTED]

ADVISED THAT INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THEM LEAD THEM TO BELIEVE THAT SHAW HAS HOMOSEXUAL TENDENCIES.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION FROM A PERSON THAT IS A FRIEND OF A FRIEND OF BILL REED OF WVU TV NEWS SERVICE, NEW ORLEANS. THIS FOURTH DASH HAND INFORMATION IS THAT SAM QUOTE "MONK" UNQUOTE ZELDEN, PROMINENT NEW ORLEANS ATTORNEY, HAS IN HIS POSSESSION AN APPLICATION, NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED, IN

PAGE THREE

WHICH OSWALD USED AS A REFERENCE JACK RUBY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DOES NOT KNOW WHAT KIND OF AN APPLICATION
OR IF THIS IS EVEN TRUE.

NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED. INFORMATION BEING
RECEIVED FROM ESTABLISHED SOURCES.

END

HOLD FOR CORR. -

~~TIME SHOULD BE 812 PM~~

END

LLD

FBI WASH DC

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRMAIL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY--
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas and Miami are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the investigation being conducted by the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

- ③ - Bureau (Encl. 7)
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 7)
1 - Miami (Encl. 7)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

EX-102

REC-72

FEB 27 1967

Approved: _____

53

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Tests Support Ferrie Died Natural Death

Orleans Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas J. Chetta announced today that results of toxicological tests indicate that David William Ferrie died of natural causes.

Dr. Chetta said, however, that some tests are still being conducted by his office and that the official classification of Ferrie's death will not be forthcoming until Tuesday.

Ferrie, a central figure in Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison's probe of President John F. Kennedy's assassination, was found dead in his uptown apartment shortly before noon Wednesday.

The coroner said that blood, urine and skin tests were negative. Specifically, the coroner said, no evidence of cyanide, heavy metals, alcohol, barbiturates, organic compounds such as lye and other caustic agents was uncovered by the tests. Dr. Chetta said there is no evidence to show that Ferrie ingested any chemical substance which might have been fatal.

Lt. Cornelius Drumm of the homicide squad said the investigation of Ferrie's death as far as his department is concerned will be completed by Tuesday.

He said that his office has questioned 10 people, including the youth who discovered the body. Drumm refused to comment on how the youth gained entrance to Ferrie's apartment.

DR. CHETTA said that no member of the family had contacted him about Ferrie's body but he said that an attorney who says he represents the family has contacted him. Arrangements will be made, he said, when the attorney presents evidence to him that he represents Ferrie's family. He declined to give the name of the attorney.

Dr. Chetta said that a physician who treated Ferrie as recently as last week called and

volunteered the information that Ferrie was suffering from high blood pressure and a stomach condition.

FERRIE, CALLED "one of the most important individuals in history" by Garrison in connection with his probe, died of a brain hemorrhage, according to Orleans Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas Chetta.

He said the autopsy showed

death was caused by an aneurysm of a cerebral artery which caused blood to spill into the brain. Chetta ruled out murder as a possible cause of death.

He said the death would remain unclassified until the toxicological report is complete.

Ferrie lived in an upstairs apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy.

DR. RONALD A. WELSH, who performed the autopsy and who is a professor of

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 11

New Orleans
States-Item

Date: 2-24-67

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 11/23/63

Character:

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

pathology at Louisiana State University School of Medicine, said the "anatomical findings are very clear cut."

He added that Ferrie had a history of high blood pressure ranging from a "moderate to moderately severe degree" and that he had been suffering with "hypertensive cardio-vascular disease."

Dr. Chetta said, "There is no evidence of any violence. There is no evidence of murder."

YESTERDAY, GARRISON said his office will make no further statements on the

JFK probe in the near future.

"Just in case I have not made myself clear," he said, "let me say under no circumstances will I turn over any evidence we have gathered to any other agency, and this most specifically applies to agencies of the federal government which have with-

held—and continue to withhold—material which should have been turned over to law enforcement agencies having proper legal jurisdiction."

He added that the "federal government has as much jurisdiction over a murder conspiracy in New Orleans as the SPCA (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.)"

FERRIE'S DEATH apparently scared other persons whose names have figured in the probe.

David Lewis, a bus station baggage clerk who claims he had knowledge of a possible conspiracy to kill Kennedy, went to Garrison's office yesterday, again expressing fear for his life.

Miguel Torres, a Cuban exile who lived a block from Oswald on Magazine st. in 1963, was transferred from a jail cell to the Parish Prison hospital. Reportedly, there was a telephone call threatening his life.

Torres was returned to New Orleans from the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola last month for questioning by Garrison's investigators.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

KENNEDY DEATH PLOT 'UNSOLVED', N.O. DA SAYS

Arrest of Culprits
May Require 30
Years--Garrison

(indicate page, name of paper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans
States-ItemDate: 2-24-67
Edition: Final

Author:

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PRESIDENT JOHN F.
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☐ Being Investigated

4585

District Attorney Jim Garrison said today he has "positively solved the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and will arrest every individual involved—in the course of time."

He said, however, that "it may be 30 years before we finish. We will make arrests, but they are not imminent." What he said was largely repetition of previous statements

which he has made about the case.

GARRISON TALKED WITH NEWSMEN as he emerged from a luncheon at the Petroleum Club. His remarks at the luncheon were not made public.

Asked if he had definitely solved the assassination plot, Garrison said, "We solved it weeks ago."

He said, "We're working out details of evidence, which probably will take months."

"WE KNOW THAT WE'RE GOING to be able to arrest every person involved—at least every person who is still living. I'm sure that there will be convictions."

Garrison said the case is "very complicated" and posed a riddle for newsmen. He said:

"The key to the whole case is through the looking glass. Black is white; white is black."

He added: "I don't want to be cryptic, but that's the way it is."

GARRISON SAID HE KNOWS THE people of the world are "champing at the bit" to get details of his investigation. He said he would give the world all the answers.

"You have my word of honor on that," he added.

Thus far, Garrison has not disclosed any ~~granitic~~ details of his case, which runs counter to the official Warren Commission report that found no credible evidence of any conspiracy in the assassination of the President in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

Garrison claims there were others involved besides Lee Harvey Oswald. The Warren Report says Oswald acted alone in killing Kennedy.

THE DA CONTENTS THE PLOT was hatched in New Orleans.

Garrison said the death of William David Ferrie would not slow up his investigation. He repeated his belief that Ferrie, who was found dead Wednesday, committed suicide.

"The only way people involved can avoid arrest is by committing suicide," he said.

AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN front of his new building at Rampart and Gravier, Joseph M. Rault Jr., head of a committee called "Truth and Consequences Inc.," a group of businessmen formed to raise money for Garrison's probe, said that about "50 of some of the most prominent members of our community" attended an organizational meeting today and pledged their assistance.

Rault said the businessmen agreed to supplement Garrison's available funds so that he might "develop the facts and the truth, whatever they may be."

Earlier, the group said it was giving Garrison a "blank check" to continue his probe.

"It would amount to a blank check that would pay the cost of the investigation for months and even years," one of the sponsors said. "We are prepared to back Jim Garrison all the way . . . five years if necessary."

When the States-Item revealed the probe's existence last week, it cited city financial records showing that some \$8,000 had been spent by the DA's office, mostly on trips.

GARRISON, ANGRY at the paper's disclosure, said he would continue the probe with borrowed funds or contributions so the paper would be unable to check on his spending.

Two businessmen, both personal friends of Garrison, were named as leaders in the "conspiracy investigation fund" move. They are Rault, president of a petroleum firm, and Willard E. Robertson, an automobile distributor.

Garrison, who contends that

President Kennedy's death resulted from a plot hatched in New Orleans, has promised there will be arrests and convictions within a few months.

RAULT TODAY confirmed the existence of the fund to finance the continued probe, but declined to give any dollar amount.

Asked whether the fund could match the \$8,000 reported spent earlier, Rault said:

"Yes. If he needs \$8,000 for the next three months, he'll get it, and the three months after that. There is no time limit to this.

"We'll provide whatever he needs—no questions asked."

Rault said Garrison would not be asked to give details of the nature of any specific investigative move. He said, however, that "this is not an open-end thing. We'll evaluate what is happening as we go along."

Rault declined to identify the other businessmen who have made pledges, but said, "They cross political lines. This is a community action."

MEANWHILE, U.S. Rep. Hale Boggs of New Orleans, a member of the Warren Commission, said here last night he felt Garrison "is acting in the best interests of

his country" in making the investigation.

Boggs, speaking at Loyola University, said, "I would say that if the district attorney turns up evidence in the case and helps pursue the truth, he had done his country a good service."

However, Boggs said he felt the Warren Report would stand. It holds that Lee Harvey Oswald acting alone, killed the President and no conspiracy was involved.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Garrison Rebuked by Rep. Ford

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rep. Gerald R. Ford, R-Mich., rebuked New Orleans Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison today for not cooperating with federal officials in an inquiry into President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

Ford, a member of the investigating commission which was headed by Chief Justice Earl Warren, told a news conference, "I am amazed that public officials would refuse to cooperate with federal authorities."

Garrison, investigating the possibility that Lee Harvey Oswald was a tool of conspirators in the slaying of Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963, has said he will not divulge to federal officials any evidence he has obtained.

"It is the public responsibility of any public officials to send to the attorney general any information he has gathered in this matter," Ford said.

Asked if public disclosures made by Garrison had changed his mind about the Warren Commission's report, Ford replied: "I see no sign that any new evidence has been presented to any federal official." He added that if he were called to vote on the report today, his support of it would be the same.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

New Orleans
States-ItemDate: 2-24-67
Edition: Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 11/23/63

Character:

Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.☐ Being Investigated

ENCLOSURE

4585

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

VIEW STIRRED SUSPICION

Ferrie Blamed JFK For Cuban Fiasco

The States-Item National Service reports that records on deposit in the National Archives explain how David William Ferrie became entangled in the investigation of President John F. Kennedy's assassination.

A statement by the Federal Bureau of Investigation said that Ferrie admitted to agents that he had been critical of the lack of air cover for Cuban exiles in the Bay of Pigs, and had blamed President Kennedy "publicly and privately."

ACCORDING TO the statement, Ferrie told FBI agents he had used expressions like "he (the president) ought to be shot" but emphasized that he didn't mean it literally.

Ferrie, according to documents available in Washington, was originally linked to the investigation by Jack S. Martin, who began trying to reach assistant district attorney Herman Kohlman on the night of Nov. 22.

Kohlman and subsequently the FBI had been told that Ferrie had been in the Moisant squadron of the Civil Air Patrol with Lee Harvey Oswald, that Ferrie had taught Oswald how to shoot with a telescopic sight and that the two had plotted the Kennedy assassination.

FERRIE'S alleged role was to fly the getaway plane for Oswald. A licensed pilot, Ferrie formerly was employed by Eastern Airlines and owned his own blue and white Stinson monoplane.

When Ferrie could not be found in New Orleans the night of Nov. 22, 1963, Kohlman and the FBI became interested in him and the district attorney's office began searching the city for him.

A few hours after the Kennedy assassination, Ferrie and two young male companions,

apparently unaware that Ferrie was being sought, decided to drive to Houston and Galveston in Ferrie's 1961 blue station wagon.

THE TRIO registered at the Ala Motel in Houston at 4:30 a. m. Nov. 23. At 11 p. m. they reached Galveston and registered at the Driftwood Motel. At Houston, they apparently had some discussion over the possibility of purchasing an ice skating rink, and they combined that business with a goose-hunting expedition.

According to the statement, Ferrie made four long distance calls from Houston to New Orleans—including calls to radio stations WSHO and WDSU.

The purpose of the calls was not explained.

Ferrie and his companions returned to New Orleans at 9:30 p. m. Nov. 24. Ferrie, apparently aware that he was wanted after a call to G. Wray Gill, for whom he had worked as an investigator, left for Hammond about midnight and stayed at the Holloway Smith Hall at Southeastern Louisiana College.

THE NEXT DAY, however, he returned to New Orleans and, accompanied by Gill, appeared at the district attorney's office, where he was questioned

and booked. In separate oral and written statements to the FBI Ferrie denied he had ever known Oswald.

He also said that he had not been in Dallas in "eight or 10 years."

Ferrie denied any involvement in firearms instructions and said that his plane had not been airworthy since 1962.

FERRIE, likewise, denied that he had ever met performer Bill De Mar, who was doing a mind-reading act at Jack Ruby's Dallas night club the week of the assassination and he denied knowing Ruby as well. He said he had never flown Oswald to Cuba, Dallas or anywhere else.

In following up the Ferrie lead, the FBI interviewed more than a dozen persons whose names had come up, including Martin.

On questioning by the FBI,

Martin disavowed entirely his story and told agents he had made up the story after seeing newspaper and television reports.

On the basis of this information, the FBI report stated, "the investigation involving David William Ferrie will be closed."

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 8

New Orleans States-Item

Date: 2-24-67
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Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 11/23/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

4585

Form-Fund For DA to Push Probe

A group of New Orleans businessmen is giving Dist. Atty. Jim Garrison a "blank check" fund to continue his investigation of the death of President John F. Kennedy.

"It would amount to a blank check that would pay the cost of the investigation for months and even years," one of the sponsors said. "We are prepared to back Jim Garrison all the way . . . five years if necessary."

When the States-Item revealed the probe's existence last week, it cited city financial records showing that some \$8,000 had been spent by the DA's office, mostly on trips.

GARRISON, ANGRY at the paper's disclosure, said he would continue the probe with borrowed funds or contributions so the paper would be unable to check on his spending.

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However, Boggs said he felt the Warren Report would stand. It holds that Lee Harvey Oswald, acting alone, killed the President and no conspiracy was involved.

In the investigation of the death of David William Ferrie, found dead Tuesday in his apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy., coroner's office officials were still awaiting results of a toxicological report. There were indications that a partial report might be available later today, but complete results are still several days away.

FERRIE, CALLED "one of the most important individuals in history" by Garrison in connection with his probe, died of a brain hemorrhage, according to Orleans Parish Coroner Dr. Nicholas

He said the autopsy showed death was caused by an aneurysm of a cerebral artery which caused blood to spill into the brain. Chetta ruled out murder as a possible cause of death.

He said the death would remain unclassified until the toxicological report is complete.

DR. RONALD A. WELSH,

who performed the autopsy and who is a professor of pathology at Louisiana State University School of Medicine, said the "anatomical findings are very clear cut."

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4585

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David Lewis, a bus station baggage clerk who claims he had knowledge of a possible conspiracy to kill Kennedy, went to Garrison's office yesterday, again expressing fear for his life.

Miguel Torres, a Cuban exile who lived a block from Oswald on Magazine st. in 1963, was transferred from a jail cell to the Parish Prison hospital. Reportedly, there was a telephone call threatening his life.

Torres was returned to New Orleans from the Louisiana State Penitentiary at Angola last month for questioning by Garrison's investigators.



WHERE THE MONEY IS reportedly coming from to back District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe of a plot to assassinate President Kennedy, is from **JOSEPH Rault**, left, and **WILLARD ROBERTSON**. Rault, an oil company president, and Robertson, an automobile dealer, are among a group of New Orleans businessmen who have pledged to privately finance Garrison's investigation. "No questions asked."

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

FERRIE NOT TIED TO JFK SLAYING

Secret Service, FBI In-
quiries Recounted

By DON BACON

(The Times-Picayune National Service)

WASHINGTON — The Secret Service and the Federal Bureau of Investigation in separate inquiries in 1963 turned up no evidence linking David W. Ferrie with the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Because of these negative investigative reports, the Warren Commission gave only passing notice to Ferrie. "I'll be frank with you," commented a commission member Thursday, "I don't even remember anyone named Ferrie."

Officially, the FBI and individual members of the Warren commission—with a few exceptions—declined to comment on the New Orleans investigation and the death Wednesday of Ferrie, a figure in the local probe.

But unofficially, there was comment ranging from indignation to scoffing. No one would believe that the investigation would turn up significant new evidence, but no one was willing to go on the record to that effect. "Suppose they do find something," said one highly placed source, "anyone who scoffed now would look like a fool."

The Ferrie death could not have been more unfortunate," commented another federal source who is intimately familiar with the inquiry.

DEPOSITED IN ARCHIVES

The Warren commission never heard testimony from Ferrie, but a 2½ page sworn statement which Ferrie personally typed, is on deposit in the national archives here, along with other documents related to the New Orleans phase of the assassination investigation.

New Orleans District Attorney Garrison charged this week a substantial portion of the documents had been

Persons here who were involved with the original investigations or with the Warren commission were at a loss to explain why some of the New Orleans testimony might remain classified.

One explanation, from a knowledgeable source, is that if documents are being withheld, it is perhaps because they contain information considered detrimental to the diplomatic relations between the United States and friendly foreign governments.

He did not elaborate, but it is known that FBI agents did not show strict adherence to international protocol in chasing down leads involving foreign nationals. Nor was it always practical to obtain prior approval from a foreign government when leads carried agents to foreign countries—Mexico and other Latin American countries in particular.

REPRINTED IN FULL

The Warren commission in the foreword of its 26 volumes of printed testimony explained also that transcripts were reprinted in full, except in a few cases where "brief deletions have been made of material which might be considered in poor taste and is clearly irrelevant to any facet of the commission's investigation."

There is no indication of such deletions in the Ferrie documents that are available at the national archives. But one self-styled specialist in the assassination papers says he is aware of "a lot" of classified material related perhaps to Ferrie, perhaps to the whole "Cuban-plot" angle.

The records on deposit at the national archives tell the story, with reasonable completeness, of David Ferrie and how he became entangled in the assassination investigation.

It would appear from a comparison of the Secret Service and FBI reports that the FBI took the Ferrie matter more seriously initially than did the Secret Service. In the end, neither did.

BLAMED KENNEDY

The FBI statement said that Ferrie admitted to agents that he had been critical of the lack of air cover for Cuban exiles during the Cuban invasion at the Bay of Pigs, and had blamed President Kennedy "publicly and privately."

Ferrie told the FBI he had used expressions like "he (the President) ought to be shot," but emphasized that he didn't mean it literally.

He said he also had been critical of any President riding in an open car and had, according to the FBI report, "made the statement that anyone could hide in the bushes and shoot a President."

Ferrie, according to the documents available here, was originally tied to the assassination investigation by one Jack S. Martin, who the FBI said was a heavy drinker who lived at the time with his wife and six-year-old child in a run down apartment at 1311 N. Prieur st., New Orleans.

Martin had a reputation, the Secret Service commented, of "hanging around" the court rooms and the offices of local lawyers. He must also have had some contact with the district attorney's office, because, the report noted, he began trying to reach assistant district attorney Herman Kohlman, on the evening of Nov. 22.

LINK FERRIE, OSWALD

About this same time, John Corporan, news director of WDSU-TV, also began getting a series of anonymous telephone tips that Ferrie and Oswald were somehow in cahoots.

Kohlman at this point informed the FBI that the district attorney's office was interested in Ferrie and that 10 police officers (investigators for the district attorney's office) were "scouring" the city for Ferrie.

What Kohlman and subsequently the FBI had been told was that Ferrie and Oswald had served together in the Molsant squadron of the Civil Air Patrol, that Ferrie had an

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Date: 2-24-67

Edition:

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 11/23/63

Character:

or

Classification: 89-

Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

interest in rifles and had taught Oswald to shoot with a telescopic sight, and that the two had plotted the Kennedy assassination.

Ferrie's alleged role in the "plot" was to fly the getaway plane for Oswald. A licensed pilot—he formerly was employed by Eastern Air Lines—Ferrie owned his own blue and white Cessna 150 monoplane, and according to the Martin story, as related by the FBI, he was supposed to fly to Dallas to pick up Oswald and take him out of the country—probably to Cuba.

INTEREST PERKS UP

Kohlman's and the FBI's interest naturally perked up when Ferrie could not be found in New Orleans the night of Nov. 23.

Apparently unaware that he was being sought, Ferrie and two young male companions decided the previous afternoon—couple of hours after Kennedy was shot—to drive in Ferrie's 1961 blue Comet station wagon to Houston and Galveston.

The trio registered at the Alamo Hotel in Houston at 4:30 a. m.; Nov. 23. At 11 p. m., they reached Galveston and registered at the Driftwood Motel. In Houston, they apparently had some discussions over the possibility of purchasing an ice skating rink, and they combined that business with a goose-hunting expedition.

While in Houston, Ferrie made four long distance calls to New Orleans—including calls to radio stations WSHO and WDSU. The purpose of the calls was not explained in the report.

Ferrie and his companions returned to New Orleans at 10 p. m. on Nov. 24. Ferrie was by this time apparently aware that the district attorney's office wanted to interrogate him, because he phoned attorney G. W. Gill, for whom he did some investigating work, and was advised, again according to the FBI, to leave New Orleans.

Ferrie left about midnight, flying to Hammond, La., alone. He stayed at the Holloman

Smith Hall at Southeastern Louisiana College.

FERRIE QUIZZED, BOOKED

But the next day he returned to New Orleans and, accompanied by Gill, appeared at the district attorney's office, where he was questioned before being booked at the First Precinct station.

In separate oral and written statements to the FBI—and apparently the district attorney's office, although those records aren't available here—Ferrie denied that he had ever known Oswald.

Kohlman later commented to the FBI agent that Ferrie and Oswald must have known each other because they had served together in the civil air patrol and that, in the words of the FBI report, "it appeared (to Kohlman) that he (Ferrie) had lied when he denied knowing Oswald."

The FBI report added:

Ferrie said that to the best of his knowledge, Oswald had

never served in his civil air patrol unit, and that he himself had been involved with it only a short time. Any firearms instruction there, he said, was only in firearms safety and only involved advanced cadets. Most of the cadets brought their own rifles, mostly .22 calibre, and none was equipped with a telescopic sight.

HYPNOTISM 'STUDENT'

He said that his plane had not been airworthy since 1962, (although a later FBI check of the Civil Aeronautics Licensing Office at Oklahoma City showed the plane had a valid registration in 1963) and that he had not set foot in Dallas in "eight or ten years."

He admitted that he was "a student" of hypnotism, but denied suggestions that he had hypnotized Oswald and instructed him to assassinate the President through post-

hypnotic suggestion (as Ferrie's accuser had charged).

Post-hypnotic suggestion, Ferrie contended, "wouldn't last long enough" without a series of repeated suggestions to enable an individual to commit a crime, especially one involving a series of discretionary judgments."

Ferrie likewise denied that he had ever met performer Bill De Mar, who was doing a mind-reading act at Jack Ruby's Dallas nightclub the week of the assassination. Ferrie said he didn't know Ruby either.

He said he had never flown Oswald to Cuba, Dallas or anywhere else.

In following up the Ferrie lead, the FBI and Secret Service interviewed more than a dozen persons whose names had come up, including the alleged informant Martin.

MARTIN DISAVOWS

On questioning by the FBI, Martin disavowed entirely his story. "Martin admitted to the FBI agents that the information which he had furnished assistant district attorney Kohlman was a figment of his imagination

and that he had made up the story after reading the newspapers and watching television," the Secret Service related.

Martin, it added, remembered that Kohlman, a former newspaper reporter, had

written an article or story about Ferrie a couple of years ago and that he pieced the whole thing together in his mind and had given it to Kohlman as facts."

The report said Martin admitted that he "suffered from telephonitis" when he was drunk.

"In view of the above," the report concluded, "this ph-

of the investigation involving David William Ferrie will be considered closed."

The Ferrie matter would be

closed entirely, it added, as soon as a few loose ends were tied up by the New Orleans agents. There is no indication in the documents whether those loose ends were ever brought together, but presumably they were.

In Washington, the FBI, which took over from the Secret Service all the later investigation activities, has no plans to reactivate its files, but it is watching the New Orleans district attorney's office with interest.

Martin Gave 'Lead' Kohlman Reports

Assistant District Attorney Herman S. Kohlman said Thursday night that Jack S. Martin had given him "a lead into the possible connection between Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie, shortly after the President's assassination in Dallas."

Kohlman, a former police reporter for The Times-Picayune, said Martin "talked to me because I had been a reporter before joining the DA's office" and because he had written news stories about Ferrie.

Asked if Martin had ever told him that Ferrie had Oswald had known each other, Kohlman pointed out that District Attorney Jim Garrison has said that no one on his staff is to make statements to the press concerning the investigation of an assassination plot here.

"I had known Martin and what he gave me was merely a lead. I didn't base any investi-

gation on just what he told me," added Kohlman.

Asked if a check of the local Civil Air Patrol wing indicated that Ferrie, who was active in the CAP, and Oswald had known each other through a CAP squadron, the assistant district attorney replied: "I don't want to get into that."

He said he wouldn't base anything on information from only one informant, and that he had made other phone calls to determine if there was any basis to Martin's statements. Kohlman would not elaborate on his find-

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

PILOT TAGS FERRIE 'DEFINITE RADICAL'

Says Probe Principal
'Was Anti-Everything'

David W. Ferrie, termed by District Attorney Jim Garrison as "one of history's most important people," was described by a veteran New Orleans Lakefront Airport pilot Thursday as being "a definite radical."

A principal in Garrison's-initiated probe into a possible New Orleans plot to assassinate President John F. Kennedy in 1963, Ferrie was found dead in his apartment shortly before noon Wednesday.

His death, according to Garrison, will hamper the expanding investigation, but not bring it to a halt.

Thursday, persons who had employed Ferrie as a pilot instructor at Lakefront Airport, worked with him and knew of his interests, talked with reporters for The Times-Picayune.

"He was anti-everything; he was against everything that wasn't in line with Dave Ferrie's way of thinking," said an airport pilot who asked to remain anonymous.

In line with similar statements by other airport employees, the pilot described Ferrie as "a radical." He said he had been told by a prominent New Orleans physician who had been treating Ferrie that the former commercial airlines pilot would "definitely destroy himself" some day.

Of those interviewed at the airport, all denied ever seeing Harvey Oswald, named by the Warren Commission as President Kennedy's assassin, at the lakefront facility, or ever hearing Ferrie mention Oswald's name.

ANEURYSM BLAMED

In Ferrie's apartment at 3330 Louisiana ave. pkwy., some 15 bottles were found by authorities after it was discovered he was dead. Garrison said during a news conference Wed-

nesday that the death was a suicide.

However, a coroner's office autopsy later showed that death was caused by an aneurysm of a cerebral artery which caused blood to spill into the brain. Dr. Nicholas Chetta, coroner, then ruled out murder as a possible cause of death. He left suicide, accidental death or natural death as possible causes.

Dr. Chetta said Ferrie's death would remain unclassified until a toxicological report was complete in about a week.

Dr. Ronald A. Welsh, who performed the autopsy and who is a professor of pathology at Louisiana State University School of Medicine, said the "anatomical findings are very clear cut. He added that Ferrie had had a history of high blood pressure ranging from a "moderate to moderately severe degree" and that he had been suffering with "hypertensive cardio-vascular disease."

He explained that aneurysms are weak spots in blood vessels and that increased blood pressure can cause them to rupture. similar to the inner tube of a tire blowing out.

NO EVIDENCE OF MURDER
Said Dr. Chetta following the autopsy: "There is no evidence of any violence. There is no evidence of murder."

Interviews Thursday at the Lakefront Airport indicated that Ferrie was generally regarded by those who knew him as an undesirable person with whom to associate.

However, those who spoke of him all agreed on one point—Ferrie was an extremely intelligent man; "too intelligent for his own good," said one acquaintance. "He could not come down to the level of the average person."

A. C. Crouch, owner of Saturn Aviation Service, said Ferrie had worked for him for about three months last year. "I fired him in November," said Crouch, "because I didn't like those he associated with." Crouch also claimed that Ferrie "had been trying to take over my business."

CHECK ON ACTIVITIES

Another spokesman said a man he believed to be a private detective had been posing as a Civil Air Patrol official at the airport in 1963 prior to the assassination, with the task of checking on Ferrie's activities. However, he said he did not know who was employing the detective for this purpose.

Only one airport spokesman contacted, Sam Steele, maintenance officer with the CPA's New Orleans Senior Squadron, termed Ferrie as "well liked."

Steele, who said he had known Ferrie for about the past year, said "he never spoke about himself, was a nice fellow and well educated."

The mystery surrounding Ferrie's death mounted when it was revealed that an undated, unsigned typewritten note was found on a table in his apartment.

"TO LEAVE THIS LIFE"

The note began: "To leave this life is, for me, a sweet prospect. I find nothing in it that is desirable, and on the other hand, everything that is loathsome."

Dr. Chetta said that he could not reveal the remainder of the note at this time.

Thursday afternoon, Garrison said that his office will make no further statements on the probe in the near future because of what he called the adverse effect of publicity given his investigation.

"Just in case I have not made myself clear," he said, "let me say that under no circumstances will I turn over any evidence we have gathered to any other agency, and this most specifically applies to agencies of the federal government which have withheld—and continue to withhold—material which should have

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 1

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☐ Being Investigated

been turned over to law enforcement agencies having proper legal jurisdiction."

He added that the "federal government has as much jurisdiction over a murder conspiracy in New Orleans as has the SPCA (Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals)."

Another figure in the investigation, Miguel Torres, a Cuban exile who was returned here from Angola Penitentiary in January for questioning by Garrison's investigators, was reportedly removed at his own request Thursday from his cell in Parish Prison to the prison's hospital.

An informant said that "a source" had told him that one

of Torres' relatives claimed to have received a telephone call threatening the man's life.

Other than to say Torres was not sick, Criminal Sheriff Louis Heyd Jr. made no comment. Torres resided a block away from Oswald's Magazine at residence here in 1963.

David Lewis, a bus line agent who has said that he fears for his life because of information he possesses about the alleged New Orleans plot to kill Kennedy, said Thursday that Garrison's office has ordered him to refuse to make statements to the press.

Lewis was approached by newsmen who saw him leaving Garrison's office about 11:45 a. m. With cameras, recorders and writing pads ready, reporters followed Lewis to the first floor where he paused to talk to them.

"I've been ordered by the district attorney's office to make no statement to the press," he said.

Lewis said he had known Oswald, but would not reveal how they met. "Let's make it on the basis of no comment," he added.

At this point, one of Garrison's investigators approached and hustled Lewis into an elevator saying "Come on, Dave," and "Don't say nothing." He was then taken back to the district attorney's office.

TALKS WITH NEWSMEN

Earlier Thursday, Dr. Chetta talked in his office with George Lardner Jr., a reporter for the Washington Post, who claimed that he had talked to Ferrie until about 4 a. m. Wednesday. Dr. Chetta had previously placed Ferrie's time of death as being sometime Tuesday night.

"I can't rule out the possibility he may have died as late as 4 a. m.," said Dr. Chetta after conferring with Lardner.

In Washington, Sen. Russell B. Long said he feels local authorities have a right to find blank spots in the Warren Report and fill them in if possible. Long stated that he is satisfied that Garrison believes he will produce something new with his probe.

The senator proposed that a reward of \$100,000 or more be offered for information which would aid in the investigation here. "This was a very big crime," he added. "I think that a reward larger than five figures would bring some important information."

Boggs Says Warren Report Will Stand

U.S. Rep. Hale Boggs said Thursday night that the Warren

Commission, on which he served in the investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, did its job and its results will stand.

At a press conference prior to addressing the Loyola University student body, Boggs said his position since the day he was appointed to the commission was that any person, anywhere, under any circumstances should come forward to serve the truth.

Among the chief conclusions of the Warren Commission report was that there was no evidence to prove that accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone.

Referring to a current investigation by District Attorney Jim Garrison's office on a possible assassination plot, the congressman said "I understood Mr. Garrison has been reluctant to turn over his findings."

As to whether the commission work should be reopened, Boggs said only that investigations of "assassinations lend themselves to speculation. The Warren Commission is no exception to this rule.

He said various persons have criticized the Warren report and Attorney Mark Lane, the author of a book called "Rush to Judgment" has "created a best-seller for himself" but when he was called before the commission to testify "we found that he wasn't much help."

Boggs pointed out the commission was bi-partisan and had the full government resources at its disposal, including those of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the "Dallas police and all

of the city's citizens were of immense value."

He said the Commission also took statements from many persons in New Orleans before it concluded its review.

Asked about Garrison's statement that 26 of a set of 40 pages of the Warren Commission have been kept secret and closed from public inspection, Boggs said "to get this information one would have to speak to the person who is in charge of it." He named "Mr. (Lee) Rankin."

He said anyone is free to conduct any type of investigation he so desires as long as it helps to "further and pursue the truth."

In his speech Boggs spoke of various aspects of his work as assistant majority leader, or Democratic whip, in the House of Representatives. The event was sponsored by the Loyola Student Council and the Loyola Student Union.

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date February 27, 1967

Clay Bertrand has been mentioned in connection with investigation of New Orleans District Attorney Garrison into Oswald case. Bertrand's name came up in Oswald investigation when a New Orleans attorney, Dean Andrews, advised us on 11/25/63 he believed he had received a telephone request from Bertrand on 11/23/63 indicating that Oswald wanted Andrews to represent him. We thoroughly investigated this; Andrews was in the hospital at the time and under heavy sedation. All indications were he never received the telephone call. He could give no leads to location of Bertrand and Bertrand was never located. Andrews also furnished information that in the Summer, 1963, Oswald came to his office several times concerning his Marine Corps discharge; however, Andrews' secretary has no recollection of Oswald being there and Andrews could furnish no records to substantiate his statements.

TNG:kmg

WCB

DJH

Anti-Castroite Leery of JFK 'Plot' Probe

Cuban Fears New Orleans

By George Lardner Jr.
Washington Post Staff Writer

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26—A former Cuban exile leader wanted for questioning by District Attorney Jim Garrison said today he was fearful of

what might happen to him if he returns to New Orleans.

Sergio Arcacha Smith, one-time New Orleans delegate of the anti-Castro Cuban Revolutionary Democratic Front who now lives in Dallas, voiced anxiety and frustration in a tele-

phone interview about the controversial investigation Garrison is conducting into President Kennedy's assassination.

Garrison claims he knows who the conspirators and their accessories are. He has declared that "the only way they can get away from us is by killing themselves."

The single-minded prosecutor has adopted as an article of faith the thesis that Lee Harvey Oswald was not the assassin, but instead, apparently, a decoy and fall guy.

"I just don't know anything," Arcacha told a reporter over the phone. "What's this man trying to do? Why doesn't he arrest somebody? Why doesn't he tell us what he has?"

"If you can't believe in Earl Warren and the FBI, who can you believe in this Nation?"

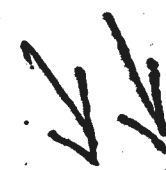
Arcacha has been linked to New Orleans pilot David W. Ferrie whom Garrison accused of being "involved in events culminating in the assassination of President Kennedy." Ferrie died of a cerebral hemorrhage in his cluttered flat Wednesday after complaining that the DA's investigation smacked of "witch hunt."

Clearly nervous and upset, Arcacha refused to admit ever knowing Ferrie. "I can't recall," he said. "I studied the name in the papers the other day. I just can't place him."

Arcacha left New Orleans in 1961, moved to Houston and

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"THE WASHINGTON POST"
FEBRUARY 27, 1967

subsequently Dallas. "I don't know where I'll move next—the North Pole or the Amazon River," he said today.

While here, he was associated with Ferrie, according to reports of police and other Cuban exiles. Carlos Bringuier, head of the Cuban Student Directorate here, said today he was positive Arcacha knew Ferrie.

Bringuier said that when he met Ferrie in 1961 while circulating an anti-Castro petition, "Arcacha was the one who went with me." Bringuier said he had heard criticisms of Arcacha's association with Ferrie and that he wanted to meet Ferrie for himself.

Whatever the relationships were, not a strand of evidence has been produced so far to show that either Ferrie or Arcacha knew Oswald. Nor has any evidence surfaced yet to

refute the Warren Commission's conclusion that Oswald was the assassin and that he apparently acted alone.

Ferrie, before he died, and Arcacha both have denied knowing Oswald. Garrison, however, is pressing his pursuit of the band "of conspirators," presumably Latin American and according to some reports four or five in number.

"Am I one of the four or five that's to be arrested?" Arcacha asked out loud. "My goodness, I didn't think I was that important."

Garrison's men had sought to get Arcacha to come to New Orleans for questioning voluntarily. Early last week, he asked Dallas's assistant district attorney, William Alexander, whether he had to return. Alexander advised him that he didn't.

Apparently in hopes of making it an acceptable substitute, Arcacha went to Dallas police Wednesday and gave them a statement saying, in essence, that he had nothing to do with the assassination and knew nothing about it.

CBS-TV reported today that two of Garrison's investigators, William Gurvich and James L. Alcock, flew to Dallas Friday in Gurvich's private plane to question Arcacha themselves. Arcacha was said to be willing but insisted on having Dallas detectives present as witnesses. CBS reported that this apparently was unacceptable to Garrison's men, who left without questioning Arcacha.

Garrison's investigation apparently revolves around a conspiracy theory beginning with a plot to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro that was transformed into a plot to assassinate the President. Arcacha complained that the Garrison investigation was giving Cuban exiles in this country a black eye.

Bringuier, who voiced the same complaint, said he felt certain Arcacha had nothing to do with the assassination. But Bringuier also blandly stated that it was he who helped Garrison's men to find Arcacha. Arcacha had called Bringuier to find out what was going on in New Orleans.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-28-67

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: WILLIAM GURVICH
KENNEDY ASSASSINATION PROBE
BEING CONDUCTED BY DISTRICT
ATTORNEY JIM GARRISON
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

Your attention is directed to the attached item from "The Washington Post" for February 27th which mentions that one William Gurvich, described as one of Garrison's investigators, flew in his private plane to Dallas last Friday to conduct investigation in connection with the activities of Garrison.

The personnel file of Samuel C. Gurevich has been reviewed. This reveals that Gurevich entered on duty on March 1, 1920. He resigned August 31st in the same year and was reappointed on November 2, 1921.

Gurevich resigned from the Bureau on July 21, 1930, while still in a probationary status.

Enclosure

XEROX

MAR 15 1967

REC-63

MAR 8 1967

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick

55 JUL 12 1967

53 MAR 21 1967

55 JUL 21 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

PERS. REC. UNIT

M. A. Jones to Wick memo
RE: WILLIAM GURVICH

Gurevich's file reflects that he was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] After leaving the Bureau, on numerous occasions he attempted to give the impression that he was a personal friend of the Director and so forth. Back in 1941 the Director commented [REDACTED]

A clipping in Gurevich's file reflects that he died in November, 1942, of a heart attack when he was 49 years of age. This clipping reflects that he was survived by three sons, one of whom was named William.

It is of interest to note that on his application, filed in 1919, Gurevich spelled his last name as Gurevich, and during his early years with the Bureau it was spelled in this manner in his file. After he left the Bureau it appears that he started spelling it Gurvich. Some newspaper publicity at the time of his death carried his name as Gurvich.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

W

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\$ J *b* *N*

March 2, 1967

BY LIAISON

7
Honorable James J. Rowley
Director, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowley:

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

We have previously furnished to you information relating to the investigation being conducted by New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney James Garrison concerning the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy.

President
There are enclosed a memorandum dated March 2, 1967, and two attachments thereto which set forth additional information regarding this investigation. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter which comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

180
This data is also being furnished to the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, and the Attorney General.

REC-72 62-109060-4587
Sincerely yours,

3 MAR 3 1967

66
Enclosures - 3

62-109060

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

JPL:sal

(11)

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan; dated 3/1/67; captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas;" prepared by JPL:sal.

53 MAR 8 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

3-1-67

Airtel

To: SAC, New Orleans (89-89)
From: Director, FBI (62-109060)

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Jensen
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Goble

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

PERSONAL ATTENTION

On 2-28-67, [REDACTED] furnished the Bureau in strict confidence the results of his investigation in New Orleans after spending three days and contacting numerous persons there.

[REDACTED] There is set forth below the information furnished by [REDACTED]. You are cautioned that since this information was furnished in strict confidence it must be maintained as such.

Garrison's case is based mainly on David William Ferrie. In view of Ferrie's recent death Garrison can now make additional claims concerning Ferrie without being challenged. Many people thought Garrison's case was based on claims made by Jack S. Martin; however, this is not so.

Garrison's claims go back to the period in 1961 and 1962 when some of the leading citizens of New Orleans became greatly disturbed about the growth of communism in the Caribbean area. These citizens donated considerable sums in the hope that Castro could be removed. These funds were used to train guerrillas at Lake Pontchartrain. A group of local perverts in and around New Orleans eventually infiltrated this group and after a short period of time took over control.

Ferrie was one of the individuals who became a member of this group. A number of obvious mental cases also became involved with this group. For a while the group had an adequate supply of arms and ammunition.

1 - Dallas (89-43) HWH 1 3516421

TNG:gow (13)
See note page 2

MAR 2 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

59 MAR 1 3 1967 TELETYPE UNIT

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

The funds of this group were eventually dissipated and the citizens of New Orleans refused to replenish these funds. The group then moved from Lake Pontchartrain back to New Orleans where they eventually gravitated to William Guy Banister, who at that time was a private detective in New Orleans. The group became disenchanted with Banister and started spending more time with Ferrie. One of the topics of conversation of the group was a possible assassination of President Kennedy. *LA*

Garrison claims that Lee Harvey Oswald lived with Ferrie for approximately one month before leaving New Orleans to go ultimately to Dallas. Garrison claims he has five or six individuals who are willing to testify to the fact that they had seen Oswald living in Ferrie's apartment. Garrison states that Oswald definitely fired at the Presidential Motorcade in Dallas and that one of his shots hit Governor Connally. He additionally claims, however, that Oswald did not fire at the President. Garrison strongly claims that a black-haired, heavy-set individual shooting from the overpass in front of the motorcade was the individual who fired the fatal shot at the President.

LA Garrison alleges that the conspirators in this plot consisted of Sergio Arcacha Smith, David William Ferrie, Carlos Quiroga, David Lewis, William Guy Banister, Jack S. Martin (true name Edward Stewart Suggs) and one Mrs. Kloeppfer, as well as a number of Cubans including Batteau and Guzman. Garrison also implicates local New Orleans lawyer believed also to be a mental case whose name is Lon. *LA*

Garrison tells the story that Martin and Ferrie became a Bishop and a Priest, respectively, of a specific religious order they joined. Martin and Ferrie wore cassocks and conducted self-styled masses. On one occasion, Martin took Ferrie to Louisville where they met with Archbishop Stanley of this religious order. At that time, Ferrie was ordained as a Priest. Later on, Eastern Airlines told Archbishop Stanley that Ferrie was a homosexual and had been fired for such activities. The self-styled Archbishop unfrocked Ferrie by addressing a letter to him indicating that he was being kicked out of this order. Ferrie refused to be unfrocked, however, and continued holding self-styled masses.

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

The New Orleans coroner is receiving great pressure from Garrison to change his opinion of the cause of Ferrie's death from "natural causes-cerebral hemorrhage" to suicide.

David Lewis was doing his utmost to make as much money out of this situation while it is still of extreme public interest. Lewis will then attempt to get out of New Orleans as soon as possible. Lewis tried to get United Press International to give him \$1,000 for his story, but was refused. Someone in New Orleans did finance a trip for Lewis several days ago to California.

Another of Garrison's claims is that Oswald was hypnotized by Ferrie.

Garrison is aiming for accessory convictions of either Lewis or Martin or both of these individuals. Garrison claims Quiroga will be the best witness and knows all facts with respect to the assassination plot. Garrison also places great faith in a deep-sea diver whose name is Sidney Manning. Manning was with the homosexuals during the early training period at Lake Pontchartrain.

Garrison hopes he will not have to call Martin as a witness inasmuch as Martin is insane and would ruin his case.

New Orleans furnish observations concerning the above and particularly concerning the Cubans, Batteau and Guzman, the New Orleans lawyer identified only as Lon, and the deep-sea diver, Sidney Manning. New Orleans also furnish observations regarding Garrison's claim that Quiroga will be the best witness.

Handle immediately. Bureau indices contain no information identifiable with Guzman other than that previously furnished by you in this matter. Bureau indices negative concerning Batteau and Manning.

Airtel to SAC, New Orleans
RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS
62-109060

NOTE:

[REDACTED] furnished the above information to Assistant to the Director DeLoach on 2-28-67. See memorandum C.D. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, 2-28-67, captioned as above, prepared by CDD:amr.

New Orleans observations should be furnished so that we can stay on top of this matter.

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Felt 1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rosen

March 2, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

We have previously furnished to you information we have received concerning the investigation being conducted by New Orleans District Attorney James C. Garrison concerning the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy.

President

The news media on the evening of March 1, 1967, reported that Mr. Clay Shaw had been arrested in New Orleans and charged with "conspiracy to commit murder." There is attached a memorandum which sets forth information in our files identifiable with Mr. Shaw. Also included in our memorandum is data alleging that Clay Shaw is identical with Clay Bertrand, whose name previously came up during our investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy.

I thought this information would be of interest to the President. This data is also being furnished to the Attorney General.

Sincerely yours,

REC-34

62-109060-4589

WCS

11 MAR 3 1967

Enclosure 3 SVH

62-109060

REL:lag

(9)

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 3-2-67, captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas," prepared by REL:as.

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

1 - Mr. DeLoach 1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Wick 1 - Mr. Branigan
1 - Mr. Felt 1 - Mr. Lenihan
1 - Mr. Rosen

March 2, 1967

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

This Bureau received allegations as early as 1954 that Clay Shaw, former managing director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans, Louisiana, was a homosexual. One source informed this Bureau on March 19, 1964, that he has had relations of a homosexual nature with Clay Shaw. The source described Shaw as a brilliant and powerful man, given to sadism and masochism in his homosexual activities. On February 24, 1967, we received information from two other sources that information available to them led them to believe Clay Shaw has homosexual tendencies.

On February 24, 1967, we received information from two sources that Clay Shaw reportedly is identical with an individual by the name of Clay Bertrand, who allegedly was in contact with Dean Andrews, a New Orleans attorney, in connection with Lee Harvey Oswald, the facts of which are as follows:

On November 25, 1963, Andrews informed Agents of this Bureau that he had met Lee Harvey Oswald in late June, 1963, at which time Oswald appeared at his office with several individuals who impressed him as being homosexuals. Andrews claimed that Oswald requested assistance in making inquiries concerning Oswald's bad conduct discharge from the United States Marine Corps. Andrews further stated that Oswald asked him questions concerning the citizenship status of Oswald and his wife.

Andrews further stated that on the evening of November 23, 1963, at which time he was in a hospital in New Orleans under heavy sedation, he received a telephone call from an individual who said his name was Clay Bertrand. He added that Bertrand asked him if he would be interested in handling the defense of Lee Harvey Oswald in Dallas, Texas, for the murder of President Kennedy.

62-109060

REL:lag

(11)

SEE NOTE, PAGE 2

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

62-109060-4589

WCH

WAG
REL

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

Dean *11-11-63* *La*
We conducted extensive investigation concerning the data furnished by Andrews and could find no supporting evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald ever visited Andrews' office. There was no record of Oswald in Andrews' files and his secretary could not recall Oswald ever having been to the office. In addition, we determined from Andrews' doctor that during the period Andrews was in the hospital he was seriously ill and was under heavy sedation. The doctor informed us that he did not believe Andrews was capable of using a telephone on November 23, 1963. *advising*

We questioned Andrews again on December 3, 1963, concerning his alleged association with Lee Harvey Oswald. On that date, Andrews stated that, after considering all the facts and discussing the matter with other members of his office staff, he believed the entire incident concerning the telephone call he received from Clay Bertrand could have been dreamed by him in view of his physical condition at that time.

We conducted extensive investigation in an effort to locate an individual by the name of Clay Bertrand but were unable to do so. Results of our investigation were furnished to the Warren Commission and Andrews was called as a witness before the Commission.

NOTE:

See memorandum Branigan to Sullivan dated 3-2-67, captioned same, prepared by WAB/REL:as.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

FEB 24 1967

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW ORLS

3-31 PM URGENT 2-24-67 GLM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW ORLEANS 89-69

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F ITZGERALD KENNEDY, DALLAS,
TEXAS, NOVEMBER TWENTYTWO, SIXTYTHREE. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION
CONCERNING.

REMYTELS THIS DATE.

NEW ORLEANS STATES ITEM THIS DATE CARRIES NEWS ARTICLE
REFLECTING THAT A GROUP OF NEW ORLEANS BUSINESSMEN IS GIVING
DISTRICT ATTORNEY GARRISON A "BLANK CHECK" FUND TO CONTINUE HIS
INVESTIGATION OF THE DEATH OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY. GARRISON HAD
SAID HE WOULD CONTINUE THE PROBE WITH BORROWED FUNDS OR CONTRIBUTIONS
SO THAT NEWS MEDIA IN NEW ORLEANS WOULD BE UNABLE TO CHECK ON HIS
SPENDING OR HIS TRAVELS.

REPORTER JIM STEEL, WDSU RADIO, NEW ORLEANS, IN BROADCAST
TODAY INDICATED FUND RAISING FOR GARRISON WOULD BE HEADED BY
CECIL M. SHILSTONE, JOSEPH N. RAULT, JR. AND WILLARD E. ROBERTSON.
SHILSTONE IS CONNECTED WITH THE SHALSTONE TESTING LABORATORY AND
OF NEW ORLEANS, RAULT, JR. IS PRESIDENT OF RAULT PETROLEUM CORP.
AND ATTENDED LAW SCHOOL WITH GARRISON, AND WILLARD E. ROBERTSON,
MULTI-MILLIONAIRE AND VOLKSWAGEN DISTRIBUTOR IN NEW ORLEANS.

MAR 9 1967

9 1967

M.A. Jones

with 2/25/67

DFC:cler

cc mailed

REC-72

100-104460-45980

MAR 8 1967

PAGE TWO

ACCORDING TO STEEL, GARRISON IS QUOTED BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL AS SAYING HE HAD SOLVED THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND WOULD ARREST EVERY INDIVIDUAL INVOLVED. THIS STATEMENT MADE BY GARRISON ON HIS WAY TO A LUNCHEON AT THE PETROLEUM CLUB IN NEW ORLEANS TO ADDRESS THE BUSINESSMEN THAT WOULD RAISE HIS FUNDS.

ACCORDING TO NEWS BROADCASTS, FORTY FIVE TO FIFTY NEW ORLEANS BUSINESSMEN ATTENDED THIS LUNCHEON AND THEY WERE ASKED TO CONTRIBUTE ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH FOR THREE MONTHS TOWARDS A FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLAR FUND FOR GARRISON TO COMPLETE HIS INVESTIGATION.

STEEL STATED GARRISON WAS QUESTIONED ON THE WORD SOLVED TO WHICH HE REPLIED THAT HE THOUGHT THAT HE HAD MADE THAT CLEAR IN THE PAST AND WHEN ASKED IF ARRESTS WERE IMMINENT, GARRISON, ACCORDING TO STEEL, STATED THAT HE HAD ATTEMPTED TO MAKE IN CLEAR THAT ARRESTS WERE NOT IMMINENT, THAT IT MIGHT BE MANY MONTHS, THAT IT MIGHT BE THIRTY YEARS.

PAGE THREE

BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS.

END

HOLD

MXS

FBI, WASH DC

BOF <=TSZC

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 20, 1967

FROM : SAC, SEATTLE (89-47) (RUC)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

11/22/63

DALLAS, TEXAS

MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Enclosed for the Bureau is original and six copies and for Dallas one copy of letterhead memorandum setting forth information which was furnished by JAMES W. GALLAHER concerning the captioned subject.

For the information of the Bureau, JAMES W. GALLAHER when first attempting to furnish this information to the Seattle Office on February 9, 1967, was intoxicated and confused. As a result, he was recontacted on February 10, 1967 and the information concerning captioned subject was obtained from him and is set forth in the enclosed letterhead memorandum.

For the additional information of the Bureau, it is being pointed out that during the interview of GALLAHER it was learned that the identical information had been previously furnished by him to the American Consulate in Bermuda, November, 1963, and also to the Los Angeles Office of the FBI in March of 1964.

During the interview of JAMES W. GALLAHER, it was learned that he has been a Merchant Seaman for thirty years having been born in Seattle, Washington on July 19, 1921 and maintains a mailing address of Box 197, Roslyn, Washington.

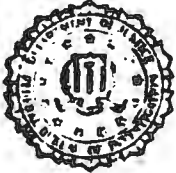
The indices of the Seattle Office were negative concerning JAMES W. GALLAHER.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 7)
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1) (INFO)
1 - Seattle
JES/drm
(4)

REC 20

5 FEB 24 1967

1 MAR 13 1967



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington
February 20, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

RE: LEE HARVEY OSWALD
INFORMATION CONCERNING

10x 19.7
P-111
B 7.12.3
6.10.11

Mr. JAMES W. GALLAHER advised the Seattle Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he was temporarily awaiting shipping orders, as a Merchant Seaman, at New Orleans, Louisiana in October, 1963. He advised that while in New Orleans he resided in a hotel, name not recalled, across the street from the Capitol House Hotel. Mr. GALLAHER stated that on an evening just prior to the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY he went to the Capitol House Hotel for the purpose of eating. Upon entering the hotel, he observed three men standing at the magazine counter, one of whom he stated was LEE HARVEY OSWALD, whom he did not know at the time but subsequently identified through newspaper photographs. While standing near these three individuals, he overheard the following statement made by one of the two unknown individuals to LEE HARVEY OSWALD: "If we can't vote the man into office we want, we will vote him in with a rifle."

Mr. GALLAHER related that he is able to describe only one of the two men talking with OSWALD, that being the individual who made the above statement. He described him as follows: white, male, American, 5'10" tall, 50 years of age, sandy hair, with a large stomach. Mr. GALLAHER stated that he feels sure that he could identify this individual should he ever observe him again.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

62-109060-4591
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Wick

DATE: 2/27/67

FROM : W. A. Branigan

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Inspector Jenson

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - J. R. Malley

1 - Mr. Raupach

1 - Mr. Branigan

1 - Mr. Lenihan

1 - Mr. Goble

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
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On 2/10/67, J. W. Gallaher, a merchant seaman, advised Seattle he saw Lee Harvey Oswald in a New Orleans hotel shortly prior to the assassination. Gallaher furnished a somewhat similar but more specific story in 12/63. This was checked out and discounted at that time.

BACKGROUND:

On 2/10/67, a merchant seaman, James W. Gallaher, advised the Seattle Office that shortly prior to the assassination of President Kennedy he saw Lee Harvey Oswald in the Capitol House Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, with two other men and heard one of the other men say, "If we can't vote the man into office we want, we will vote him in with a rifle." Seattle advised Gallaher was first contacted on 2/9/67 but was too intoxicated and confused that date to be interviewed.

Bufiles reveal Gallaher advised Vice Consul William J. Boudreau, American Consulate, Hamilton, Bermuda, in 12/63 that he had overheard four men talking on either 11/10, 11 or 12/63 in the Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and one of the men stated, "If we can't put a man in by ballot, we'll get rid of this one with a 30-30." Gallaher, when telling this story in 12/63, made no comment that one of the four men was Lee Harvey Oswald.

Investigation was conducted at the Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and revealed that during the period mentioned by Gallaher, a political convention was taking place in Baton Rouge. Persons interviewed in the hotel could furnish no information about anyone who had made a remark similar to that related by Gallaher and commented that such a remark could have referred to any politician. A number of persons were interviewed in the hotel and shown photographs of Oswald and all advised they had never seen the man in the hotel.

61 MAR 3 1967

TNG:kmg (11)

MAR 3 1967

XEROX

15 MAR 3 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

UNRECORDED

Memorandum Branigan to Sullivan
Re: ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
62-109060

It is noted investigation of Oswald's activities determined he was in Irving and Dallas, Texas, from 11/8/63 through 11/12/63.

OBSERVATIONS:

Gallaher has changed his original story so that he is now stating he saw Oswald in the hotel. It is unlikely his recollection is better now than it was three years ago. Investigation at the hotel failed to uncover any information that Oswald had ever been there. It is noted the hotel is in Baton Rouge; Gallaher in his recent story placed it in New Orleans. He apparently is confused on this.

RECOMMENDATION:

No further investigation is necessary concerning Gallaher's story. For information.

Thb Red Line *V* *12/2*
OK
H

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. DeLoach _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Wick _____
 Mr. Casper _____
 Mr. Callahan _____
 Mr. Conrad _____
 Mr. Felt _____
 Mr. Gale _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Sullivan _____
 Mr. Tavel _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Miss Holmes _____
 Miss Gandy _____
 DE LOACH

February 28, 1967

MR. TOLSON:

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY
 NOVEMBER 22, 1963
 DALLAS, TEXAS

Congressman Hale Boggs has advised me that District Attorney Garrison in New Orleans has contracted the "Life" magazine to write an article for \$50,000. The contractual arrangements are being handled by Dave Chandler, an assistant of Garrison's. Congressman Boggs believes this is an attempt on the part of "Life" to get off the hook inasmuch as this magazine had previously announced that it would reopen the assassination investigation.

By using Garrison, "Life" will indicate that this is the result of their investigation. Boggs stated that neither "Life" nor Garrison had anything in his opinion.

RESPECTFULLY,

C. D. DE LOACH

cc's detached:
 1-Mr. DeLoach
 1-Mr. Rosen
 1-Mr. Sullivan
 1-Mr. Wick

CDD:amr
 (5)

REC-74

4593

MAR 3 1967

59 MAR 10 1967

MAR 3 1967

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: February 15, 1967

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. Conrad

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS

Tolson ☒
DeLoach ☒
Mohr ☒
Wick ☒
Casper ☒
Callahan ☒
Conrad ☒
Felt ☒
Gale ☒
Rosen ☒
Sullivan ☒
Tavel ☒
Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holmes ☒
Gandy ☒

Re memorandum M. A. Jones to Mr. Wick, dated 2/14/67, advising of the TV broadcast on 2/18/67, concerning the Warren Commission report.

In connection with the monitoring of this broadcast, it is suggested that the Laboratory make arrangements to tape the broadcast and thereafter representatives of the Domestic Intelligence Division, Laboratory Division, and General Investigative Division will review the material in connection with their special interests. The General Investigative Division will coordinate the over-all review of the program and will prepare a memorandum following consultation with representatives of the other Divisions who will monitor it.

ACTION:

That this memorandum be referred to the Laboratory and Domestic Intelligence Divisions so that personnel can be designated to monitor the forthcoming TV program. SA Kenneth M. Raupach, General Investigative Division, will also monitor the program and will coordinate the preparation of a memorandum analyzing it.

RIS:eam

(8)

REC-72

12 MAR 8 1967

XEROX

MAR 3 1967

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

March 2, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

Dear Mr. Watson:

We have previously furnished to you information relating to the investigation being conducted by New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney James Garrison concerning the assassination of the late John F. Kennedy.

There are enclosed a memorandum dated March 2, 1967, and two attachments thereto which set forth additional information regarding this investigation. I thought this information would be of interest to the President. Additional pertinent information concerning this matter which comes to our attention will be immediately furnished to you.

This data is also being furnished to the Attorney General and to the Director of the Secret Service.

Sincerely yours,

ENCLOSURE

REC-74

15 MAR 3 1967

Enclosures - 3

62-109060

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

JPL:sal

(11)

NOTE: See memorandum, W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan; dated 3/1/67; captioned "Assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy; November 22, 1963; Dallas, Texas;" prepared by JPL:sal.

Delivered to [illegible] Signal
on 3-2-67

59 MAR 27 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. R. Jensen
1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
1 - Mr. J. R. Malley
1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
1 - Mr. Lenihan

March 2, 1967

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

On February 23, 1967, Carl John Stanley of Louisville, Kentucky, furnished information to a Special Agent of the Louisville Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and to two detectives of the Louisville Police Department that he was acquainted with David William Ferrie and John Martin through church activities. Stanley calls himself "Most Reverend Christopher Maria Stanley" and refers to himself as "Archbishop of the Metropolitan Eastern Province, American Orthodox Catholic Church." John Martin is identical with Jack S. Martin, private investigator who has previously reported to us concerning his contacts with James Garrison, District Attorney of New Orleans, Louisiana, in connection with Garrison's investigation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

Stanley claimed that in July, 1961, on the recommendation of Bishop John Martin he and Martin consecrated David Ferrie as a bishop. He said Ferrie was deposed as a bishop in January, 1962, when it was learned that he had been discharged from his position with Eastern Airlines because of homosexual activity.

Stanley alleged that last year or the year before Martin was in Louisville from Thanksgiving Day until February 25th. He continued that Martin drinks a great deal and on one occasion while drinking Martin said that David Ferrie and Lee Harvey Oswald were "buddies" and that he, Martin, was connected with them. Martin allegedly made the statement that he would shoot Ferrie if he could get him in the right place and that "Ferrie was also in that plot to assassinate the President." Stanley also named Jerry De Pugh, address unknown, and George Augustine Hyde, a bishop in another church, as associates of Ferrie and Martin.

Later in the interview Stanley placed the date he received the information from Martin as January 3, 1966. In addition, he claimed that Martin said Ferrie, De Pugh, Hyde, Lee Harvey Oswald, and Martin lived together, worked together, were close friends, and were connected with a Cuban organization. When Stanley asked Martin further about Oswald, Martin "clammed up."

62-109060

1 - 105-82555 (Oswald)

JPL:sal (17)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

SEE NOTE PAGE THREE

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

In addition to the above, Stanley alleged that he received two telephone calls from De Pugh in New Orleans about January 5, 1967, asking Stanley to start a mission in New Orleans. Thereafter he received a third telephone call from a person who did not identify himself but known to Stanley as De Pugh in which he was told "if you open your mouth about us, I will shoot you."

Further, Stanley claimed that "about one month ago" he called the Chief of Police in New Orleans and gave him the information about the association existing among Oswald, Ferrie, Martin, De Pugh, and Hyde. It is possible, of course, that this information was furnished to the Chief of Police at an earlier date and could well have formed the basis for the investigation currently being conducted by District Attorney James Garrison of New Orleans.

According to Stanley, in 1963 and 1964 Martin lived in Houston, Texas, and worked as a writer for a newspaper. In addition, Martin claims to have been in the Air Force during World War II, to have worked for the Central Intelligence Agency, and also carries numerous police "commissions" with him. Martin indicated to Stanley that his job is to spy on other policemen and that while he was in Louisville he worked for "Echo Blue," a publication of the Fraternal Order of Police.

A check of our files discloses that the Chief of Detectives, Louisville Police Department, considers Stanley to be crazy and a confidence man. Stanley has been arrested for sending obscene matters through the mail and has been convicted of automobile theft.

Our files show that J. S. Martin, Sr., of New Orleans sent a letter dated November 25, 1963, to the Director of this Bureau in which he complained about an investigation being conducted of his wife based on allegations made by a telephone switchboard operator described by him as a mental case. In this regard he also enclosed a letter he had written on the same date to Richard E. Robey of the Federal Aviation Agency. In this latter communication Martin makes the allegations that Ferrie was connected with the Cubans, that he was friendly with Oswald, that he helped Oswald join the United States Marine Corps, that he was capable of having planned the assassination.

**ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS**

These allegations made by Martin were fully investigated shortly after the assassination of John Kennedy, and no evidence was ever developed to show that David W. Ferrie knew Lee Harvey Oswald. One copy of Martin's letter to the Director of this Bureau and one copy of Martin's letter to Mr. Robey are attached.

Enclosures - 2

NOTE: See memorandum W. A. Branigan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 3/1/67, captioned as above, prepared by JPL:sal.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
11-22-63, DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: February 23, 1967

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Malley
1 - Mr. Shroder
1 - Mr. Raupach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

In line with the instructions issued by the Director today relative to the captioned matter, SAC Rightmyer of the New Orleans Office was telephonically advised that the Director wanted all personnel in the New Orleans Office told emphatically that there was to be no talking about the assassination and that in the event any questions were asked, all should be no commented and that this same answer should be given to any inquiries received at the Seat of Government. Mr. Wick's Office was telephonically advised of this instruction.

SAC Rightmyer was further advised that no information was to be furnished to U.S. Attorney's Office in New Orleans, it being noted that requests were being received from him based on telephone calls received by the U.S. Attorney from the Department. He was told that any such requests should be handled by advising the U.S. Attorney that we are keeping the Acting Attorney General advised of all developments and all information was being furnished to him.

SAC Rightmyer was also advised that in the event any requests should be received from District Attorney Garrison or any of his employees for any information concerning the assassination, nothing should be furnished to Garrison or his employees. He was told that the Bureau did desire to be informed, in as much detail as possible, of the activities on the part of Garrison or his employees for information purposes through whatever sources this could be handled, but that we should not conduct any direct interviews with employees of Garrison's office, and we should under no circumstances interview any of the persons being contacted by Garrison.

SAC Rightmyer was advised that any information volunteered to the office by anyone should be accepted but that we should not conduct any active investigation concerning this matter.

JRM:hw
(8)

MAR 9 1967

CONTINUED - OVER

59 MAR 10 1967

Memorandum to Mr. DeLoach

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY

It was pointed out to SAC Rightmyer that the Director felt any effort on the part of the FBI to obtain information from Garrison as to what he is working on would probably result in a publicity campaign aimed at the FBI in a derogatory manner and could possibly result in Garrison then having an excuse to "dump" this entire matter on the FBI. He would then be able to publicly state the entire matter had been turned over to the FBI and it was up to the FBI to come up with the right answers from his material.

In line with the Director's instructions, the Domestic Intelligence Division is thoroughly reviewing all of the background information relating to Lee Harvey Oswald as it relates to the New Orleans situation and the General Investigative Division is thoroughly checking all matters relating to New Orleans relative to the investigation of the assassination. This is being completed at the earliest possible time for any gaps or possible loopholes in our investigation and a memorandum will be submitted as expeditiously as possible.

ACTION:

(1) The above-mentioned memorandum will be submitted as early as possible.

(2) A communication is being prepared to be sent to all offices advising them of the necessity of no commenting any inquiries relative to the assassination as it relates to the New Orleans situation at the present time and also that any information volunteered by anyone should be accepted but no active investigation should be conducted. This action is necessary inasmuch as several offices today have furnished information that they had received telephone calls concerning disclosures made by District Attorney Garrison's office and they were desirous of being informed as to what action should be taken.

[Handwritten signatures and marks: "P. J. H.", "1.5", "nr", and a checkmark]

- - - Mr. Lenihan

3-3-67

1- Mr. Goble

Airtel

75t To: SAC, Oklahoma City

From: Director, FBI (62-109060) — 4597

REC-59

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963
DALLAS, TEXAS

Reurairtel 3-1-67, wherein you set forth results of
interview of Guy Hubert Hall by SA Duncan on 2-28-67.

Information received from Hall should be placed on
LHM suitable for dissemination. Prepare LHM immediately and
submit by airtel.

Conduct no active investigation concerning this
information.

TNG:gow
(5)

NOTE: In referenced airtel Oklahoma City set forth information
received from Hall which he in turn had obtained from a fellow
prisoner at the Federal Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma. This
concerns David Ferrie and the investigation being conducted by
DA Garrison. Oklahoma City should furnish this in LHM for dissemina-
tion to Justice Department. In accordance with Director's
instructions Oklahoma City should conduct no active investigation.

MAR 3 1967

COMM-FBI

56 MAR 15 1967

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FBI

Date: 3/1/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (62-New)

ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
November 22, 1963, Dallas, Texas,
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING,
GUY HUBERT HALL, INFORMANT

B 12-8-45 Opelika, Ala. - 100-1000

GUY HUBERT HALL, an inmate at the Federal Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma, was interviewed 2/28/67 by SA HAROLD E. DUNCAN, as a result of a request made by that inmate to Mr. J. J. WALSH, Associate Warden of the Reformatory. HALL requested he be allowed to contact Mr. JIM GARRISON, District Attorney at New Orleans, Louisiana, as he had some information concerning investigation being conducted in Mr. GARRISON's office regarding the assassination of President KENNEDY. Inmate's request was denied.

GUY HUBERT HALL, FBI #332 585 E, Inmate #32867 SW, Federal Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma, advised he met CHARLES W. JOHNSON at the Reformatory in October, 1966. On 1/30/67, one F. MELOCHE, a representative of the New Orleans, Louisiana, District Attorney's Office, visited JOHNSON at the Reformatory and subsequently JOHNSON told HALL that MELOCHE was investigating an alleged plot by DAVID W. FERRIE and unidentified Cubans to assassinate President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY. Thereafter, JOHNSON related to HALL that MELOCHE had made inquiry regarding a rifle found in the possession of his brother, JAMES JOHNSON; that he and his brother were well acquainted with FERRIE; that he had not furnished any pertinent information to MELOCHE and that he did possess information concerning the matter being investigated by MELOCHE.

Bureau
Oklahoma City

HED:JRI
(5)

REC-59

62-109060-4597

MAR 2 1967

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

According to HALL, JOHNSON has related there was a plot by FERRIE and one JOE BULLARD, an ex-police officer from Georgia, now a truck operator at New Orleans, Louisiana, and unidentified Cubans to assassinate President KENNEDY; that FERRIE apparently met the Cubans while engaged in smuggling activities; that unidentified person had been selected to kill the President at Houston, Texas, had he gone there, and that FERRIE was to have flown the airplane in which that person made his getaway from Houston. JOHNSON said he heard FERRIE state that he knew LEE HARVEY OSWALD..

According to HALL, JAMES JOHNSON, brother of CHARLES W. JOHNSON is the person who discovered the body of DAVID FERRIE at New Orleans, Louisiana on February 22, 1967. *allegedly*

According to HALL, a maid whose name is unknown and who was formerly employed by FERRIE and who was pregnant by FERRIE is presently in a New Orleans, Louisiana hospital. This person possesses information concerning FERRIE's activities with regard to the assassination plot. *David W. Jackson*

After furnishing the above information, HALL stated that he possessed additional information and was in a position to obtain more information through his close friendship with CHARLES W. JOHNSON. HALL said he wanted to be released from the Reformatory in payment for furnishing additional information. HALL was immediately advised that no deal would be made with him and that his release from the Reformatory could only be effective according to law. He said he understood that information.

GUY HUBERT HALL is a white male, born 12/8/45 at Opelika, Alabama, serving a YCA sentence following conviction in the Western District of Texas, for ITSMV.

CHARLES W. JOHNSON, FBI # 372 497 E, inmate # 32840 SW, Federal Reformatory, El Reno, Oklahoma, is a white male, born 9/23/45 at Foley, Alabama, serving a 2 year sentence following conviction in the Eastern District of Louisiana for ITSMV.

The above is for your information. No further inquiries being conducted in this matter by the Oklahoma City Division UACB.

UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTINUE

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (89-75)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY;
WALTER LISTER, JR.,
EMPLOYEE, CBS NEWS,
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Kansas City airtel to New York, 2/16/67.

Referenced airtel revealed that on 2/15/67, CARL MC CALLISTER, Route 1, Box 205, El Dorado Springs, Missouri, owner of Carl's Gun Shop, had shipped a total of 170 rounds of 6.5 Mannlicher Carcano ammunition to WALTER LISTER, JR., c/o CBS News, 524 West 57th Street, NYC, NY.

MC CALLISTER advised above ammunition is ball type ammunition formerly made for the Italian Carcano rifle by the Western Cartridge Co. *Planning*

On 2/24/67, WALTER LISTER, JR., reporter and assistant producer, was interviewed at CBS, and advised that CBS has been conducting their own investigation of the Warren Report for a CBS News Special. He advised the above ammunition was sent to the H. P. White Lab., in Bel Air, Maryland, where they are running tests for CBS. He

- 3 - Bureau -
- 1 - Baltimore (INFO)
- 1 - New Orleans (INFO)
- 1 - New York

REC-62 62-101060-4598

EX-114

FEB 25 1967

TJH:jaw
(7)

Approved: _____

Sent _____

M

Per _____

62 MAR 22 1967

Charge

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-101060-4598

NY 89-75

advised CBS News was planning to do a special on the Warren Report but that due to current happenings in New Orleans, he did not know when the special would be aired or completed. He indicated that CBS had a group of investigators now in New Orleans conducting their own inquiries.

Above being submitted for information of Bureau and interested offices. No further action by NYO.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 2/

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 22833-22837. Senator Clark, (D) Pennsylvania, spoke concerning the Vietnam war and the problems connected therewith. He stated "I suggest that U. S. diplomacy since the days of the Eisenhower administration has been bea[r]headed. Perhaps great power has come to us too quickly. But, we have blundered, and blundered badly, in practically every instance where we have used naked, military power to support or to change a particular governmental status quo." He included an article written by James Reston entitled "Washington: How Corrupt Is America?" which appeared in the New York Times. The article states "How Corrupt Is America? This is not a popular question. Moral speculation is 'out' in New York and Washington, but even the sophisticates of the great commercial, artistic and political capitals of the United States cannot avoid the question. They have been through too much in the last few years to avoid even if they scoff at the question of corruption. The assassination of a President, - - - in the J. Edgar Hoover-Kennedy argument about wiretapping—all this has produced too many boat-rocking facts to be dismissed as the silly moralizing of cranky world-bettering reformers."

Original filed in: 16

Assassination of President John F. Kennedy

62-10701
NOT RECORDED

167 MAR 14 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 2-21 (11) was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

Memorandum

Mr. Wick

DATE: 2-28-67

FROM: Mr. Jones

SUBJECT: JAMES C. GARRISON
DISTRICT ATTORNEY
ORLEANS PARISH
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA
PERSON NOT TO BE CONTACTED

Captioned individual, born November 20, 1921, in Iowa, is presently involved in a highly publicized "investigation" of an alleged conspiracy connected with the assassination of President Kennedy.

Garrison attended elementary and high school in New Orleans, and received a LL. B. degree from Tulane University in 1950. He served as a Special Agent of the FBI from March 5, 1951, until July 24, 1951, at which time he resigned to enter military service. His services were considered satisfactory. Garrison was elected District Attorney of the Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, taking office in May, 1952. Almost immediately, he became a controversial figure through disputes with the New Orleans Police Department and with parish criminal court judges. Bufiles reveal we have had unsubstantiated allegations against Garrison and the office of the District Attorney of Orleans Parish. A source of the New Orleans Office advised he had been arrested in February, 1965, on a charge of pandering and subsequently was contacted by a representative of the New Orleans District Attorney's office and told that for \$2,000 the case against him would be dropped. (66-6353-2874) The same source also advised that a well-known madam stated that for \$10,000 the New Orleans District Attorney's office would not prosecute her or her prostitutes.

Another source of the New Orleans Office advised on 10-21-63 he had learned that Carlos Marcello, a New Orleans gambler and a Cosa Nostra hoodlum, had paid round-trip air transportation for Garrison to Las Vegas, Nevada. Marcello assaulted a Special Agent of the FBI on 9-30-66 and is awaiting Federal trial on this charge.

Enclosures (3) - 2-28-67
1-Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures
1-Mr. Wick - Enclosures
1-Mr. Jones - Enclosures

1-Mr. Sullivan - Enclosures
1-Mr. Rosen - Enclosures
1-Mr. Gale - Enclosures

61

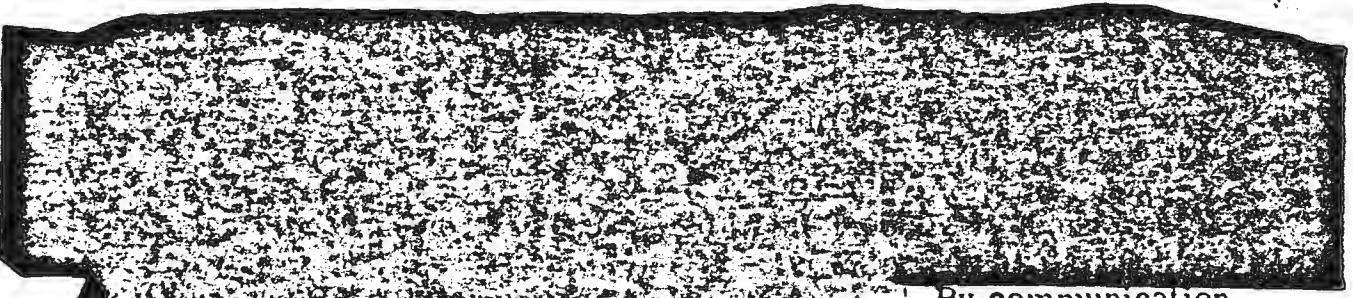
MAR 23 1967

TCH:emm (9)

PERS. REC. UNIT

CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Wick Memo
RE: JAMES C. GARRISON


By communication dated 2-24-67, the New Orleans Office advised that Garrison told the press that under no circumstances would he turn over evidence he has gathered, particularly to agencies of the Federal Government. (W. A. Branigan to Sullivan Memorandum dated 2-24-67.)


The "Washington Post and Times Herald" on 2-23-67 reported Garrison as stating that he had no intention of calling in the FBI in connection with his investigation of the assassination of President Kennedy. Garrison was quoted as stating "What would be the purpose of seeking Federal aid to try and delay our progress three more years?" Garrison also was quoted as saying in connection with the FBI "We've been able to make more progress in three months with a handful of men than they've been able to do in three years with 5,000 men."

The Current Martindale--Hubbell Law Directory lists the following address for Garrison: 2700 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, Louisiana.

By communication dated 2-24-67, the Director advised all SAC's that due to Garrison's irresponsible actions, no contact is being made with him or any member of his staff.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That Garrison's name be added to the "Do Not Contact" list and attached memorandum be sent to Messrs. Callahan, Gale, Rosen, and Sullivan.


2. That the attached letter be sent to SAC, New Orleans, advising that Garrison has been added to the "Do Not Contact" list.

FBI

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-109060)

FROM: SAC, NEW ORLEANS (89-69)

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY
DALLAS, TEXAS, 11/22/63
MISCELLANEOUS - INFO CONCERNING
OO: DALLAS

Enclosed for the Bureau, Dallas and Miami are newspaper articles appearing in New Orleans newspapers concerning the investigation being conducted by the Orleans Parish District Attorney's Office concerning the assassination of President JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY.

- 3 - Bureau (Encl. 6) **SECURE**
1 - Dallas (89-43) (Encl. 6)
1 - Miami (Encl. 6)
1 - New Orleans

ECW:jab
(6)

REC-5862-101060-4599

FEB 27 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

News Stories Tell Ferrie's Sordid Past

David William Ferrie's name first appeared in print here on July 12, 1964. The one-paragraph squib told of a talk he was to give before the Kiwanis Club.

In the 12 years intervening, newspaper headlines on stories carrying the Ferrie name grew larger and blacker. Finally, in death, he rated the banner headline on Page One. That was yesterday.

Here is a chronological list of newspaper stories concerning the former airline pilot who was a central figure in District Attorney Jim Garrison's probe into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Dec. 9, 1955 — Airlines soon will be equipped with instrument panels containing only 11 instruments. Ferrie, then an Eastern Airlines pilot, tells the Junior Chamber of Commerce.

June 24, 1961—Ferrie to speak on "The Recent Invasion of Cuba" before the Exchange Club of New Orleans.

Aug. 25, 1961—Ferrie booked in Jefferson Parish with committing a crime against nature on a 15-year-old boy and indecent behavior with three juvenile boys. Jefferson and New Orleans authorities claim the pilot used alcohol, hypnotism and the adventure of flying to lure the juveniles into committing indecent acts.

Aug. 26, 1961—A search of Ferrie's home turns up numerous maps of Cuba and seven or eight World War I rifles with quantity of ammunition. A juvenile tells officers he had flown to Cuba with Ferrie on several occasions. Ferrie asked another teenager to drive a Cuban citizen to Miami, police say.

Aug. 29, 1961—Orleans Parish district attorney charges Ferrie with intimidation of a witness in connection with the crime against nature cases pending against him. Officers told a youth told them Ferrie threatened that "a Cuban friend

(of Ferrie's)" would take care of him if he didn't sign a paper saying he would not prefer charges.

(On Jan. 7, 1963, this charge was not pressed, or dismissed.)

Feb. 17, 1962—Ferrie arrested and booked with extortion. Police say they received information that the former pilot allegedly threatened an unidentified person in an attempt to have him influence a witness in the crime against nature cases against Ferrie.

Feb. 28, 1962—Judge Leo W. McCune of the Jefferson Parish juvenile court finds Ferrie not guilty on one of the five charges of indecent behavior with a juvenile.

(On Jan. 7, 1963, this charge was not pressed.)

Nov. 26, 1963—The district attorney's office arrests Ferrie and books him with being a fugitive from Texas. Investigators deny reports that two other men arrested at Ferrie's apartment the same day were picked up at the request of the FBI and Secret Service. The men were identified as Patrick L. Martens and Roland Beauboeuf.

(On Nov. 6, 1962, the Jefferson Parish district attorney's office not pressed all charges against Ferrie.)

Nov. 27, 1963—Ferrie, Martens and Beauboeuf released from custody after having been booked with vagrancy and held for investigation by the FBI and Secret Service. District attorney's office refuses to comment on the arrests.

Feb. 17, 1967—Orleans Parish district attorney's office is pursuing an intensive investigation into circumstances surrounding the death of President Kennedy, the States-Item reveals. Ferrie, booked in New Orleans as a fugitive from Texas just four days after Kennedy's murder, was kept under surveillance for the district attorney for a 24-hour period last month and was to have appeared before the Orleans Parish Grand Jury.

Feb. 18, 1967—Ferrie reveals to the States-Item that Garrison's chief investigator said in January the DA's office has "positively uncovered a plot in New Orleans to assassinate Kennedy. Supposedly I have been pegged as the get-away pilot in an elaborate plot to kill Kennedy," the pilot said.

Feb. 20, 1967—Garrison bars reporters representing the States-Item and The Times-Picayune from a news conference, and charges that publicity in the case endangered the lives of the principals.

Feb. 21, 1967—Garrison says arrests in his probe are "months away."

Yesterday—Ferrie found dead in his apartment at 2330 Louisiana ave. pkwy. Police call the death "unclassified."

Today—Coroner reports finding ruptured blood vessel at base of Ferrie's brain. He said it caused a hemorrhage Garrison says he had planned to arrest Ferrie next week.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

Page 23

New Orleans
States-Item

Date: 2-23-67

Edition: Final

Author:

Editor:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT JOHN F.
KENNEDY 1/22/63

Character:

Classification: 89-
Submitting Office: N.O.

☐ Being Investigated

REC-58

ENCLOSURE